



ELEMENTS OF HEBREW

HARPER

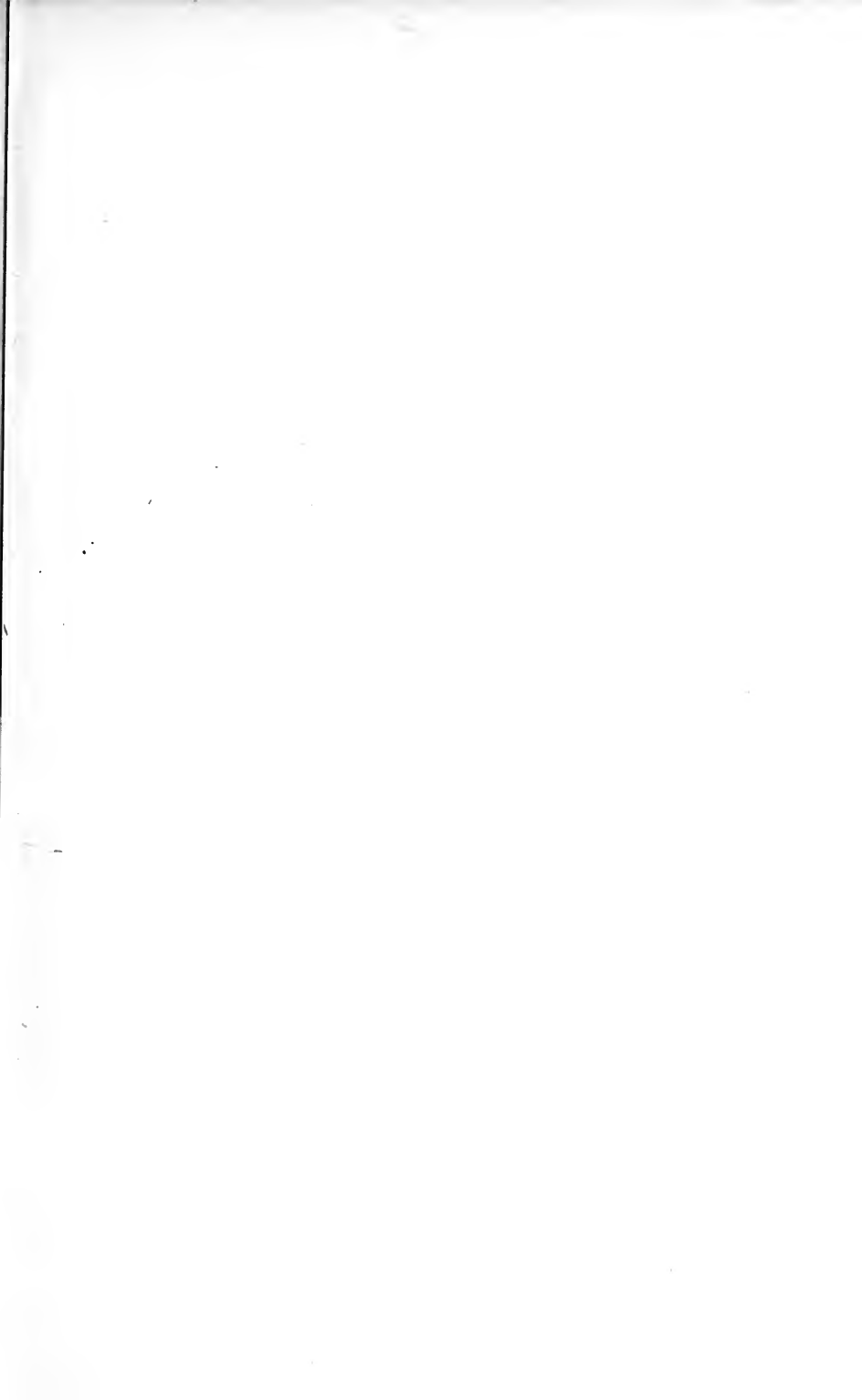




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ELEMENTS OF HEBREW

BY

AN INDUCTIVE METHOD

WILLIAM R. HARPER, PH. D.

PROFESSOR OF SEMITIC LANGUAGES IN YALE UNIVERSITY; PRINCIPAL OF THE
SCHOOLS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HEBREW

THIRTEENTH EDITION, WITH INDEX.

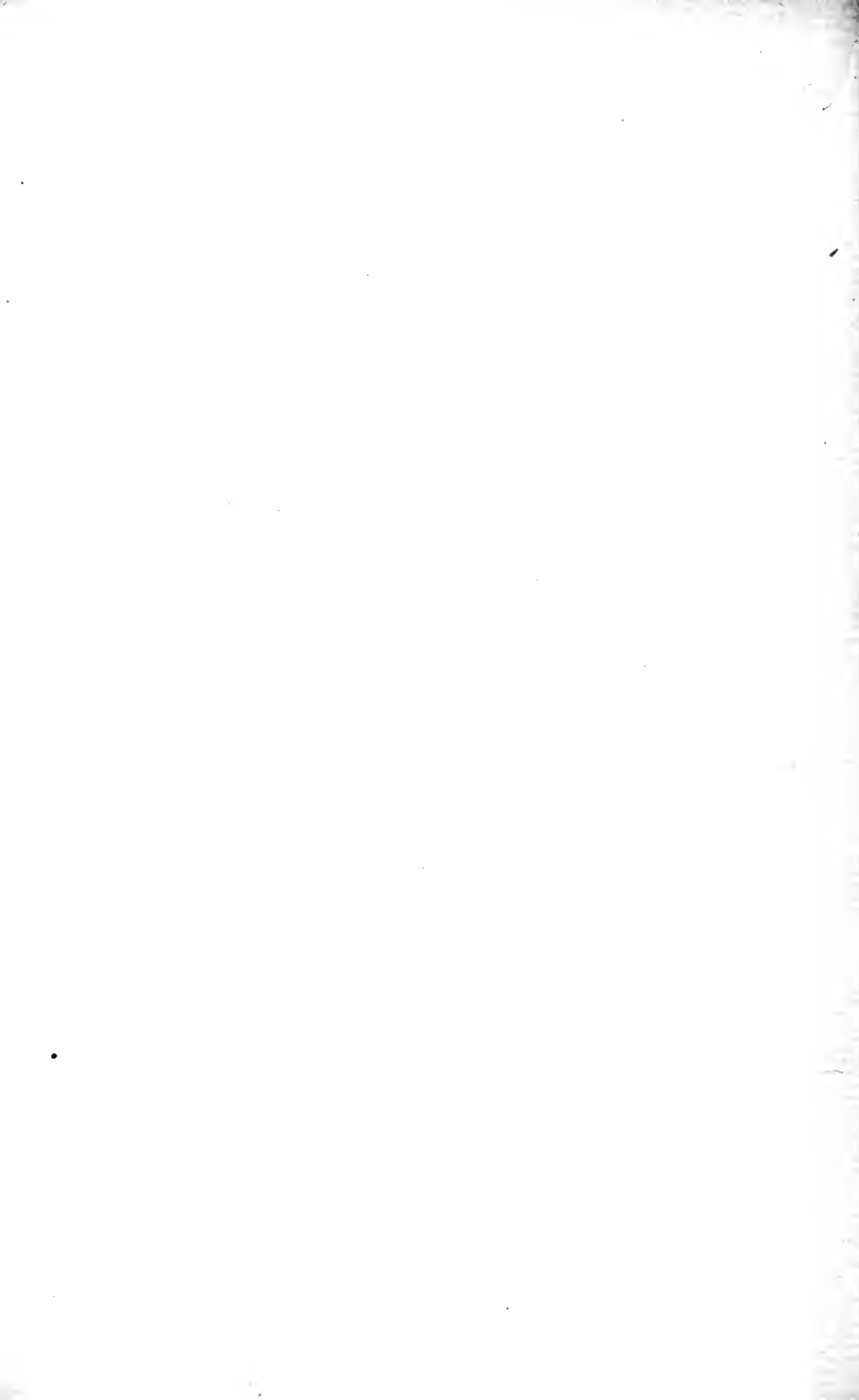
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TO THOSE
WHO HAVE STUDIED OR WHO SHALL STUDY
IN THE SCHOOLS OF
THE INSTITUTE OF HEBREW
THIS VOLUME IS
RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED



PREFACE TO THE SIXTH EDITION.

The first edition of the ELEMENTS was issued in July, 1881 ; the second, in October, 1882 ; the third, in February, 1883 ; the fourth, in November, 1883 ; the fifth, in November, 1884. All these editions, the first excepted, were printed from one set of plates, with only such changes and additions, from time to time, as the use of the same plates would permit. The peculiar circumstances of publication explained, although they could not excuse, the incomplete, and often imperfect, treatment accorded in these editions to very many of the subjects. While the present edition lays no claim to completeness, or to freedom from error, it will certainly be found more nearly complete and perfect than preceding editions. The author can only regret that regular and special duties of a most exacting nature, have not permitted him to give that amount of time, or that attention to the preparation of the book, which justice to the subject, to those who may use the book, and to himself, demanded.

The present edition, which contains nearly one hundred additional pages, and is entirely re-written, differs considerably from the former editions, and radically from other grammars now in common use. Some of the distinguishing features of the grammar deserve, perhaps, special mention :

1) For the purpose, not of aiding the beginner to pronounce, but of teaching the exact force and value of the several consonant- and vowel-sounds, a minute system of transliteration has been employed, by which the attention of the student is directed from the very beginning to the details of the vowel-system. Too little, by far, is made in Hebrew study, of the vowel-system, without a correct knowledge of which all effort is merely groping in darkness.

2) A tolerably exhaustive treatment, more complete perhaps than any that has yet appeared in English, is given of the various vowel-sounds. Each sound is treated separately, the laws which regulate its occurrence and the grammatical forms in which it appears being carefully noted.

3) Certain important distinctions, not heretofore generally recognized by American teachers, are indicated throughout the grammar ; e. g., (*a*)

the tone-long é (ֵ), heightened from ä, which is seen in Segholates, in ה"ל Imperfects and Participles, and elsewhere; (b) the naturally long e (ֵ) contracted from ay, which occurs in plural nouns before the pronominal suffixes ה, ה, and in certain Imperfects before נה; (c) the ô obscured from â, as distinguished from the ô=aw.

4) Instead of adopting a new Paradigm-word for each class of weak verbs, the verb קטל is retained, with such variation as the particular weak verb under consideration demanded; e. g., עטל, for the פ' guttural verb. קטט, for the ע"ע verb, קול, for the ו"ע verb. There can be no objection to this method. Many grammarians have adopted it in the treatment of noun-formation. Experience has shown that, in this way, men learn the verb more rapidly and more thoroughly.

5) In the treatment of the strong verb, the student is referred, in every case, to the primary form or ground-form from which the form in use has arisen in accordance with the phonetic laws of the language. That treatment which starts with stems having the form which occurs in the Perf. 3 m. sg., or Impf. 3 m. sg., is, at the same time, unscientific and unsatisfactory. The bugbear of Hebrew grammar is the weak verb. Nor will it be otherwise so long as the effort is made to explain the forms of weak verbs from those of the strong verb. How absurd, for example, to derive יקום from a form like יקטל; but how simple to derive it from a form like יקטל, the ground-form of יקטל. Together with the form in use, the student should learn also the primary form from which the usual form is derived. This method will furnish a knowledge of the language, which will be not only more scientific, but also more lasting.

6) Particular attention is given to the subject of noun-formation, and on this is based the treatment of noun-inflection. The same method which would teach the primary forms of verbal stems, will also teach the primary forms of noun-stems.

7) That fiction of Hebrew grammarians, the connecting-vowel, has been practically discarded. The Hebrew has no connecting-vowels. The vowels incorrectly called connecting-vowels are the relics of old case- or stem-endings. These case- or stem-endings, summarily disposed of in current grammars under the head of "paragogic" vowels, are restored to the position which their existence and occurrence demand.

But it is asked, What has a beginner to do with all this? Why should a grammar which proposes only to consider the "elements" of the language, take up these subjects? While this may do for specialists, of what service is it to him who studies Hebrew only for exegetical purposes? Our reply is this:—

1) The experiment of teaching men something about Hebrew grammar, of giving them only a superficial knowledge, has been tried for half a century; and it has failed. Men instructed in this manner take no interest in the study, learn little or nothing of the language, and forget, almost before it is learned, the little that they may have acquired. If for no other reason, the adoption of a new system is justified by the lamentable failure of the old to furnish any practical results.

2) Those who take up the study of Hebrew are men, not children. Why should they not learn, as they proceed, the explanation of this or that fact? Why should the student be told that the Infinitive Construct (קָטַל) is formed from the Absolute (קָטַל) by rejecting the pretonic qāmēç? Is it not better that he should learn at once that the \bar{o} of the Construct is from \ddot{u} , while the \hat{o} of the Absolute is from \hat{a} , and thus be enabled to grasp all the more firmly those two great phonetic laws of the language, *heightening* and *obscuration*?

3) The best way, *always*, to learn a thing is the right way, even if, at first, it is more difficult. If there *is* a difference between the \bar{o} of the Imperfect, Imperative and Infinitive Construct on the one hand, and the \hat{o} of the Infinitive Absolute and Participles on the other, what is gained by passing over it in silence?

4) In order to learn any subject, the student must be interested in that subject. Is he not more likely to be interested in an accurate, scientific treatment, than in an arbitrary, superficial treatment?

The treatment adopted in the ELEMENTS is an inductive one, so far as it was possible to make it such. In the discussion of each subject there are first given sufficient data, either in the way of words taken from the text, or of Paradigms, to form a basis for the work. The words cited are from the early chapters of Genesis, with which the student is supposed to be familiarizing himself, as the subjects are being taken up. Where these chapters furnished no suitable example, a word is taken from some other book, the chapter and verse being cited in each case. It is intended that the student shall feel in all his work that he is dealing with the actual facts of the language, and not with hypothetical forms. After the presentation of the "facts," the principles taught by these facts are stated as concisely as possible. While the book is an elementary treatise, and for this reason, does not aim to take up the exceptions and anomalies of the language, it will be found to contain a treatment of all that is essential, and to include everything of importance which can be classified. In the treatment of the strong and weak verbs, a list is given under each class of the more important verbs be-

longing to this class. This list may be used as an exercise, or merely for handy reference.

The author lays no claim to originality so far as concerns the material employed; there is indeed little room for originality in this line. In the matter, however, of arrangement, and of statement, he confidently believes that a kind of help is here afforded the student which can not be found elsewhere.

In the work of preparation, the best and latest authorities have been freely used. Special acknowledgement is due the grammars of Bickell, Gesenius (Kautzsch) and Davidson; but valuable aid has been received from those of Green, Nordheimer, Kalisch, Land, Ewald, Olshausen, König, Stade, and Böttcher.

For his assistance in the preparation of the manuscript for the printer, and for many valuable suggestions, the author is indebted to Mr. Frederic J. Gurney, of Morgan Park. He desires also to express his thanks to Mr. C. E. Crandall, of Milton, Wis., for aid rendered by him in the verification of references and in the revision of the proof-sheets, and to Rev. John W. Payne, of Morgan Park, Ill., for the skill and care exhibited in the typographical finish and accuracy of the book. He is under obligations, still further, to Professors C. R. Brown, of Newton Centre, S. Burnham, of Hamilton, E. L. Curtis, of Chicago, and F. B. Denio, of Bangor, for useful suggestions and corrections.

It is generally conceded that in America we are on the eve of a great revival in the department of Semitic study. It is the author's hope that this volume may contribute something toward this greatly needed awakening. Trusting that the new edition may be received with the same favor as those which have preceded it, and that its shortcomings will be as far as possible overlooked, he places the book, although with many misgivings, in the hands of those who favor the Inductive Method.

MORGAN PARK, ILL., Sept. 1, 1885.

W. R. H.

NOTE TO THE EIGHTH EDITION.

This edition differs from the sixth and seventh chiefly in having an index, for the preparation of which the author is indebted to Mr. Benson Sewall, Bangor, Me. A few typographical errors have been corrected.

For the kind reception which the book has received at the hands of all who have used it, the author is deeply grateful.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., July 1st, 1887.

W. R. H.

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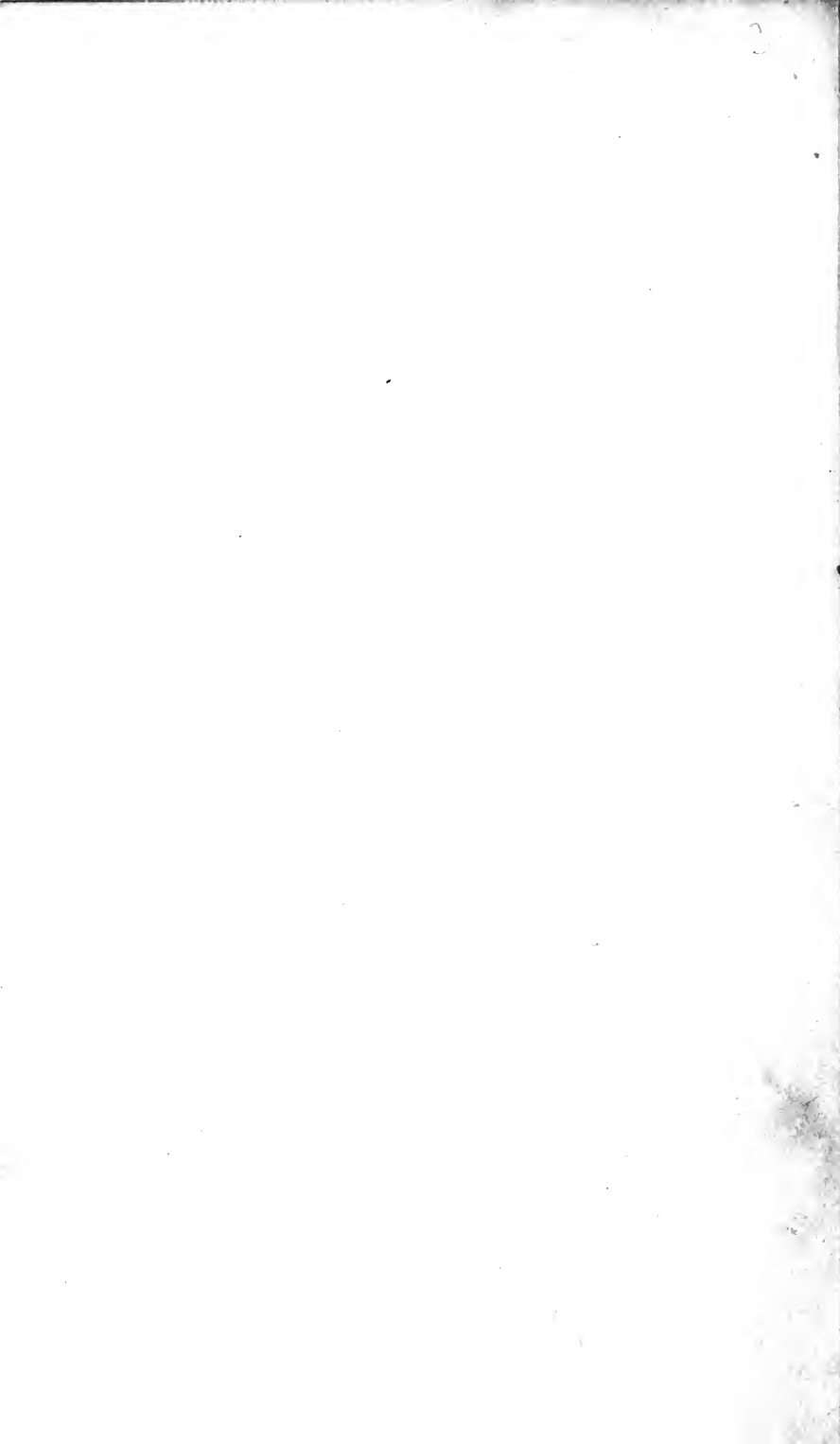
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PART FIRST—ORTHOGRAPHY.



I. The Letters.

1. ALPHABET.

Sign.	Equiv- alent.	Name.	Num. Value.	Sign.	Equiv- alent.	Name.	Num. Value.
1	א	'Ā-lēph	1	12	ל	l Lā-mēdh	30
2	ב	bh, b Bēth	2	13	מ	m Mēm	40
3	ג	gh, g Gî-mēl	3	14	נ	n Nûn	50
4	ד	dh, d Dā-lēth	4	15	ס	ṣ Sā-mēkh	60
5	ה	h Hē	5	16	ע	' Ā-yīn	70
6	ו	w Wāw	6	17	פ	ph, p Pē	80
7	ז	Zā-yīn	7	18	צ	ṣ Çā-dhē	90
8	ח	ḥ Hēth	8	19	ק	q Qôph	100
9	ט	ṭ Tēth	9	20	ר	r Rēs	200
10	י	y Yôdh	10	21	ש	š, s Šîn, Sîn	300
11	כ	kh, k Kāph	20	22	ת	th, t Tāw	400

1. The Hebrew language has twenty-two letters ; these are consonants and are written from right to left.

2. The vowels in the "names" of the letters, given above, are sounded according to the English equivalents given in § 5.

3. The equivalent of each sign is the initial letter of its name.

2. REMARKS ON THE PRONUNCIATION OF LETTERS.

1. אֵת = 'ēth (1:1);¹ הָאָרֶץ = hā-'ā-rēç (1:1); אֱלֹהִים = 'elô-hîm (1:1); תְּהוֹם = th'hôm (1:2).
2. עַל = 'äl (1:2); עָרַב = 'é-rēbh (1:5); רָקִיעַ = rā-qî(ä)' (1:6).
3. אָחַר = 'é-hādh (1:5); חֶשֶׁךְ = ḥō-šēkh (1:2); מִרְחַפֵּת = m'rä-hé-phēth (1:2).
4. קָרָא = qā-rā' (1:5); כִּי = kî (1:4); בָּקָר = bō-qēr (1:5).
5. טוֹב = tōbh (1:4); מִתַּחַת = mīt-tä-häth (1:7); הַקֶּטֶן = häq-qā-tôn (1:16).
6. בְּרֵאשִׁית = b'rē'-šith (1:1); וַיַּעַשׂ = wäy-yä-'äs (1:7); חֶשֶׁךְ = ḥō-šēkh (1:2).
7. עַן = 'ēç (1:11); תּוֹצֵא = tō-çē' (1:12); יִסְגֵר = yiš-gōr (2:21).
8. וְאֵת = w'ēth (1:1); וְבָהוּ = wā-bhō-hû (1:2); וְרוּחַ = w'rû(ä)ḥ (1:2).

1. א (') is a "soft breathing," like *h* in *hour*; ה (h) is a "rough breathing," like *h* in *how*.

2. ע (') is a sound peculiar to the Semitic, and is so difficult of utterance that no attempt is made to reproduce it.²

3. ח (ḥ) is a deep guttural, pronounced like *ch* in the German *Buch*.

4. ק (q) is a *k*-sound (not like our *qu*), but pronounced lower down in the throat than כ (k).

5. ט (t) is pronounced with the tip of the tongue touching the palate, while, in the pronunciation of ת (t), the tip of the tongue touches the teeth.³

6. שׁ (š) is pronounced like the English *sh*; שׂ (s) is an ordinary *s*-sound.

7. צ (ç) is a sharp *s*-sound, but the traditional *ts*-sound may well be given it for the sake of distinction; ס (ç) is not to be distinguished in sound from שׂ (s).

8. ו (w) is pronounced like *w* in *water*, and not like our *v*.

3. REMARKS ON THE FORMS OF LETTERS.

1. בְּרֵאשִׁית בְּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֵת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֵת
2. כִּי (1:4) } אֱלֹהִים (1:1) } פְּנֵי (1:2) } פְּנֵי (1:2) } תּוֹצֵא (1:12) }
- חֶשֶׁךְ (1:2) } הַמַּיִם (1:2) } בֵּין (1:4) } עוֹף (1:20) } עַן (1:11) }

¹ The chapter and verse in Genesis, in which a given word is found, are thus indicated; 1:1—meaning chapter 1, verse 1; 2:3—meaning chapter 2, verse 3, etc.

² *y* had originally two sounds: (1) that of a sharp guttural (related to א, as ח to ה); (2) that of a vibrating palatal sound (cf. the French *r*).

³ In ordinary practice, ט and ת are scarcely, if at all, to be distinguished.

3. כּוֹכְבִים (1:16); בְּרִדָּת (1:28), פְּגִי (1:2); דְּרֶךְ (3:24); הִתְהַ (1:2), חִשָּׁךְ (1:2); וְהִי (1:3); בֵּין (1:4); זָרַע (1:11); טוֹב (1:4); מִים (1:2); יִסְגֵר (2:21); יוֹם (1:5); רִקִיעַ (1:6); תּוֹצֵא (1:12); חִשָּׁךְ (1:4), עֲשֵׂב (1:11).

1. Words are written from right to left, and may not be divided; when it is necessary to fill out a line, certain letters (א, ה, ל, ס, ת) are extended.

2. Five letters (כ, מ, נ, פ, צ) have two forms; the second (ך, ם, ן, ף, ץ) is used at the end of words.

3. Certain letters, very similar in form, are to be carefully distinguished: ב, כ; ג, נ; ד, ר; ה, ח; ו, י; ז, ן; ט, מ; ם, ס; ע, ש; ץ, שׁ.

4. THE CLASSIFICATION OF LETTERS.

1.	2.	3.	
Labials.....ב, ו, מ, פ	Weak... { א, ה, ו, י א, ה, ח, ע	Serviles.....א כ, ה, ו, י	
Dentals } or } Sibilants } ז, ם, צ, ש		Medium { ל, מ, נ, ר ז, ם, צ, ש	ת, ש, נ, מ, ל
Linguals....ד, ט, ל, נ, ת	Strong.. { פ, ב, כ, ק ג, כ, ק ד, ת, ט		Radicals.....ג ד, ז, ח, ט, ם ע, פ, צ, ק, ר
Palatals.....ג, י, כ, ק		(ר is treated as a guttural.)	
Gutturals...א, ה, ח, ע			

The letters may be classified according to (1) their organic formation, (2) their strength, (3) their function:

1. According to their organic formation:—(1) Labials, (2) Dentals, or Sibilants, (3) Linguals, (4) Palatals, (5) Gutturals.

2. According to their strength:—(1) The *weak* letters suffer or occasion many changes in the formation or inflection of words; (2) the *medium* suffer or occasion a few changes; (3) the *strong* suffer or occasion no changes.

Note.—In ordinary usage, the *medium* are classified with the *strong*; ר, however, is more frequently classified with the *weak*.

3. According to their function:—(1) The *Serviles* are used as prefixes and suffixes in the formation and inflection of words; (2) the *Radicals* are found only in roots.

II. Vowels.

5. THE VOWEL-SIGNS.¹

1. מַב, חַת, הַמ, עַל, מַ, הַיֵּשׁ; וְ, יְהֵא, אֵ, הָ, שֵׁ, רָא, בָּ.
 2. יֵשׁ, לַמ, מִק, מַת, יִק, יָם; נִי, דִּיל, כִּי, הִי, הִים, שִׁית.
 3. שָׁר, קָר, רַב, פֶּת, שָׁךְ, רִץ; שֵׁ, מַ, בֵּין, דִּל, נִי, רִ.
 4. יֵל, יִק, רַמ, לֵק, כָּל; דּוּ, בּוּ, צוּ, יוּ, וּו, רּוּ, הּוּ.
 5. עַב, אֵב, שָׁמ, כָּל-; שֵׁל, ת־, ל־, אֹר, יוֹם, הוֹם.
 6. הֵה, יֵה; עֵה; אֵה; מֵה, תֵה, פֵה, יֵה, וֵה, בֵה.

1. — (a sign resembling T) is pronounced as *a* in *father*; — (a horizontal stroke), like *a* in *hat*.²

2. — (a point below the line, followed by —) is pronounced as *i* in *machine*; — (i. e., without a following —), as *i* in *pin*.³

3. — or — (two points below, with or without —) is pronounced as *ey* in *they*; — (three points in a cluster), as *e* in *met*.

4. — (— with a point in its bosom) is pronounced as *oo* in *tool*; — (three points arranged in an oblique line), as *u* in *put*.³

5. — or — (a point with — , or above a letter) is pronounced as *o* in *note*; — (that is, short *o*), as *o* in *not*.⁴

6. *a.* — (two points placed vertically) is a very quickly uttered *e*-sound, as in *below*, when the word is pronounced rapidly, so as to slur over the *e* and run the *b* and *l* almost (but not quite) together; thus—*b'low*, not *be-low*, nor *blow*.

b. — (a combination of — and —) is pronounced as *a* in *hat*, but much more hurriedly.

c. — (a combination of — and —) is pronounced as *e* in *met*, but much more hurriedly.

d. — (a combination of — (ö) and —) is pronounced as *o* in *not*, but much more hurriedly.

¹ All letters in Hebrew are consonants; the alphabet contains no vowels. To supply the lack of vowels the above system of vowel-signs was introduced.

² Properly the sound of — is precisely the same as that of — , except that it is shorter. The difference between their sounds is one of quantity, not of quality. In practice, however, it is well even to exaggerate the difference, in order that they may clearly be distinguished.

³ Sometimes — is written where — was intended, and — , where — was intended; in such cases — is pronounced as — (*i* in *machine*), and — as — (*oo* in *tool*).

⁴ It is certainly strange that the same sign was used to represent long *a* and short *o*. They can easily be distinguished, however, by the application of the laws of the syllable (§ 28.).

6. THE VOWEL-LETTERS.

Before the introduction¹ of vowel-signs (§ 5.), certain feeble consonants, **א, ה, ו, י**, were sometimes used to indicate the vowel-sounds, and hence were called *vowel-letters*:—

1. **קאם**² = qâm ; **היתה** = hā-y'thā (1:2) ; **חיה** = hăy-yā (1:20).
2. **תהו** = thō-hû (1:2) ; **רוח** = rû(ă)ḥ (1:2) ; **היו** = hā-yû (1:15) ; **אור** = 'ôr (1:3) ; **טוב** = tōbh (1:4) ; **יום** = yôm (1:5).
3. **אלהים** = 'lô-hîm (1:1) ; **ראשית** = rē-šîth (1:1) ; **שלישי** = š'li-šî (1:13) ; **פני** = p'nê (1:2) ; **שני** = š'nê (1:16) ; **בין** = bîn (1:4).
4. **יהיה** = yġh-yé (1:29) ; **מקוה** = m'q-wê (1:10) ; **אהלה** = 'ă-h'lô (12:8).

1. The guttural, or *a*-sound, was indicated, when medial, by the guttural **א** ; when final, by the guttural **ה**.

Note 1.—Medial *a* (ā or â) was indicated rarely ; final ā was generally, though not uniformly, indicated.³

Note 2.—The letter **א**, when the final letter of a root, does not belong here ; since, in this case, it is not a vowel-letter, but has merely lost its consonantal character.

2. The labial sounds, û and ô, were indicated by the labial **ו**.

Note.—Medial û and ô were generally indicated ; final û and ô were always indicated.

3. The palatal sounds, î and ê, were indicated by the palatal **י**.

Note.—Medial î and ê were generally indicated ; final î and ê were always indicated.

4. The sounds é (§ 31. 2), ê and ô, when final, were frequently indicated by the breathing **ה**.

Note 1.—Only *long* vowels were thus indicated, and, with but few exceptions, besides ā, only the naturally long (§ 30. 1-6) vowels.

Note 2.—Vowels indicated thus are said to be written *fully* ; when not thus indicated, they are said to be written *defectively*.

Note 3.—Briefly stated, the use of the vowel-letters may thus be put :
The vowels î and ê, medial and final, are represented by.....י.
The vowels û and ô, medial and final, are represented by.....ו.
Final vowels, except î and û, are represented by.....ה.

Note 4.—In the later books of the Old Testament the *full* writing is more common than in the earlier books, the tone-long vowels (§ 31.) being often thus represented.

¹ These signs were introduced between the sixth and eighth centuries A. D.

² Hos. 10:14.

³ Cf. קלף (3:10) ; אכלת (3:11).

7. THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE VOWEL-SOUNDS.

CLASS.	SHORT.		NATURALLY LONG.		TONE-LONG.	TONE-SHORT
	Pure.	Deflected	Pure.	Diphthongal		
A-Class.	ă ̄		â ̄		ā ̄ é ̄	ē ̄ or ē ̄
I-Class.	ĭ ̄	ě ̄	î ̄	ê ̄	ē ̄	ē ̄ or ē ̄
U-Class.	ŭ ̄	ö ̄	û ̄	ô ̄	ō ̄	ē ̄ or ē ̄

The vowel-sounds may be classified according to (1) their organic formation, (2) their quantity, (3) their nature, (4) their value :—

1. Classified according to their *organic formation*, they are ;

a. *Gutturals*, or A-class, including the *a*-vowels and those derived from them.

b. *Palatals*, or I-class, including the *i*-vowels and those derived from them.

c. *Labials*, or U-class, including the *u*-vowels and those derived from them.

2. Classified according to their *quantity*, they are ;

	a-class.	i-class.	u-class.
a. <i>Short</i> ,	̄	̄ ̄	̄ ̄ (ö)
b. <i>Long</i> ,	̄ (̄[é])	̄, ̄ or ̄	̄, ̄ or ̄
c. <i>Half</i> ,	̄	̄	̄

Note.—The vowels ̄ and ̄, are sometimes called doubtful; because, not infrequently, they are a defective writing of a long vowel.

3. Classified according to their *origin* or *nature*, they are ;

- a. *Pure*ă ; ĩ ; ŭ.
- b. *Deflected* ě from ĩ ; ö from ŭ.
- c. *Attenuated*ĭ from ä ;
- d. *Tone-Long* } { ā from ä ; ē from ĩ ; ē from ŭ.
- (heightened) } { é from ä ;
- e. *Naturally Long* } { â (=a+a) ; î (=i+i or y) ; û (=u+u or w).
- (contracted) } { ê (=a+i or y) ; ô (=a+u or w).
- f. *Tone-Short* } {ē and ē ; ē and ē ; ē and ē.
- (volatilized) }

4. Classified according to their *value* in inflection, they are :

a. *Changeable*—viz., (1) all short vowels not followed by a consonant in the same syllable ; (2) tone-long ; (3) tone-short.

b. *Unchangeable*—viz., (1) short vowels followed by a consonant in the same syllable ; (2) naturally long.

8. THE NAMES OF THE VOWELS.

The following table presents the arrangement of the vowel-sounds according to their quantity (§ 7. 2.), and at the same time gives the technical name of each sound.

Class.	Long.		Short.		Half.	
A-Class.	â, ā	Qāmēç	ă	Păthăḥ	˘	Simple Š'wâ
	é	Š'ghôl			˘˘	Hăṭēph-Păthăḥ
I-Class.	î	Hîrēç	ÿ	Hîrēç	˘	Simple Š'wâ
	ê, ē	Cērê			˘˘	Hăṭēph-Š'ghôl
U-Class.	û	Šûrēç	ű	Qïbbûç	˘	Simple Š'wâ
	ô, ō	Hôlēm			˘˘	Hăṭēph-Qāmēç

9. SIMPLE AND COMPOUND ŠEWÂ.

1. ˘ originally ˘; ˘ originally ˘; רִקִיעַ (1:15), but רִקִיעַ (1:6).
2. אֲשֶׁר (1:7); יְעֻזְב־ (2:24); אֱלֹהִים (1:1); מוֹעֲרִים (1:14); לִקְחָהּ (2:23).

1. Simple Š'wâ (˘) represents the so-called "tone-short" or "half-vowel," which in every case may be traced back to an earlier *full* vowel. (For transliteration and pronunciation see § 5. 6. a.)

2. Compound Š'wâ (˘˘, ˘˘˘, ˘˘˘˘) is a more audible sound than simple Š'wâ (§ 5. 6. b. c. d.), and is found, instead of simple Š'wâ, chiefly under gutturals.

10. INITIAL AND MEDIAL ŠEWÂ.

1. בְּרֵאשִׁית (1:1); תְּהוֹם (1:2); הַיְיָהָה (1:2); יִשְׂרָאֵל (1:20).
2. וַיְהִי = wă-y'ḥî (1:3); בְּרִיקִיעַ = bÿ-r'qî(ă)' (1:15); מִלְּאוּ = mÿ-l'û (1:28); בְּדִגְתָּ = bÿ-dh'ghăth (1:28); וַיִּכְלֹ = wă-y'khăl (2:2); עֲבַדְתָּ = 'ô-bh'dhâh (2:15).
3. יְעֻזְב־ = yă-'a'zôbh (2:24); לִקְחָהּ = lÿ-q'hā (2:23); יְעֻזְב־ = yă-'a'lé (2:6).

1. The simple Š'wâ, standing under a letter which belongs exclusively to the following syllable, is called *initial*.

2. The simple Š'wâ, standing under a letter which wavers between the preceding and following syllables, appearing to close the former, yet opening the latter, is called *medial*.

3. The compound Š'wâ when preceded by a short vowel is also to be treated as a *medial* Š'wâ.

Remark.—The *medial* Š'wâ will be found *always* to follow a short vowel (cf. § 26. 4.).

11. THE SYLLABLE-DIVIDER.

1. וַיִּקְרָא = wäy-yîq-râ (1:5); וַיִּבְרָל = wäy-yäbh-däl (1:7); מִבְּרִיל = mäbh-dîl (1:6).

2. a. חִשָּׁן (1:4); בְּתוֹךְ (1:6); הַהֲלֵךְ (2:14).

b. אַתְּ = 'ätt; נַתַּתְּ = nā-thätt; קָטַלְתָּ = qā-ṭält.

Remark.—בְּרֵאשִׁית (1:1); וַיִּבֵּן (1:4); טוֹב (1:4); יוֹם (1:5); רֵאשִׁים (2:10).

The simple Š'wâ (־), aside from its use to indicate a half-vowel (§ 9.), serves also as a syllable-divider, i. e., to separate a syllable, and sometimes a word from that which follows it. When thus used it is not pronounced. It occurs thus:—

1. Under all consonants standing in the *middle* of a word without a vowel or a half-vowel.

2. Under a final letter, when that letter

a. Is Kăph; or

b. Is a consonant containing Dāghēš-forse, or preceded by another consonant with Š'wâ.

Remark.—The weak letters א, ה, ו, י when quiescent, or used as vowel-letters (§ 6.), do not, of course, receive the syllable-divider Š'wâ.

Note 1.—Š'wâ under an *initial* consonant, whether of a word or of a syllable, is always a half-vowel, and *vocal*.

Note 2.—Š'wâ under a final consonant, whether of a word or of a syllable, is always a syllable-divider, and *silent*.

III. Other Points.

12. DĀGHĒŠ-LENE.

1. בְּרֵאשִׁית (1:1); בְּרָא (1:1); הִיְתָה (1:2); וּבָהוּ (1:2); בְּתוֹךְ (1:6); עֵץ פְּרִי (1:11); עַל-פְּנֵי (1:2); בּוֹ פְּרִי (1:29); יִסְגֵר (2:21); מִבְּרִיל (1:6).
2. בְּרִגְתָּ = bī-dh'ghāth (1:28); לְעֵבְרָה = l'ē-bh'dhāh (2:15).
3. בְּצַלְמוֹ בְּצַלְמֵם (1:27); וּנְקַמָּה בְּרָא (1:27); כִּי בָיוֹם (2:17); רְדוּ בְרִגְתָּ (1:28); תִּגְעוּ בּוֹ פֶּן (3:3).

1. The letters ב, ג, ד, כ, פ, ת, have two sounds. Their original hard or unaspirated sound (*b, g, d, k, p, t*) is indicated by a point called Dāghēš-lene, which they receive whenever they do not immediately follow a vowel-sound.

Note.—When aspirated they are pronounced: ב = *bh*, as *v*; ד = *dh*, as *th* in *this*; פ = *ph*, as *f* in *fat*; ת = *th*, as *th* in *thin*; ג (= *gh*) and כ (= *kh*) are not in ordinary practice distinguished from ג (= *g*) and כ (= *k*).

2. Since an aspirate without Dāghēš-lene must immediately follow a vowel-sound, a preceding Š'wâ, in such case, must be vocal and a half-vowel.

3. When by a disjunctive accent (§ 23. 2. a.) an aspirate is cut off from whatever may precede it, as at the beginning of a chapter, verse or section of a verse, the aspirate does not immediately follow a vowel and hence takes Dāghēš-lene.

13. DĀGHĒŠ-FORTE.

1. הַשְּׂמִים = hăš-sā-mă-yīm (1:1); הַמַּיִם = hăm-mă-yīm (1:7); הַיְבֻשָּׁה = häy-yăb-bā-šā (1:9); הַמְּאֹרֶת = hăm-m'ô-rôth (1:16).
2. חָוָה = hăw-wā (3:20); מִתְחַתּ = mīt-tă-hăth (1:7); הַבְּהֵמָה = hăb-b'hē-mā (1:25); הַדְּרָעַת = hăd-dă-'ăth (2:17).

1. The doubling of a letter is indicated by a point in its bosom, called Dāghēš-forte. Consonants may be doubled, however, only when they immediately follow a full vowel.

2. The point in Wāw and in the aspirates is always Dāghēš-forte, if preceded by a vowel.

Note 1.—Dāghēš-for^{te} in an aspirate serves also as Dāghēš-lene, doubling the *hard*, not the *soft*, sound of the aspirate.

Note 2.—A syllable whose final consonant is represented by Dāghēš-for^{te} is called *sharpened* (§ 26. 3).

Note 3.—A doubled letter is regularly preceded by a short vowel; this is generally a *pure* (§ 29. 1-3) vowel, seldom a deflected (§ 29. 4, 5) vowel.

14. OMISSION OF DĀGHĒŠ-FORTE.

1. ויִכַּל (2:2) for ויִכַּל; ויִצַּו (2:16) for ויִצַּו; אִם for אִם (2:24).
2. ויהי (1:3) for ויהי; חיתו (1:24) for חיתו; לקחה (2:23) for לקחה.
3. האור (1:4) for האור; החֶשֶׁךְ (1:4) for החֶשֶׁךְ; ההלך (2:14) for ההלך.

1. Dāghēš-for^{te} is *always* omitted from a final vowelless consonant, there being nothing in this case to support the doubling.¹

2. It is often omitted from medial consonants which have only a half-vowel (Š'wâ) to support them. (But an *aspirate* may not thus lose Dāghēš-for^{te}.)

3. It is always omitted from the gutturals, א, ה, ח, ע and ר.

Note 1.—When Dāghēš-for^{te} is omitted from a guttural and no compensation made for the loss by the heightening (§ 36. 2) of the preceding vowel, the Dāghēš is said to be implied or understood.

Note 2.—Dāghēš may be thus implied in ח, ה and ע, but not in א and ר.

Note 3.—The syllable preceding a consonant in which Dāghēš-for^{te} is thus implied is *always* a half-open syllable (§ 26. 4).

15. KINDS OF DĀGHĒŠ-FORTE.

1. מתחת (1:7) for מִן-תַּחַת; יָקוּוּ (1:9) for יִנְקָוּוּ; נָתַתִּי (1:29) for נִתְּנִיתִי; מִמֶּנּוּ (3:22) for מִן-מֶנּוּ; יָקַח (2:21) for יִלְקַח.
2. יָקַדֵּשׁ (2:3); יָבֵלּוּ (2:1); מִתְּהַלֵּךְ (3:8); חָטְאֵת (4:7); בָּנוּר (4:21).
3. עִשָּׂה-פְּרִי (1:12); אֲעִשֶּׂה-לּוֹ (2:18); לְקַחְהָ-זֹאת (2:23).
4. הִלְבֵּן (17:17); הִצְפִּינוּ (Ex. 2:3); מִקְרָשׁ (Ex. 15:17).
5. חָרְלוּ (Judg. 5:7); וַיַּחֲלוּ (Job 29:21); יִצְתּוּ (Isa. 33:12).
6. אָלָה (2:4); לָמָה (4:6); הִנֵּה (6:2); [הִמָּה].

¹ The only exceptions to this statement are אָתָּה *thou* (f.), and נָתַתָּה *thou* (f.) *didst give*.

1. When the doubling represents the combination of two similar, or the assimilation of two dissimilar consonants, the Dāghēš-for^{te} is called *compensative*.

2. When the doubling is characteristic of a grammatical form, the Dāghēš-for^{te} is called *characteristic*.

3. When by its use the initial letter of a word is joined to the final vowel of a preceding word, the Dāghēš-for^{te} is called *conjunctive*.

4. When it is inserted in a consonant with Š'wâ, which is preceded by a short vowel, to make the Š'wâ audible, the Dāghēš-for^{te} is called *separative*.

5. When the doubling strengthens or emphasizes the final tone-syllable of a section or verse, the Dāghēš-for^{te} is called *emphatic*.

6. When the doubling, in the case of liquids, gives greater firmness to the preceding vowel, the Dāghēš-for^{te} is called *firmative*.

16. MĀPPĪQ AND RĀPHÉ.

1. לְמִינָה (1:24); לְעֵבֶרָה (2:15); לְשִׁמְרָה (2:15); לְאִישָׁה (3:6); עֵמָה (3:6); זְרָעָה (3:15).
2. לְמַיִם (1:6); בְּרִית (1:26); לְקָחָה (2:23); וּמַחֲלֵבֶהוּ (4:4); וַיְהַרְגֵהוּ (4:8).

1. Mäppîq (מִפִּיק *extender*) is a point placed in final ה, when this letter is used as a consonant, and not as a vowel-letter.

Note.—Mäppîq is written in MSS. also in א, ו and י.

2. Rāphé (רָפָה *rest*) is a horizontal stroke placed over a letter, to call particular attention to the *absence* of Dāghēš or Mäppîq.

17. MĀQQĒPH.

1. עַל-פְּנֵי (1:2); יְהִי-אוֹר (1:3); וַיְהִי-עֶרֶב (1:5); זְרָעוּ-בוֹ (1:11).
2. אֶת-הָאוֹר (1:4); כָּל-נֶפֶשׁ (1:21); יִמְשָׁל-בָּךְ (3:16); וְשֵׁם-הַנְּהַר (2:13).

1. Mäqqēph (מִקְנֶה *binder*) is a horizontal stroke placed between two words, to indicate that they are to be pronounced together and accented as if they formed but a single word.

2. If the former of two words, joined by Mäqqēph, should contain a long vowel in a closed syllable (§ 26. 2), such a vowel must be shortened, or receive Méthēgh (§ 18. 4).

¹ A Mappiq in נ is found in printed texts in Gen. 43:26; Lev. 23:17.

18. MÉTHĒGH.

1. וַיְהִי־אֹר (1:3); הֶרְקִיעַ (1:7); תִּרְאֶה (1:9); הַכּוֹכָבִים (1:16); הָאֲרָבַעַיִם (18:29).
2. הִיְתָה (1:2); שָׂרְצוּ (1:21); תּוֹלְדוֹת (2:4); בְּהִבְרָאם (2:4); תֹּאכְלוּ (3:1).
3. הָאֲרָמָה (1:25); נִעְשָׂה (1:26); לַעֲשׂוֹת (2:3); לִקְחָהּ (2:23); יַעֲשׂוּ (3:7).
4. וְשֵׁם־הַנְּהָר (2:13); עַץ־הַגֶּן (3:2); בְּתוֹךְ־הַגֶּן (3:3); תֵּת־בְּחָהּ (4:12).
5. יְהִיָּה (1:29); יְהִי (2:25); בְּהִיּוֹתָם (4:8); יְחִיָּה (17:18); וַחֲיִיה (20:7).
6. וַיִּצָּא (4:16); וַיִּשְׁבַּע לוֹ (24:9); פָּדְנָהּ אֲרָם (28:2).

Méthëgh (מתג *bridle*) is a perpendicular line placed on the left side of a vowel-point, to indicate that the syllable to which it belongs has a secondary accent.¹ The following are its chief uses:

1. On the second syllable before the tone, but generally on the third, if the second is closed (§ 26. 2.).

2. With a long vowel followed by a vocal Š'wâ pretonic.

3. With all vowels before compound Š'wâ.

4. With a long vowel in a closed syllable, before Mäqqēph.

5. With the first syllable of all forms of הִיָּה and חִיָּה in which the ה and ח have Simple (i. e., silent) Š'wâ.

6. With an unaccented ׀ in a final syllable; and to insure the distinct enunciation of a vowel which otherwise might be neglected.

19. Qerî AND Kethîbh.

1. מחיאל (4:18); הוצא (8:17); ויישם (24:33); צידה (27:3); בגר (30:11).
2. מחיאל הוצא ויישם ציד בגר
3. מחיאל הוצא ויישם צידה בגר
4. היא for הוא; יהנה for אדני; יהנה for אלהים

1. K'thîbh (כתיב *written*) is a term applied to a word as it is *written* in the text, as contrasted with the marginal reading suggested by the Massorites.

2. Q'rî (קרי *read*) is a term applied to the marginal *reading* substituted by the Massorites for the textual reading (K'thîbh).

¹ Munah (מנח) is sometimes substituted for Methëgh.

3. In such cases the vowel-points given with the K'thivh (the reading in the text) are intended to be pronounced with the consonants given in the Q'rî (the marginal reading); and if the K'thivh is pronounced, other vowels, as determined by the nature of the grammatical form, must be used.

4. Some words are *always* read otherwise than as they are written; these receive the pointing of the Q'rî, while the marginal reading is omitted.

IV. The Accents.

20. THE PLACE OF THE ACCENT.¹

1. רֵאשִׁית (1:1); בְּרָא (1:1); שָׁמַיִם (1:1); הָאָרֶץ (1:1); חֶשֶׁךְ (1:2).
2. רֵאשִׁית (1:1); מְקוֹם (1:9); שָׁמַיִם (1:1); מַיִם (1:6); תַּחַת (1:9).
3. רֵאשִׁית (1:1); בְּרָא (1:1); מַבְרִיל (1:6); יִקְרָא (2:23); מִתְהַלֵּךְ (3:8).
רְקִיעַ (1:6); אַחַד (1:5); יִקְרָא (1:5); מֵאֲבָל (2:9); תִּצְמִיחַ (3:18).
4. אֶרֶץ (1:10); חֶשֶׁךְ (1:2); דָּשָׁא (1:11); שָׂרִיז (1:20); עָרֹן (2:8).
תְּהוֹ (1:2); עָרַב (1:5); עֵשֶׂב (1:11); נִפְשׁ (1:20); אֲבָן (2:12).

1. The accent or tone may rest on the ultima, in which case the word is called *Mīlrā'*; or on the penult, in which case the word is called *Mīl'ēl*; but never on the antepenult.

2. So far as the syllabication of a word is concerned, a closed syllable with a long vowel, or an open syllable with a short vowel, *must* be accented (§ 28. 1. 2).

3. Uninflected words, and words receiving in inflection no endings, are accented on the ultima.

4. Nouns of the class called Segholates, which are really monosyllabic (§ 106.), are accented on the penult, and form the only exception to the principle just stated.

Note 1.—The place of the accent in *inflected* words, involving appendages, must be studied in connection with the subject of verbal and nominal inflection.

Note 2.—The term "accent" is used of the sign marking the syllable which receives the stress of voice; the term "tone" is used of the *stress* of voice.

¹ The place of the accent is indicated in this grammar by the use of the accent —. Words which are not thus indicated are to be accented on the ultima.

21. SHIFTING OF THE TONE.

1. קרא לילה (1:5); עשה פרי (1:11); תאכל לחם (3:19).
2. אנכי (3:10); אתה (3:11); אנכי (4:9); אתה (4:11).
3. ואמר (1:3); ויברך (1:22); וייצר (2:7); ויקם (4:8).
4. ואכלת (3:18); והביתי (Ex. 3:20); והוצאתי (Ex. 6:6).

1. The tone is often shifted from the ultima to the penult of a word which is followed closely by a monosyllable, or by a dissyllable accented upon the penult.

2. The tone is sometimes shifted in the case of words standing at the end of a clause or section, i. e., *in pause* (§ 38.).

3. Wāw Consecutive with the Imperfect causes shifting of the tone from the ultima to the penult when the latter is an open syllable (§ 73.).

4. Wāw Consecutive with the Perfect often causes shifting of the tone from the penult to the ultima (§ 73.).

22. THE TABLE OF ACCENTS.

I. DISJUNCTIVES.

Class I.—Emperors.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. סִלּוֹקִי Sillûq אֲ | 3. סְגֹלְתָא S'ghöltā אֲ |
| 2. אֲתְנַח 'Athnāh אֲ | 4. שְׁלִשְׁלֹת Šälšélëth אֲ |

Class II.—Kings.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 5. זָקַף קָטוֹן Zāqēph qātōn אֲ | 7. רְבִיעַ R'bhî(ă)' אֲ |
| 6. זָקַף גְּדוֹל Zāqēph gādhól אֲ | |

Class III.—Dukes.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 8. פִּשְׁטָא Păštā אֲ | 11. תְּבִיר T'bhîr אֲ |
| 9. יִתִּיב Y'thîbh אֲ | 12. זָרְקָא Zārqu אֲ |
| 10. טִפְחָא T'phā אֲ | |

Class IV.—Counts.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 13. גֶּרֶשׁ Gérëš אֲ | 16. פָּזֵר Pāzër אֲ |
| 14. גֶּרֶשִׁים G'răšăyîm אֲ | 17. קֶרְנֵי פָרָה Qărnê Phārā אֲ |
| 15. לְגֶרְמָה L'ghărmēh ¹ אֲ | 18. תְּלִישָׁא גְּדוֹלָה T'lišā Gh'dhólā אֲ |

¹ Made up of Munah and Pesiq (1).

2. CONJUNCTIVES.

Class V.—Servants.

19. מֶרְכָּא Mërkā.....	24. מַהֲפָךְ Mähpākh.....
20. מֶרְכָּא כְּפֹלָא Mërkā K'phûlā.....	25. תְּלִישָׁא קְטַנָּה T'lišā Q'tännā.....
21. מוֹנָה Mûnāh.....	26. יְרַח בֶּן-יוֹמוֹ Yérāḥ bën yômô.....
22. דְּרַגָּא Därgā.....	27. מְאִילָא M'äy-y'lä ¹
23. קְדָמָא Qädhmā.....	

23. REMARKS ON THE TABLE OF ACCENTS.

1. The "Accents" were designed to have a threefold use:—

a. To serve as musical notes in the cantillation of the Law and the Prophets in the synagogue;

b. To indicate the tone-syllable (i. e., the syllable which is to be accented) of every word;

c. To show the relation sustained by each word to the other words in a clause or sentence.

2. Every accent is used as a sign of interpunction (§ 23. 1. c.), to separate or join the several words of a sentence:

a. Disjunctives (those numbered 1–18 in the Table) mark a separation.

b. Conjunctives (those numbered 19–27 in the Table) mark a connection.

3. The Disjunctives vary in strength or power, and are accordingly divided into four ranks: Emperors, Kings, Dukes, Counts.

4. Those accents numbered 9 and 18 are *pre*-positive, i. e., written only on the first letter of a word, wherever the tone-syllable of that word may be.

5. Those accents numbered 3, 8, 12, 25 are *post*-positive, i. e., written only on the last letter of a word, wherever the tone-syllable of that word may be.

6. The post-positive accents are repeated whenever their word is accented on the Penult, or has Pāthāḥ-furtive (§ 42. 2. d) under the last letter.

7. Šillûq may be distinguished from Méthëgh (§ 18.), Pāštā from Qādhmā, and Y'thibh from Mähpākh by their position.

¹ Used for Methëgh with words which have Silluq or 'Athnah.

24. THE CONSECUTION OF THE MORE COMMON ACCENTS.

1. :	הָאָרְזַן	.....	Gen. 1:1.
:	הַמַּיִם	.....	Gen. 1:2.
2. :	הָאָרְזַן	.....	Gen. 1:1.
:	הַמַּיִם	.....	Gen. 1:2.
3. :	כֵּן	.....	Gen. 1:7.
:	עַל-הָאָרְזַן	.....	Gen. 1:28.

1. Every verse (Pāšûq) is separated from the verse following by the sign ;, called Šôph Pāšûq (*end of the verse*); while the last word of every verse has on its tone-syllable the accent †, called Šîllûq, which, in form, is like Méthëgh (§ 18.).

Note.—Since Šîllûq always stands on the last tone-syllable of a verse, while Méthëgh never stands on a tone-syllable, they are easily distinguished.

2. If the verse contain *two* primary sections, Šîllûq marks the end of the *first*, while the end of the second is indicated by †, 'Athnāh.

Note 1.—In the study of the accentuation of a verse one must begin with Šîllûq, i. e., at the end of the verse.

Note 2.—These accents have only relative power. The pauses marked are logical pauses.

3. If the verse contain *three* primary sections, Šîllûq marks the end of the first; 'Athnāh, the end of the second; while the end of the third is indicated by †, called Š'ghôltā.

Note.—For an explanation of the repetition of †, see § 23. 6.

4. :	הַמַּיִם	.....	Gen. 1:2.
:	לַמַּיִם	.....	Gen. 1:6.
5. a.	הַלְיָלָה	.....	Gen. 1:14.
b.	הַיְבִשָּׁה	.....	Gen. 1:9.
6. :	הָאָרְזַן	.....	Gen. 1:1.
:	הַחֹשֶׁךְ	.....	Gen. 1:4.
.....	אֱלֹהִים	.....	Gen. 1:28.
.....	זֵאת	.....	Gen. 3:14.

4. When a *primary* section is large enough to be divided, or to contain a *secondary* section, the end of this secondary section, whether it stand in the primary section ruled by Šîllûq or 'Athnāh, is most frequently marked by †, called Zāqēph qāṭon.

5. *a.* In secondary sections containing but a single word, where Zāqēph qāṭōn would have been expected, Zāqēph gādhōl, ¹, is generally found instead.

b. A secondary section of less importance than that which is indicated by Zāqēph qāṭōn is marked by ², called R'bhî(ă)ʿ.

6. The pause required by the rhythm before Šīllûq and 'Athnāḥ is marked by a disjunctive ³, called Tīphhā; that before Š'ghōltā, by ⁴, called Zārqa.

Note.—For the consecution of the remaining disjunctives see the Table of Consecution of Accents (§ 25.).

7. : וְאֵת הָאָרְץ׃... (1:1); עַל-פְּנֵי הַמַּיִם׃... (1:2); וּבֵין הַחֹשֶׁךְ׃... (1:4).
 8. בְּרָא אֱלֹהִים... (1:1); עַל-פְּנֵי תְהוֹם׃... (1:2); קָרָא לְיֵלֶה׃... (1:5).
 9. כִּי עָשִׂיתָ זֹאת׃... (3:14); אֲשֶׁר בְּתוֹךְ-הַגֵּן׃... (3:3).

7. The Conjunctive accent which always accompanies Šīllûq is ⁵, called Mērkā.

8. The Conjunctive accent which always accompanies 'Athnāḥ is ⁶, called Mûnāḥ.

9. The Conjunctive accent which always accompanies Š'ghōltā is likewise Mûnāḥ.

25. A TABLE SHOWING THE CONSECUTION OF THE ACCENTS.

;	| |	| |	| |	| |	{	$\frac{q}{p}$	| | | |	{	$\frac{\mu}{\varphi}$	| | | |
						or			or	
	| |	| |	| |	| |	{	$\frac{q}{p}$	| | | |	{	$\frac{\mu}{\varphi}$	| | | |
						or			or	
	| |	| |	| |	| |	{	$\frac{q}{p}$	| | | |	{	$\frac{\mu}{\varphi}$	| | | |
						or			or	
	| |	| |	| |	| |	{	$\frac{q}{p}$	| | | |	{	$\frac{\mu}{\varphi}$	| | | |
						or			or	
	| |	| |	| |	| |	{	$\frac{q}{p}$	| | | |	{	$\frac{\mu}{\varphi}$	| | | |
						or			or	

REMARKS ON THE TABLE.

1. The Consecution of Šillûq and 'Athnāh, with the exception of the first conjunctive, is the same.

2. The *third* disjunctive preceding Šillûq and 'Athnāh, the *second* preceding Š'ghōltā and Zāqēph qāṭōn, and the *first* preceding R'bhî(ă)' is Géréš, after which the consecution is the same for all.

3. This Géréš may be entirely omitted, in which case the servant of the preceding disjunctive will be present and will assume the functions of Géréš.

4. After Qādhmā the consecution may proceed either with T'lišā Q'ṭānā (and its Mûnāh's) or, if there is a slight emphasis, with the disjunctive T'lišā Gh'dhōlā (and its Mûnāh's).

5. Words standing between the T'lišā Q'ṭānā or the T'lišā Gh'dhōlā and the beginning of the section, will receive Mûnāh if they are closely related, but Pāzēr if there is a great emphasis. Words standing between Pāzēr and the beginning of the verse will receive Mûnāh.

Note.—Instead of Mûnāh, L'ghärmēh (i. e., Mûnāh with P'sîq (1 ̄)) is substituted if there is a slight emphasis on the word.

6. Instead of Pāzēr, preceded by Mûnāh, there may be substituted Qārnē Phārā, which is always preceded by Yérāh bēn yômô. Other words will have Mûnāh.

Note 1.—This table exhibits in general the features of the prose system. There are, however, many exceptions. The poetic system is entirely different.

Note 2.—A few accents, occurring but seldom, are omitted from the Table.

Note 3.—This very brief treatment of the accent aims only to introduce the student to a subject, which demands much careful study and investigation for its mastery.

V. Syllables.

26. KINDS OF SYLLABLES.

1. בְּרָא (1:1); תִּהְיוּ (1:2); וַיִּבְרָאוּ (1:2); פָּנָי (1:2); יְהִי (1:3).
2. מִבְּדִיל (1:6); בֵּין (1:4); טוֹב (1:4); מִזְרִיעַ (1:11); לְמִשְׁלַל (1:18).
3. הַשְּׂמַיִם (1:1); הַמַּיִם (1:6); יִקְוּ (1:9); הַמְּאֹרֹת (1:16).
4. וַיְהִי (1:3); הַחֹשֶׁךְ (1:4); בְּרִקְיעַ (1:14); מְלֵאוֹ (1:22); גַּעֲשֶׂה (1:26).

1. Syllables which end in a vowel-sound are called *open*.
2. Syllables which end in a consonant are called *closed*.
3. A *closed* syllable whose final consonant is doubled is called *sharpened*.
4. What seems to be an unaccented *open* syllable, with a short vowel, is of frequent occurrence; it may for convenience be called *half-open*.

Note.—The half-open syllable is always followed by a consonant with a medial Š'wâ (§ 10. 2), or with Dāghēš-forfe implied (§ 14. 3. N. 1).

27. SYLLABICATION.

1. הַרְמֵשֶׁת (1:21); וּמִחֲלֻבְהֶן (4:4); רִקְיעַ (1:20); אֲשֶׁר (1:7).
2. יִשְׂרָאֵל (1:20); בְּרֵאשִׁית (1:1); אֱלֹהִים (1:1); וַיְבִין (1:4).
3. וַיִּשְׁתָּה (9:21); יָרַב (1:22) for יָרַב; עָרַב (1:5) for עָרַב.

1. A word contains as many syllables as it has vowels; but Pāthāh-furtive (§ 42. 2. *d*) and the Š'wās (half-vowels) are not sufficiently vocalic to form syllables.

2. Syllables must *begin* with a consonant, the only exception being the prefixed conjunction וַ; they *may* begin with two consonants, the first always having under it a vocal Š'wâ.¹

3. Syllables may end in *two* consonants, but only when these are strong. The harshness resulting from this combination is generally avoided by the insertion of a vowel (§ 37. 2 and N.).

28. QUANTITY OF THE VOWEL IN SYLLABLES.

1. הַמְּאֹרֹת (1:4); מַעַל (1:7); בְּרֵאשִׁית (1:1); מַיִם (1:6); שְׂמַיִם (1:1).
2. וַחֲשֹׁךְ (1:2); בְּקֶרֶךְ (1:5); מִבְּדִיל (1:6); אֵת (1:1); מַעַל (1:7).
3. הַשְּׂמַיִם (1:1); לְאִשָּׁה (2:22); אָמֵן (2:24); יָקֻם (4:15).
4. וַיְהִי (1:3); הַחֹשֶׁךְ (1:4); בְּרִקְיעַ (1:14); מְלֵאוֹ (1:22).

¹ There is a single exception to this remark, viz., שְׁתִּי (Gen. 4:19) in which the Š'wâ is silent.

1. The vowel of an open syllable must be long, unless it has the tone ; when it has the tone, it *may be* short.
2. The vowel of a closed syllable must be short, unless it has the tone ; when it has the tone, it *may be* long.
3. The vowel of the sharpened syllable is short, unless it has the tone ; it is pure, i. e., ä, ĩ, ũ, and not deflected, i. e., ě or ǒ.
4. The vowel of the half-open syllable is always short (§ 26. 4).

VI. Euphony of Vowels.¹

29. SHORT VOWELS.

1. *a.* יְבִדֵּל (1:4) ; יִבְשֶׁה (1:9) ; יַמִּים (1:10) ; חֵיהָ (1:20) ; מִזְרִיעַ (1:11).
b. חֵית (1:25) ; זֹהַב (2:12) ; גֵּן (2:8) ; מַעַל (1:7) ; אֵף (3:1).
c. שִׁבְתָּ (2:3) ; לָקַח (2:22) ; דָּבַק (2:24) ; לָקַח (3:23) ; יִצְמַח (2:9).
d. פָּעַם (2:23) ; דָּעַת (2:9) ; אֵין (2:5) ; [קִטְלָנִי] (3:13) ; שְׁמִימָה (15:5) ; בֵּיתָהּ (24:32).
e. נֶעֱשֶׂה (1:26) ; לַעֲבֹד (2:5) ; יַעֲלֶה (2:6) ; מֵאֲכַל (2:9).
2. *a.* הִנְהָ (1:29) ; אִשָּׁה (2:23) ; אִמּוֹ (2:24) ; עֲמָהּ (3:6) ; אִשְׁתּוֹ (2:24).
b. יִקְרָא (1:5) ; לְמִשְׁלַל (1:18) ; הַמְטִיר (2:5) ; [קִטְלָהּ] (3:5) ; נִפְקְחוּ (3:5).
3. *a.* וַיִּבְלֶה (2:1) ; עֵרַמְּיָם (3:7) ; לָקַח (3:23) ; יָקַם (4:24) ; [חִקְהָהּ].

1. The pure short ä, from which come all *a*-class vowels, is found
 - a.* In unaccented closed, or sharpened syllables ; but also
 - b.* In the accented closed syllable of nouns in the construct state, and a few monosyllabic nouns and particles.
 - c.* In the accented closed syllable of many verbal forms.
 - d.* In the accented open syllable (1) of guttural and עִ Segholates (§ 106. 2. *a.*, *d*) ; (2) before the suffix גִּי, and (3) sometimes before the accusative ending הָ־.
 - e.* In a half-open syllable with Méthëgh (§ 18. 3) before a compound Š'wâ.

2. The pure short ĩ, from which come all *i*-class vowels, is found

- a.* In unaccented closed², and especially sharpened, syllables ; but

¹ This treatment is not intended to be exhaustive ; it will be found practically complete, however, so far as general principles are concerned.

² Short *i* stands also in an accented open syllable, in a few apocopated forms, e. g., יָרַב (1:22), יָבַן (2:22).

b. That \bar{y} (\bar{y}) which comes by attenuation or thinning (§ 36. 4) from an original \bar{y} must be distinguished from an original \bar{y} , although it is subject to the same rules as the latter.

3. The pure short \bar{u} , from which come all *u*-class vowels, is found

a. Almost exclusively in unaccented sharpened syllables.

4. a. אֶת־ (1:4); וַיִּבְרָךְ (1:22); וַיִּשֶׂם (2:8); וַיִּגְרֹשׁ (3:24); וַתֵּלֶךְ (4:1).
 b. הַשֶּׁךְ (1:2); עֵשָׂב (1:11); עֵזֶר (2:18); יָרֵב (1:22); וַיִּבֶן (2:22).
 c. הַעֲטִיל; [נְעֻטְלָתָם]; [נְעֻטְלָ]; [נְעֻטְלָ].
 5. a. כָּל־ (1:21); אֲכָלָה (1:29); כְּתָנוּת (3:21); רָחֲבָה (6:15); [הַקְטִיל].
 b. כָּל־ (1:21); עֲבָרָה (2:15); שָׁמְרָה (2:15); אֲכָל־ (3:11); יַעֲזֹב־ (2:24).

4. The short *e*-sound \bar{e} (\bar{e}), deflected from and equally current with the pure *i*-sound, is found :

a. In unaccented closed syllables, as a shortening of \bar{e} (\bar{e}).

b. In unaccented closed syllables, as a helping vowel in all forms of a Segholate character (§ 106.).

c. In unaccented closed or half-open syllables, depressed from \bar{e} (\bar{e}) before gutturals.

Note 1.—The *e* which comes by heightening from \bar{a} , represented in transliteration by \acute{e} , is really a long vowel (§ 31.).

Note 2.—The *e* of אֶתֶם and אֶתֶן, אֶתֶם and אֶתֶן, and כֶּם and כֶּן is a blunting of an original *u*-sound (§ 50. 3. f).

Note 3.—There is also to be noticed the character of the \bar{e} which appears in certain particles, e. g., פֶּן, אֲשֶׁר, etc., which perhaps belong under § 31. 2.

5. The short *o*-sound \bar{o} (\bar{o}), deflected from and more common than \bar{u} (\bar{u}) and sustaining to \bar{e} and \bar{o} the same relation that is sustained by \bar{e} (\bar{e}) to \bar{e} (\bar{e}) and \bar{e} (\bar{e}), is found

a. As a blunting of the original \bar{u} (\bar{u}) in unaccented closed and half-open syllables.

b. As a shortening of \bar{o} (\bar{o}) in unaccented closed syllables.

30. NATURALLY LONG VOWELS.

1. a. נֹעַ = נֹעַ (4:14) = nâ'; שֵׁת = שֵׁת (4:25) = šâth; [קָל = קָל = qâl].
 b. גָּנֵב = gännâbh;¹ מַתָּן = mättân;² כְּתָב = k'thâbh;³ קָרֵב = q'râbh.⁴
 c. אֱלֹהִים (1:1) = 'elôhîm for 'elâhîm; יֹמֶר (1:3) = yô'mër for yâ'mër; גָּדְלוֹ (1:16) = gâdhôl for gâdhâl; אָכַל (2:16) = 'âkhôl for 'âkhâl.

¹ Ex. 22:1, 6, 7.

² Gen. 34:12; 2 Kgs. 11.18.

³ Esth. 4:8.

⁴ 2 Sam. 17:11.

2. *a.* וִיהִי = וְיָהִי (1:6); יִצָּר = וְיִצָּר (2:7); יִשָּׁן = וְיִשָּׁן (2:21).
 מְקוֹם = מְקָיִם = מְקָיִם (9:9); תְּשִׁים = תְּשִׁים (6:16).
- b.* יָמִין = yāmîn; ¹ חָסִיד = ḥāṣîdh; ² מָשִׁיחַ = māšî(ă)h.³
- c.* קִטּוֹר for קִטּוֹר; ⁴ קִמּוֹשׁ for קִמּוֹשׁ; ⁵ שִׁחֹר for שִׁחֹר.⁶
- d.* עֲשִׂית (3:13) for עֲשִׂית (עֲשִׂית); צִוִּיתִי (3:17) for צִוִּיתִי (צִוִּיתִי).
- e.* הַמָּטֵר (2:5); יִלְבָּשׁ (3:21); הַגִּיד (3:11); הַשִּׂיא (3:13); הַבְּדִיל (1:18).
3. *a.* תְּשׁוּב = תְּשׁוּב = תְּשׁוּב (3:19); יְקוּם = יְקוּם = יְקוּם.⁷
- b.* קוּם = קוּם; ⁸ תְּהוּ = תְּהוּ (1:2); בְּהוּ = בְּהוּ (1:2).
- c.* הוֹסֵר = הוֹסֵר; ⁹ הוֹסֵר [הוֹסֵר]; הוֹקֵם = הוֹקֵם.¹⁰
- d.* אָרוּר (3:14); עָרוּם (3:1); חֲבוּרָה (4:23); בְּרוּב (3:24); רְכוּשׁ (12:5).

Naturally long vowels have arisen either (1) from contraction of two vowels, or a vowel and semivowel (i. e., *y* or *w*), or (2) as the characteristic of a nominal form, or (3) in compensation. The lengthening which took place as characteristic of a nominal form or in compensation belongs exclusively to the primitive Semitic; i. e., such lengthenings, found in the Hebrew, were made before the Assyrian, Arabic, Hebrew and other Semitic languages became separate tongues.

1. Naturally long â (ֶֹ, seldom אֶֹֹ), comparatively rare, is found:—

a. In וֵֹ and וֵֹֹ forms in which, ו or וֹ having been dropped, two *a*-sounds have come together and have been contracted (§ 94. 1. c).

b. In certain nominal forms, in which it is characteristic (§§ 108, 109.).

c. Naturally long â, in the great majority of instances, was obscured to ô (§ 30. 6).

2. Naturally long î (יֵֹ, sometimes יֵֹֹ), is found:—

a. As the contraction of *iy* (§ 90. 2. b) and sometimes of *yi* (§ 94. 1. b).

b. In certain nominal forms in which it is characteristic (§ 108.).

c. In certain nominal forms in which it is compensative (§ 109.).

d. As a thinning of ê, in הֵֹֹ forms, before consonant-additions (§ 100. 3. b).

e. In Hîph'îl forms, in which ē would naturally have been expected; this î is entirely anomalous (§ 60. 1. b. (1)).

3. Naturally long û (וֵֹ, sometimes וֵֹֹ) is found:—

¹ Gen. 13:9. ² Ps. 30:5. ³ 1 Sam. 2:10. ⁴ Gen. 19:28. ⁵ Hos. 9:6, cf. Isa. 34:13.

⁶ Josh. 13:3; Isa. 23:3; Jer. 2:18. ⁷ Ex. 21:19. ⁸ Gen. 13:17. ⁹ Ezra 3:11. ¹⁰ Ex. 40:17.

a. As the contraction of *wu*, in ף'ע forms (§ 94. 1. a).

b. As the contraction of *uw*, in ף'ע forms, and whenever the combination *uw* would be final.

c. As the contraction of *uw* in פ' Hōph'āl forms (§ 90. 3. c); and in ף'ע and ע'ע Hōph'āl forms, which seem to follow the analogy of ף'פ forms.

d. In certain nominal forms, including the Qāl passive participle, in which it is original and characteristic (§ 108.).

4. a. בֵּין (1:4) = *bên* from בֵּית; בֵּית = *bêth* from בֵּית; עֵינַיִם (3:6).

b. הִינִיקָה (4:7) = *têtibh* from תִּיטִיב; הִינִיקָה (21:7) from הִינִיקָה.

c. עָשָׂה (6:14) = *'sê* from עָשִׂי; מִקְוֶה (1:10) = *măqwê* from מִקְוִי.

d. הִכִּיתִי² from הִכִּיתִי; צִוִּיתִי³ from צִוִּיתִי; הִרְאִיתִי⁴; [cf. צִוִּיתִי (3:11)].

e. פָּנִי (1:2) = *p'nê* from פָּנִי; שָׁנִי (1:16); עֵינַי (3:7); דְּמִי (4:10).

f. מִיטָב⁵ from מִיטָב; מִיטָב⁶ from מִיטָב; מִיטָב⁷ from מִיטָב.

5. a. תִּפְוִצִּינָה⁸; תִּפְוִצִּינָה⁹; תִּפְוִצִּינָה¹⁰; תִּפְוִצִּינָה¹¹; תִּפְוִצִּינָה¹².

b. חִיָּה (3:14); אֶפְיָה (3:19); פָּנִיָּה (4:6); [סוֹסִיָּה].

4. Naturally long ê (written ֵ, yet sometimes ֶ and הֶ) comes from the contraction of *ay* or *ai*, and is found:—

a. In the inflection of ף'ע Segholates (§ 106. 2. d).

b. In the Hīph'āl forms of verbs originally פ' (§ 92. 2).

c. In the Imperative (2 m. sg.) of verbs ל'ה (§ 100. 1. f); and in the construct state of nouns ending in הֶ (é) (§ 124. 2).

d. In ל'ה perfects before consonant additions (§ 100. 3. a).

e. In the plural construct ending of masc. nouns, ֵ (§ 124. 4).

f. In the penult of a few nominal formations (§ 114.).

Note.—The ê of *d* very frequently passes over into î, especially in active perfects.

5. Besides ê, there is another naturally long *e*-sound, which likewise arises out of *ay*. It is written ֵ and may, for the sake of distinction, be transliterated by an italicized *e*. It is found:—

a. In ל' Imperfects and Imv's before the fem. plur. termination נָה (§ 100. 3. c); and, after the analogy of these forms, also as a separating vowel in similar ף'ע and ע'ע forms.

b. In the forms of plural nouns before the pronominal suffixes ך and ה (§ 124. 3. c).

¹ Gen. 12:15. ² Ex. 3:10. ³ Dt. 3:21. ⁴ Dt. 4:35. ⁵ 1 Sam. 15:9. ⁶ Gen. 49:24.
⁷ Isa. 26:7. ⁸ Dt. 1:44. ⁹ Ruth 1:9. ¹⁰ Gen. 37:7. ¹¹ 1 Sam. 3:11. ¹² Zech. 13:7.

6. *a.* אָכַל (2:16) = 'ākhôl for 'ākhâl; יָצָא (2:10) = yôṣē, for yâṣē; רָמַשׁ (1:26) = rômēs for râmēs; סוּבַב (2:13) = ṣôbhēbh for ṣābhēbh.
- b.* יָאֵמַר (1:3) = yô'mēr for yâ'mēr; [יִקְוֹל = yīqqôl for yīqqâl = -qāwâl].
- c.* אֱלֹהִים (1:1) = 'lôhîm; דּוֹר (6:9); עוֹלָם (3:22); שְׁלוֹם (26:31).
- d.* יְעוֹפֵף (1:20) = y'ôphēph; יִתְבַּשֵּׁשׁוּ (2:25) = yīthbôšāšû.
- e.* קְלוֹת² סִבְתֵּי; הַשִּׁבְתֵּיךְ (6:18); הַשִּׁבְתֵּיךְ (28:15); סִבְתֵּי¹.
7. *a.* יוֹם (1:5) = yôm for יוֹם; תּוֹךְ (1:6) = thôkh from תּוֹךְ.
- b.* תָּסֵף (4:2) = tôsēph = tāwšēph; הוֹלִידוּ (5:4); [נוֹלַד = נוֹלַד].
- c.* תּוֹלְדוֹת (2:4) for תּוֹלְדוֹת; מוֹעֵד (1:14) for מוֹעֵד.
- d.* לְמִנְהוּ (1:11) for לְמִנְהוּ; בּוּ (1:11); זָרְעוּ (1:11); אֶהְיֶה (12:8).

6. Naturally long ô, for the most part written defectively, is in many cases only the obscuring of a naturally long â (§ 30. 1). This is the case:—

a. In the forms of the Infinitive Absolute (§ 70. 1. *b*), and in the Qāl Active Participle (§ 71. 1. *a*).

b. In the Qāl Imperfect of verbs אָפַח (88. 1), and in the Nīph'âl of verbs יָעַ (94. 1. *c*. (2)).

c. In a large number of nominal formations (§§ 108, 109.).

d. In so-called Pôlêl (or Pô'êl), and Hīthpôlêl (or Hīthpô'êl) forms.

e. In the separating vowel used before consonant terminations in the Perfects of verbs יָעַ and יָעַ (§§ 86. 4, 94. 4).

7. There is, however, a second naturally long ô, which is the result of the contraction of *au* or *aw*. This is found:—

a. In a large number of יָעַ Segholates (§ 106. 2. *d*).

b. In the Hīph'îl of verbs originally יָפַח (§ 90. 3. *b*); also in Nīph.

c. In many יָפַח nominal formations (§§ 115, 116.).

d. In the contraction of āhû = ô (seldom written הָ).

Note 1.—Naturally long vowels are usually written fully (§ 6.4. N. 2), and are thus distinguished from tone-long vowels. There are many cases, however, in which the distinction can be determined only from a knowledge of the grammatical form in which the vowel stands.

Note 2.—Naturally long vowels are unchangeable. The exceptions to this rule are so few as scarcely to deserve notice.

¹ 1 Sam. 22:22. ² Nahum 1:14.

31. TONE-LONG VOWELS.

1. a. אָדָם (1:26); אָחָד (1:5); זָהָב (2:11); אֲכָלָתָּ (3:11); יִצְמַח (2:5).
- b. תִּוְּךָ whence תוֹךְ (1:6); יִבְשָׁה (1:9); בְּהֵמָה (1:26); חֵיהָ (1:28) [cf. חַיִּיתָ; בָּרָא (1:1); קָרָא (1:10); יִקְרָא (1:5); הִשְׁקָה (2:6); הִיָּה (2:10).
- c. בָּרָא (1:1) for בָּרָא; הֵאָוֹר (1:4) for הָאָוֹר; רָקִיעַ (1:6) for רָקִיעַ. שְׁמַיִם (1:1) for שְׁמַיִם; מִקּוֹם (1:9) for מִקּוֹם; שְׁנַיִם (1:14) for שְׁנַיִם; גִּדְלָה (1:16) for גִּדְלָה; מֵאָוֹר (1:16) for מֵאָוֹר; שְׁנַיִם (1:16) for שְׁנַיִם; תִּפְקַחְנָה (3:7); יִקְרָא (2:23); וְבָהוּ (1:2); לְמַיִם (1:6); תִּשׁוּבָה (3:19).
- d. אֲכָלָתָּ (3:11); עֲשִׂיתָ (3:14); נִתְתָּהּ (3:12); צִוִּיתִיךָ (3:11); יִבְנֶיהָ (3:7); תִּפְקַחְנָה (3:7); לֵילָה (1:5); צִפְנָהּ (13:14); יָמָה (13:14); שְׁמִימָה (15:5).
2. a. תִּשׁוּף־גִּיהוּ (3:15) for תִּשׁוּפְנוּ; תִּאֲבֹל־גִּיהָ (3:17) for תִּאֲבֹלְנָה.
- b. עָרַב (1:5); דִּבְשָׂא (1:11); זָרַע (1:11); מִרְחַפַּת (1:2); מִמִּשְׁלַת (1:16); עִשָּׂה (1:11); נִעְשָׂה (1:26); יְהִיָּה (1:29); שָׂרָה (2:5); פָּה (cf. 4:11); בַּעֲבוּרֶךָ²; קָרָא³; תִּשְׁאֲנָה³; מִצְאֲנֶךָ²; תִּקְרָאנָה (3:17); אִשְׁתֶּךָ (3:17); מִיָּדֶךָ (4:11); זָה (5:1) = z6; מָה (4:10).
- c. בָּעֲנֵן (9:13, 14, 16); הִעָרִים (19:25, 29); אָחָד (1:5); אָחִיו (9:22).

A short vowel (=, -, ַ), when it would stand in close proximity to the tone, becomes long, ä becoming ā or é, ĩ becoming ē, ũ becoming ō. These vowels are called, from their origin, *tone-long*; and the change is called *heightening* (§ 36. 2). The *a*-class has two tone-long vowels; the *i*-class and *u*-class have each one.

1. Tone-long ā, instead of an original ä, is found:—

a. In a closed *tone*-syllable,

- (1) in the absolute state of nouns;
- (2) in pause (§ 38. 1, 2).

b. In an open *tone*-syllable,

- (1) in a few ע"י Segholates (§ 106. 2. d);
- (2) in the more recent feminine ending הָ (from äth) (§ 122. 2. b);
- (3) in א' ל and ה' ל verbal forms (§§ 98. 1, 100. 1. a).

¹ Ruth 1:3. ² Ruth 1:20. ³ Ruth 1:9.

- c. In an open *pretone*-syllable; *always*, except as indicated in § 32. 2.
 d. In an open *posttone*-syllable,

(1) in the case of the pronominal ending תָּ, and frequently the suffixes הָ and ךָּ.

(2) in the feminine plural termination נָה, and the old accusative ending, הָ־ (*directive*) (§ 121. 3. b).

2. Tone-long é, instead of an original ä, is found:—

a. In a closed *tone*-syllable: in the demonstrative syllable הַ־.¹

b. In an open *tone*-syllable,

(1) in *a*-class Segholates (§ 106. 1) and Segholate formations;

(2) in many ה' ל' verbal and nominal forms (§ 100. 1. b);

(3) in א' ל' Impf's and Imv's before the ending הָהַ (§ 98. 3. c).

(4) in pausal forms arising out of ׀ (which was originally =).

(5) in the pronouns זֶה (§ 52. 1. a) and מֶה (מָה) (§ 54. 2. d).

c. In an open *pretone*- (or *antepretone*-) syllable, before a guttural, with ׀, in which Dāghēs-forfe is implied,

(1) in the case of the Article and Hē Interrogative (§§ 45. 4, 46. 3);

(2) in nominal forms.

Note.—A careful distinction must be made between the heightened é coming from ä, and the deflected ě, coming from ĩ; the former is long, the latter, short.

3. a. [זָקֵן; לָבַשׁ; לִבְשׁ]; רָמַשׁ (1:26); הִלָּךְ (2:14); סָבַב (2:11); יָתֵן (1:17); תָּת (4:12); תֵּן (4:42);² יָצָא (4:16); וַיָּשָׁב (4:16); שָׁב (20:15); יִקְרֵשׁ (2:3); יִבְרַל (1:4); יִשְׁבֵּן (3:24); יִתְחַבֵּא (3:8); מִתְהַלָּךְ (3:8); זָקֵן (19:4); עָקַב (3:15); מָגֵן (15:1); עָרַל (17:14); שָׁלַם (15:16); יַעַץ (2:16); יָשַׁם (2:11); אָת (1:1); בֵּן (1:7); בָּן (4:25); קָן (4:3).
- b. עָשָׁב (1:11); עֵזָר (2:18); סָפַר (5:1); יָצַר (6:5); עָרַן (2:8).
- c. מָעַל (1:7); מִעֵרָן (2:10); תָּרָאָה (1:9); אָחַבָּא (3:10); גִּרְשֵׁתָּ (4:14); בְּהֵמָה (1:24); נִקְבָּה (1:27); תִּרְדָּמָה (2:21); לָבַב (Dt. 28:28); שָׁנִי (1:8); יָצָא (4:16); וַיָּשָׁב (4:16) *for* יָשָׁב (4:17) *for* יָרַע.
4. a. מָשַׁל (1:18); שָׁמַר (3:24); קָרָא (4:26); יִשְׁבֵּתָּ (2:2); יִסְגֹּר (2:21); קָטַנְתִּי (32:11); יִכְלֵתִי (30:8); אָרַם (25:30); עָמַק,³ כָּל (1:30).

¹ Cf. the ׀ in דָּבַר. ^{2,2} Kgs. ³ Lev. 13:3.

- b. תָּהוּ (1:2); כָּהוּ (1:2); חָשָׁךְ (1:2); בָּקָר (1:5); שָׁהם (2:12).
 c. גָּרְשׁוּ¹ = gō-r'sû; מִבְּרַךְ² = m'bhō-rākh; יִבְרַךְ³

3. Tone-long $\bar{\text{—}}$, instead of short — or — , is found:—

a. In a closed *tone*-syllable; always, except in a few monosyllabic particles. Worthy of notice is its occurrence,

- (1) in the Qāl Perfect of many stative verbs (§ 64. 2), and in the Qāl Active Participle (§ 71. 1. a);
- (2) in the Qāl Imperfect and Imperative of נָתַן, (§ 84. 2. R. 3), and of verbs originally פָּו (§ 90. 2. a);
- (3) in Nīph'āl, Pī'el, Hīph'il and Hīthpā'el forms in which the י, whence ē comes, was originally ä (§§ 59. 1. b, 60. 1. b);
- (4) in many monosyllabic and dissyllabic nominal formations.

b. In an open *tone*-syllable; for the most part in *i*-class Segholates (§ 106. 1. b).

- c. In an open *pretone* (or *ante-pretone*) syllable, always instead of י, as
- (1) when a Dāghēš-forfe is rejected from a guttural (§ 42. 1. a);
 - (2) in nominal formations;
 - (3) in the preformative of the Qāl Impf. of פָּו verbs (§ 90. 2. a).

4. Tone-long $\bar{\text{—}}$ (ō), instead of — , is found:—

a. In a closed *tone*-syllable. Worthy of notice is its occurrence,

- (1) in the Qāl Infinitive Construct, Imperative, and Imperfect (§ 66. R. 2);
- (2) in the Qāl Perfect of a few stative verbs (§ 64. 3);
- (3) in a few nominal forms (§ 107. 1. c).

b. In an open *tone*-syllable, in *u*-class Segholates;

c. In an open *pretone*-syllable, always instead of — .

Note 1.—Tone-long vowels are correctly written defectively, in the later language the incorrect *full* writing is frequent.

Note 2.—The tone-long vowel, arising from the rejection of Dāghēš-forfe from a following guttural, is unchangeable.

32. TONE-SHORT VOWELS.

1. a. גְּדֹלִים (1:16) from גְּדֹל; מְאֹרֶת (1:16) from מְאֹר; עֵוֹנִי from עֵוֹן.
- b. עֵשִׂיתָם⁴ for עֵשִׂיתֶם; עֵזַבְתָּם⁵ for עֵזַבְתֶּם.
- c. הִרְגוּ (4:25) for הִרְגוּ; גְּאֹלְתֶיךָ⁶ for גְּאֹלְתֶיךָ.

¹ Ex. 12:39.

² Num. 22:6.

³ 2 Sam. 7:29.

⁴ Ruth 1:8.

⁵ Ruth 2:16.

⁶ Ruth 3:13.

2. a. הִיְתָה (1:2) for הִיְתָה; יִשְׂרָצוּ (1:20) for יִשְׂרָצוּ; תִּלְדִּי (3:16) for תִּלְדִּי; נִתְנָה (3:12) for נִתְנָה.
 b. רָקִיעַ (1:20) from רָקִיעַ; פָּנִי (1:2); שָׁנִי (1:16) דָּמִי (4:10).
 c. צָעֲקִים (4:10) from צָעַק; יָדַעַי (3:5) from יָדַע.
 d. אֲכַלְךָ (2:17); אֲכַלְכֶם (3:5); קָלְךָ (3:10); גִּהְוֹנְךָ (3:14); זָרַעְךָ (3:15).

Remark.— ב originally ב; ל orig. ל; כ orig. כ; ו orig. ו.

3. a. אָרוּרָה (3:17); אֱלֹהִים (1:1); אֲשֶׁר (1:7); אָרְמָה (2:6); נִעְמִי¹
 b. לִקְחָה (2:23) for לִקְחָה; שִׁבְלִי²; תִּתְאַלְצֶהוּ³; בִּסְעָרָה⁴
 c. קָלְלָתְךָ (27:13); קִרְבָּנוֹת⁵; סִוְכֵיכֶם⁶; סִוְרֵי⁷
 d. וְקָרְבִּי⁸ (2:12); וְלִהְבִּדִיל (1:18); וְיִשְׁקָה (27:26); וְקָרְבִּי⁸

A short vowel, or a tone-long vowel, becomes a half-vowel when it would stand in an open syllable at a distance from the tone. This half-vowel is either simple or compound Š'wâ. It is called, from its origin, *tone-short*; and the change is called *volatilization* (§ 36. 3). The tone-short vowels are found:—

1. In what would be the *antepretone*-syllable,
 - a. In the inflection of nouns (§ 36. 3. b).
 - b. Before the grave termination in the inflection of verbs (§ 63. R. 4).
 - c. In many verbal forms to which a pronominal suffix is attached.
2. In what would be the *pretone*-syllable,
 - a. In the inflection of verbs, before הַ, וּ and וְ (§ 36. 3. a).
 - b. In the formation of the construct state of nouns (sg. and pl.).
 - c. In the nominal inflection of participial forms.
 - d. Before the suffixes כֶּם, כֵּן and כֵּן, when attached to nouns and to certain verbal forms.

Remark.— In many particles which originally had ׀, there is found ׀, but this before the tone often becomes ׀ (§§ 47. 5, 49. 4).

3. The simple Š'wâ (§ 9. 1) may represent the tone-short vowel-sound of any class. But the compound Š'wâ (§ 9. 2) has three distinct forms, one for each class, and is found:—

- a. Chiefly under gutturals (§ 42. 3). But sometimes also,
- b. Under a letter which is, or should be, doubled.

¹ Ruth 1:2. ² Zech. 4:12. ³ Judg. 16:16. ⁴ 2 Kgs. 2:1. ⁵ Deut. 33:2. ⁶ Ex. 37:9
⁷ Ps. 68:7. ⁸ Ps. 55:22.

- c. Under a letter which is followed by the same letter.
- d. Under a letter preceded by the prefix ʔ.

Note 1.—The terms Š'wâ, half-vowel, tone-short vowel are synonymous.

Note 2.—The tone-short vowel under a guttural *must* be compound Š'wâ; since a simple Š'wâ standing under a guttural is *always* a syllable-divider.

33. THE A-CLASS VOWELS.

In accordance with the foregoing statements (§§ 29.-32.) it is seen that the A-class or guttural class of vowels includes:—

1. The pure short. . . . — (ă), from which are derived all other vowels and half-vowels of this class.
2. The attenuated. . . . ˘ (î), arising in unaccented closed, and especially sharpened, syllables.
3. The naturally long ˉ (â), which has come from the contraction of $a+a$, or, in primitive Semitic, from compensative lengthening, or from a lengthening characteristic of nominal forms.
4. The naturally long ˆ (ô), which has come by obscuration from a naturally long â.
5. The tone-long. . . . ˘˘ (ā), which has arisen from an original ă through the influence of the tone.
6. The tone-long. . . . ˘˘ (é), which, likewise, comes from ˘ through the influence of the tone.
7. The tone-short. . . . ˘ (°), which is a volatilization of ˘ or ˘˘, through the influence of the tone.
8. The tone-short. . . . ˘˘ (°), which occurs instead of ˘˘ according to the usage mentioned in ‡ 32. 3. a.-d.

34. THE I-CLASS VOWELS.

In accordance with the foregoing statements (§§ 29.-32.) it is seen that the I-class or palatal class of vowels includes:—

1. The pure short. . . . ˘ (î), now found chiefly in unaccented closed, and especially sharpened, syllables, and from which are derived all other vowels and half-vowels of this class.
2. The deflected. . . . ˘˘ (ë), occurring chiefly as a shortening of ˘˘ (ē), and found in unaccented closed syllables.
3. The naturally long ˘˘ (î), from *iy* or *yi*; see â, ‡ 33. 3.
4. The naturally long ˘˘ (ê), which is diphthongal in its character, coming, as it always does, from the contraction of *ai* or *ay*.

5. The naturally long $\overset{\cdot}{\text{u}}$ (*e*), see § 30. 5.
6. The tone-long..... $\overset{\cdot}{\text{e}}$ (*ē*), which has come from an original — , or $\overset{\cdot}{\text{e}}$, through the influence of the tone.
7. The tone-short..... $\overset{\cdot}{\text{e}}$ (*e'*), cf. § 33. 7.
8. The tone-short..... $\overset{\cdot}{\text{e}}$ (*e'*), occurring instead of $\overset{\cdot}{\text{e}}$ chiefly under gutturals.

35. THE U-CLASS VOWELS.

In accordance with the foregoing statements (§§ 29.—32.), it is seen that the U-class or Labial class of vowels includes:—

1. The pure short..... $\overset{\cdot}{\text{u}}$ (*ü*), now found chiefly in sharpened syllables, from which are derived all other vowels and half-vowels of this class.
2. The deflected..... $\overset{\cdot}{\text{u}}$ (*ö*), found chiefly in unaccented closed syllables, and most frequently as the shortening of *ö*.
3. The naturally long $\overset{\cdot}{\text{u}}$ (*û*), from *wu* and *uw*; and see *â*, § 33. 3.
4. The naturally long $\overset{\cdot}{\text{u}}$ (*ô*), which is diphthongal in its character, coming, as it always does, from the contraction of *au* or *aw*. [On the *ô* obscured from *â*, see § 33. 4].
5. The tone-long..... $\overset{\cdot}{\text{u}}$ (*ō*), which has arisen from an original — , or from $\overset{\cdot}{\text{u}}$ (*ö*), through the influence of the tone.
6. The tone-short..... $\overset{\cdot}{\text{u}}$ (*e'*), see § 33. 7.
7. The tone-short..... $\overset{\cdot}{\text{u}}$ (*e'*), occurring instead of $\overset{\cdot}{\text{u}}$ chiefly under gutturals.

Note.—Those cases of $\overset{\cdot}{\text{u}}$ which have come from *u* (see § 29. 4. N. 2.) are worthy of note.

36. CHANGES OF VOWELS.

1. *a.* אֶת־הָאֹר (1:4); כֹּל־נֶפֶשׁ (1:21); יַעֲזֹב־אִישׁ (2:24); וַיֵּשֶׁב (4:16).
b. מִלְּאֲכֵתוֹ (2:2) *from* מִלְּאֲכָה (2:24) *from* אֲשֶׁת.
c. זֶרַע (1:11) *but* זָרְעוּ (1:11); סִפֵּר (5:1) [*but* סִפְרוּ]; צִלְמֹס *but* צִלְמוֹ (1:27).
2. *a.* הָאִיר (1:15) *for* הָאֹיִר; הֶרְגוּ (4:25) *for* הֶרְגוּ; אֱלִי (4:10).
b. הָאָרֶץ (1:1); הָאֹר (1:4); הֶרְקִיעַ (1:7); וְהִרְאָה (1:9); יִבְרָךְ (1:22).
c. בָּרָא (1:1); יִקְרָא (1:5); קִרְאָתָּ (17:19); בִּרְאִיתִי (6:7).
d. לְמִים (1:6); שָׁמַיִם (1:17); יִצְמַח (2:5); אָתָּה (3:11).

3. *a.* שָׁרַץ but שְׂרָצוּ (1:21); תֹּאכְלוּ (2:16) but תֹּאכְלוּ (3:1); שָׂרְצוּ (1:20); תִּלְדוּ but תִּלְדֵּי (3:16); יִהְרְגוּ but יִהְרְגוּ (4:8); יִהְרְגוּ (4:14).
b. פָּנִים but פָּנֵי (1:2); רָקִיעַ but רָקִיעַ (1:20); [לִבָּב but לִבֵּב]; גָּרַל but בְּשָׂרֵי (2:23); גְּדָלִים (1:16); מְאֹרַת but מְאֹרַת (1:16); בְּשָׂר but בְּשָׂרֵי (2:23).

In the formation of stems and the inflection of words, the following vowel-changes occur:—

1. *Shortening* takes place,

a. When an accented closed syllable, containing a tone-long vowel, loses its tone.

b. When an unaccented open syllable, containing a tone-long vowel, becomes closed.

c. When the accented open syllable of a Segholate becomes unaccented closed.

Note.—Here \bar{a} and \acute{e} become \check{a} ; \bar{e} and \bar{o} become \check{e} and \check{o} in closed, but \check{y} and \check{u} in sharpened syllables (§ 28. 2. 3).

2. *Heightening*¹ takes place,

a. When an unaccented closed syllable becomes open.²

b. When a following Dāghcēs-forte has been rejected from a guttural (§ 42. 1. *a*).

c. When a following weak consonant loses its consonantal character and becomes quiescent.

d. When a short vowel comes to stand in pause (§ 38. 1. 2).

Note.—Here \check{a} becomes \bar{a} or \acute{e} ; \check{y} and \check{e} , \bar{e} ; \check{u} and \check{o} , \bar{o} .

3. *Volatilization*³ takes place:—

a. Of an ultimate \bar{a} (\check{a}), \bar{e} (\check{e}), \bar{o} (\check{o}), when, in the inflection of verbs, these vowels no longer stand with the tone; as when personal terminations consisting of a vowel, or pronominal suffixes connected by a vowel, are added.

b. Of a penultimate \bar{a} (\check{a}) and \bar{e} (\check{e}), when, in inflection of nouns, these vowels no longer stand immediately before the tone, as in the for-

¹ Heightening is a mechanical strengthening of a vowel-sound by the introduction of a foreign element, viz., an *a*-sound; it is seen in the German *Mann*, *Maenner*, English *man*, *men*. One may also compare the Latin *facio*, *feei*; the Greek and Latin *παρά* and *per*, *βραχύς* and *brevis*; and the Greek *ἐτραπον*, but *τρέπω*.

² Cf. the Latin ablative ending *a* for *at*.

³ Cf. *heaven*, pronounced *hev'n*, but Anglo-Saxon *heofon*; *even*, pronounced *ev'n*, but Anglo-Saxon *efen*, Old Saxon *ebhan*. Also the initial *a* in *America*, when the word is pronounced hurriedly.

mation of the construct state, when terminations of gender and number are appended, and when pronominal suffixes are added.

Note 1.—Herein consists the great difference between verbal and nominal inflection, that in verbal, the ultimate vowel, in nominal, the penultimate vowel is changed.

Note 2.—In some *verbal* forms, the vowel of whose ultima is unchangeable, the penultimate vowel is volatilized.

Note 3.—In some *nominal* forms, the vowel of whose penultima is unchangeable, the ultimate vowel is volatilized.

Note 4.—Only short or tone-long vowels standing in an open syllable may be volatilized.

4. a. יִשְׁבֹּת (2:2) originally 'ישׁ; [נִקְטַל, originally 'נַק]; הִבְדִּיל *but* הִבְדִּיל (1:18).
 b. [קִטַּל, *but* יִקְטַל]; קָדַשׁ *but* יִקְדַּשׁ (2:3); בָּתַּי *but* בָּת (2:3).
 c. יִלְדְּתֶיךָ; דְּמַמְכֶם (9:5) for דְּמַמְכֶם; דְּבַרְיָךְ (24:30) for דְּבַרְיָךְ.
 5. a. חִפְצֹו; אָכְלָה (1:29) for אָכְלָה; [הִקְטַל for הִקְטַל].
 b. [יִעְטַל for יִעְטַל; נִעְטַל for נִעְטַל, הִעְטִיל for הִעְטִיל].
 6. a. אֵת (*with*), אֶת- (4:1); אֶתְּךָ (6:18); יִקָּם = יָקָם = יָקָם (4:15).
 7. a. לְמִינָהּ (1:24) for לְמִינָהּ; נָדַר (4:12) = nâdh for nâ-âdh for nâwâdh.
 b. וַיְהִי (1:6) for וַיְהִי = wîy-hîy; תְּהוֹ (1:2) for תְּהוֹ = thôhûw.
 c. בֵּין (1:4) for בֵּין = bîy(n); יוֹם (1:5) for יוֹם = yâwm; לְמִינֹו (1:11) for לְמִינֹו; בּוֹ (1:11) for בּוֹ, etc., etc.
 8. a. קִטַּל for qâ-tâl for qâ-tâ-lâ = קִטַּל; cf. קִטַּלְנִי for qâ-tâ-lâ-nî; יִקְטַל for yâq-tûl for yâq-tû-lû; cf. יִקְטַלְנִי for yâq-tûlê-nî; -ê-nî here, = -î-nî = -û-nî. סוּם for sûšû (*nom.*), or sûšâ (*acc.*), or sûšî (*gen.*).
 b. יְהִי (1:3) for יְהִי; יַעֲשֶׂה (1:7) for יַעֲשֶׂה; יֵרָא (1:4) for יֵרָא.

4. *Attenuation*⁵ of = (ă) to = (ÿ) has taken place,

a. In closed syllables containing preformatives: as in the Qâl Imperfect, the Nîph'al and Hîph'il Perfects.

b. In sharpened syllables: as in the Pî'el Perfect, and various nominal formations.

¹ Ex. 2:1. ² Ruth 2:8. ³ Ps. 2:7. ⁴ Ps. 1:2.

⁵ Cf. *sang, sing; tango, attingo; δάκτυλος and digitus; facilis, difficilis.*

c. In closed and half-open syllables which have lost the tone, especially in the construct plural of nouns and before grave suffixes.

5. *Deflection*¹ of ֿ (י) to ֿ (י), and of ֿ (י) to ֿ (י) often takes place,

a. When they would stand in an unaccented closed syllable.

b. When they would stand before a guttural in a closed or half-open syllable.

6. *Sharpening* of ֿ (ע) and of ֿ (ס) to their original ֿ (י) and ֿ (י) takes place,

a. Especially when they would stand in a sharpened syllable.

7. *Lengthening* (or contraction) takes place,

a. When two similar vowels, generally by the dropping of a consonant, come together.

b. When a vowel and a semi-vowel come together; then $i+y=i$, $u+w=\hat{u}$.

c. When \check{a} or \bar{a} is followed by \check{y} or y , or by \check{u} or w ; then $a+i$ or $y = \hat{e}$, $a+u$ or $w = \hat{o}$.

8. *Loss* of a vowel takes place, in the case of

a. The original final short vowel in *all* nominal and verbal forms.

b. Certain final vowels in apocopated forms (§ 100. 5).

Note.—In the original Semitic all forms, except the *Imv.* and the *Perf.* 3 f. sg., ended in a vowel; but in Hebrew all these final vowels, when short, have fallen away, except when protected by a suffix, in which case they still exist under the incorrect name of *connecting vowel*.

366. TABLES OF VOWEL-CHANGES.

The following tables will present to the eye the various possible vowel-changes:—

TABLE I.

I	I	î i+i or i+y or y+i =	î
		ay a+y =	ay
		ê (i) a+i or a+y =	ê (i)
		e a+y =	e
A	A	ô a+a =	ô
		â a+a =	â
		aw a+w =	aw
		ô a+u or a+w =	ô
U	U	û u+u or u+w or w+u =	û

¹ Cf. *mîhi* and *meus*; *bulbus* and *βολβός*; *nummus* and *νόμος*.

TABLE II.

I	i	ǝ	original <i>i</i> deflected to.....ǝ
		ÿ	original <i>i</i> retained as.....ÿ
		ē	original <i>i</i> heightened to.....ē
		°	original <i>i</i> volatilized to.....°
		°	original <i>i</i> volatilized to.....°
		°	attenuated <i>i</i> volatilized to.....°
		—	
			original <i>a</i> attenuated to ÿ which
			then is treated like an original.... ÿ
A	ā	ǎ	original <i>a</i> retained as.....ǎ
	ā	ā	original <i>a</i> heightened to.....ā
	é	é	original <i>a</i> heightened to.....é
	°	°	original <i>a</i> volatilized to.....°
	°	°	original <i>a</i> volatilized to.....°
		—	
U	ū	ū	original <i>u</i> deflected to.....ū
	ū	ū	original <i>u</i> retained as.....ū
	ū	ū	original <i>u</i> heightened to.....ū
	ū	ū	original <i>u</i> volatilized to.....ū
	ū	ū	original <i>u</i> volatilized to.....ū

37. NEW VOWELS.

1. בִּרְקִיעַ (1:14); לְמֵאֲרֵת (1:15); בְּדִגַּת (1:26); בְּדִמּוֹתָנוּ (1:26).
 לְאָמֹר for לֵאמֹר (1:22); לְעַבֵּד (2:5); לְעֵשׂוֹת (2:3); בְּחָרִי.¹
2. a. עֵרַב (1:5); דָּשָׂא (1:11); זָרַע (1:11); בָּקָר (1:5); פָּעַם (2:23).
 b. מְרַחֶפֶת (1:2) for מְרַחֶפֶת; מְמַשְׁלֵת (1:16) for מְמַשְׁלֵת.
 c. וַיַּעַשׂ (1:7) for וַיַּעַשׂ; יָרַב (1:22) for יָרַב; יִבְּן (2:22) for יִבְּן.
3. יְהִרְגֵהוּ (4:8) for יְהִרְגֵהוּ; [נַעֲטָלָה for נַעֲטָלָה].

Under certain circumstances a new vowel may be said to arise. This takes place,

1. At the beginning of a word when, in inflection or composition, two Š'wâs would come together. The new vowel is generally — (ÿ), but if either Š'wâ is a compound one, the new vowel must correspond to it.

Note 1.—As a matter of fact, the insertion of a new vowel is only apparent, since in these cases we have merely the retention of an original vowel, perhaps attenuated or deflected.

¹ Ex. 11:8.

Note 2.—The syllable, thus formed, is usually a half-open syllable (§ 26. 4).

2. *At the end of a word*,¹ when two Š'wâs would come together. The new vowel in this case is generally $\bar{\text{v}}$ (é), but before or under a guttural it is $\bar{\text{v}}$. The most common instances of this are,

a. The large class of nouns called Segholates (§ 106.).

b. A class of feminine formations resembling Segholates.

c. Certain apocopated verbal forms (§ 100. 5).

Note.—The concurrence of two vowelless consonants at the end of a word is admissible, but only when the second is a strong consonant (ק, ט) or an aspirate.²

3. *In the middle of a word*, when a compound Š'wâ comes to stand before a simple Š'wâ. The former is, in every case, changed to its corresponding short vowel.

38. PAUSE.

1. תְּבִישׁוּ (2:25); נִפְתָּחוּ (7:11); בַּעֲבוּרָךְ (3:17); אִשְׁתֶּךָ (3:17).
2. הַמַּיִם (1:2); לִילָהּ (1:5); שָׁמַיִם (1:8); אֲנִלָּתָּ (3:11); יִצְנַח (2:5); זָרַע (1:29) for זֶרַע (= זָרַע); הֶבֶל (4:2) for הֶבֶל (= הֶבֶל).
3. אֶתָּה (3:11) for אַתָּה; אֲנִכִּי (3:10) for אַנְכִּי.
4. תְּמוֹתָ (2:17); but וַיָּנַח (11:28); and וַיָּנַח (5:5, 8, 11, 14, 17, etc.).

The pause at the end of a verse or clause, indicated by the more powerful accents (§ 23. 3), causes certain changes:—

1. A half-vowel is restored to its original vowel, and this, if short, is heightened and accented.

Note.—The half-vowel standing before the suffix ך, which is from $\bar{\text{v}}$, becomes é (§ 31. 2).

2. A short vowel is heightened to its corresponding tone-long. The $\bar{\text{v}}$ which in Segholates has already been heightened to é, in pause becomes $\bar{\text{v}}$.

3. The tone is frequently shifted from the ultima to the penult.

4. The tone which, in apocopated forms, has been drawn to the penult is restored to the ultima.

¹ Cf. *Peter* = *Petr* from *Petrus*; *bibl* (German, *Bibel*) = *bwl* from *biblia*.

² Cf. *fact, tact*.

VII. Euphony of Consonants.

39. ASSIMILATION.

1. מִתְחַת (1:7) for מִן-תַּחַת; מִכָּל- (2:2) for מִן-כָּל- (2:8).
 יִטַּע (2:8) for יִנְטַע.
 יִנְתַּן (1:17) for יִתַּן; יִפַּח (2:7) for יִנְפַּח; יִטַּע (2:8) for יִנְטַע.
2. אַחֲדָתָ (2:21) for אַחַת (2:21); הִטְהִירוּ (35:2) for מִתְדַבֵּר (1:17) for מִדְּבַר.
3. יִצְקָ (28:18) for יִצְקָ (28:18); יִקַּח (18:4) for יִלְקַח (2:15) for יִקַּח.
- Remark.—שִׁבְּנֵתִי³; מִן-הָאָרֶץ (2:6); נִחְמֵתִי (6:7); לִנְפֹל.⁴

Assimilation of the final consonant of a closed syllable to the initial consonant of the following syllable takes place:—

- In the case of the weak נ, of the preposition מִן (§ 48. 1), and of the first radical of verbs פִּיץ (§ 84. 2).
- In the case of ת of הִתַּת (§ 59. 5. b) and rarely of ר.
- In the case of ל in לִקַּח to take (§ 84. 2. R. 2) and י in a few פִּיץ verbs (§ 90. 4).

Remark.—The letter נ is *not* assimilated when it stands (1) in an accented syllable, or (2) before a guttural (except ח), or (3) after the preposition ל.

Note.—Assimilation is indicated by a Dāghēš-forde in the following consonant, which, however, is rejected from final consonants (§ 14. 1).

40. REJECTION.

1. a. תַּת (נ) (4:12); לִקַּחַת (ל) (4:11); גִּישׁ- (נ) (19:9); שְׂאֵת (נ) (4:7).
 b. לִלְכַת (י) (11:31); רַעַת (י) (2:9); רַעַע (י) (20:7); לִלְרַת (י) (4:2).
 c. נַחֲנוּ (42:11) for אֲנַחֲנוּ; אֲכַל⁵ probably for מֵאֲכַל.
2. אֹר (1:5) for לְהֹאֹר; יִבְדֵּל (1:7) for יִהְבְּדֵל; יִלֵּוּ (2:1).
3. תָּמוּתוּ (42:20) but תָּמוּתוֹן (3:3); פְּנִים (1:2); הָיָה (2:10) for הָיִי.

The consonants most liable to rejection are the breathings א and ה, the liquids ל and נ, and the vowel-letters ו and י. These are often rejected:—

1. From the beginning of a word when there is no vowel beneath to sustain them:

a. In the case of נ of verbs פִּיץ (§ 84. 1) and of ל in לִקַּח in the Qāl Imv. and Infinitive Construct.

¹ Num. 7:89.

² In Baer and Delitzsch's Genesis, יִצְקָ.

³ Ex. 25:8.

⁴ Num. 14:3.

⁵ Ex. 3:2.

- b. In the case of ך or ך' of verbs ך'פ in the same forms.
 c. In a few isolated cases.
 2. From the middle of a word when preceded only by a Š'wā.
 3. From the end of a word, by ordinary attrition, as in the case of ם and ך of the plural endings ם' and ך' ; and of a final ך in verbs ל'ה (§ 100.).

Note 1.—On the rejection of ך and ה, see also § 43.

Note 2.—On the rejection of ך and ך', see also § 44.

41. ADDITION, TRANSPOSITION, COMMUTATION.

1. a. אֲזַרְעֶ׃ and אֲזַרְעֶ׃׃ ; אֲזַכְרָה׃ ; יֵאָשְׁבֵל׃ ; אֲתַנֵּן׃.⁵
 b. הַבְּרָאִים (2:4) ; הַתְּהַלְךְ- (6:9).
 2. נִתְשַׁחַח׃ for הִתְשַׁמֵּר׃ ; נִשְׁתַּחֲוּהוּ׃ for הִתְשַׁמֵּר׃.
 3. a. הִתְצַדֵּק׃ for הַצְטַדֵּק׃ ; הִתְצַיֵּר׃ for הַצְטַיֵּר׃.
 b. יִצַּר (2:8) for וְצַר׃ ; קָיָם׃ for קָיָם׃ ; יִעֲשֶׂה׃ for עֲשׂוּ׃.

1. The *addition* of a letter sometimes takes place at the beginning of a word to avoid harshness in pronunciation, as in the case of

a. ך, called prosthetic, when used in the formation of nouns.

b. ה, called prosthetic, when used as a prefix in the formation of Nīphāl and Hīthpā'ēl stems.

2. The *transposition* of letters, of frequent occurrence in the province of the lexicon, occurs in the grammar only in the case of ת of the Hīthpā'ēl of verbs when it would stand before a sibilant.

3. The *commutation* of letters, of frequent occurrence in the province of the lexicon, occurs in the grammar in the case of

a. ת and ט in the Hīthpā'ēl stem.

b. ך and ך' in ך'פ, ך'ע and ך'ה forms (see § 44. 1. a—c).

42. THE PECULIARITIES OF GUTTURALS.

1. a. הִרְקִיעַ (1:7) ; הִאֲדָמָה (1:25) ; הָעוֹף (1:22) ; וְהִרְאָה (1:9).
 b. מִרְחַפֵּת (1:2) ; הֵהוּא (2:12) ; הִחַיָּה (1:21) ; הִחַשֵּׁף (1:4) ; [פִּעֵל].
 2. a. וַיִּרָא (1:4) ; יַעֲלֶה (2:6) ; לָעֶבֶד (2:5) ; נִעֲשֶׂה (1:26) ; יַעֲזֹב- (2:24).
 b. יִפַּח (2:7) ; יִטַּע (2:8) ; יִצְמַח (2:9) ; יִדַּע (4:25) ; [קִטַּח].

¹ Ex. 6:6. ² Jer. 32:21. ³ Lev. 2:2. ⁴ Gen. 14:13. ⁵ Deut. 23:19. ⁶ Mic. 6:16.
⁷ Gen. 22:5. ⁸ Gen. 44:16. ⁹ Josh. 9:12. ¹⁰ Ruth 4:7. ¹¹ Ex. 3:16.

- c. נִחְמָד (2:9); יִחְזֹק (41:56); תִּחְדֹּל;¹ הֶעֱבִיר (47:21).
- d. רוּחַ (1:2); רִקִּיעַ (1:6); מִזְרִיעַ (1:11); זֶרַע (1:29); רִקִּיעַ (1:15).
3. a. אֱלֹהִים² from šā'ālā; אֱלֹהִים (1:1) from 'lāh; חֲלִי³ from ḥōlī.
- b. עֲבַד (2:5); עֲשׂוֹת (2:4); אָמַר (1:22); הָיוֹת (2:18); cf. וְהָיָה (12:2).
- נִעְשָׂה (1:26); יַעֲלֶה (2:6); אֶעֱשֶׂה (2:18); פִּעֲלֶךָ;⁴ [הֶעֱטַל].
- Remarks.—יִשְׁבֹּת (2:2) but יִעֲבֹד (2:24); נִחְמָד (2:9); יִהְרַגְהוּ for יִהְרַגְוּ (4:8); הֶעֱמִיר⁵ and הֶעֱמַרְתָּ⁶ but וְהֶעֱמַרְתָּ.⁷

The gutturals, in the order of their strength beginning with the weakest, are א, ר, ע, ה, ח. They have the following peculiarities:—

1. They refuse to be doubled (i. e., to receive Dāghēš-forte). But here a distinction must be made between

a. א and ר, which entirely reject the doubling, and require the heightening of the preceding vowel (§ 36. 2. b); and

b. ע, ה, and ח, of which ע sometimes, ה and ח nearly always, receive a so-called Dāghēš-forte *implied*, and allow a preceding vowel to remain short in a half-open syllable (§ 26. 4).

Note 1.—On the heightening to é of ä when standing before a guttural, with ־ (ā) or ־ (°), in which Dāghēš-forte is implied, see § 31. 2. c

2. They take, particularly before them, the guttural or *a*-vowels; hence

a. The vowel ־ (ä) is chosen instead of ־ (ī) or ־ (ē), especially when ä was the original vowel.

b. The vowel ־ (ä) is chosen instead of ־ (ē) or ־ (ō), especially when ä was a collateral form.

c. The vowel ־ (ē), arising by depression from an attenuated ־ (ī), is often chosen instead of ־ (ä), for the sake of dissimilarity.

d. The vowel ־ steals in between a heterogeneous long vowel and a final guttural as an aid in pronunciation. This ־ is called Pāthāh-furtive; it is a mere transition-sound and does not make a syllable. It disappears when the guttural ceases to be final.

Note 1.—The letter ר (1) does not receive Dāghēš-forte, and (2) often shows a preference for ־, and is consequently classed with the gutturals.

Note 2.—A final א is not a consonant, nor is final ה, unless it contain Mäppîq (§ 16. 1).

3. They have a decided preference for compound Š'wā. Hence there is found under gutturals

¹ Dt. 23:23.

² Ex. 3:22.

³ Dt. 23:61.

⁴ Ruth 2:12.

⁵ Num. 5:18, 30.

⁶ Ps. 31:9.

⁷ Num. 3:6; 8:13.

a. A compound Š'wâ, rather than a simple Š'wâ, in the place of an original vowel; and in this case the compound Š'wâ of the class to which the original vowel belonged, is used.

b. An *inserted* compound Š'wâ for facilitating the pronunciation; and here (1) an initial guttural takes ׀, except in the case of א, and of ה and ח in the verbs הִיָּה and חִיָּה, which prefer ׀.

(2) a medial guttural takes that Š'wâ which corresponds to the preceding vowel.

Remark 1.—Thus where in *strong* forms there is found a closed syllable, in *guttural* forms, there is often found a half-open syllable.

Remark 2.—Under the strong gutturals, especially ח, the use of the compound Š'wâ for the facilitation of pronunciation is not so usual.

Remark 3.—When a compound Š'wâ comes to stand before a simple Š'wâ, the former is always changed to a vowel (§ 37. 3).

Remark 4.—The combination ׀׀ often becomes ׀׀, when removed to a distance from the tone.

43. THE WEAKNESS OF א AND ה.

1. a. בָּרָא (1:1); קָרָא (1:5); יִקְרָא (1:5); מָצָא (2:20); תּוֹצֵא (1:24).

b. רֵאשִׁית (1:1) for רֵאשִׁית; רֵאשִׁים (2:10) for רֵאשִׁים; לְקִרְאָתָא (15:10) for לְקִרְאָתָא; לְאָמַר (1:22) for לְאָמַר; בְּאֱלֹהִים (3:5) for בְּאֱלֹהִים; יֹאמֵר (1:3) for יֹאמֵר.

Remarks.—וִירָא (1:4); חָטָא;¹ אָבַל (3:12) for אָבַל; אֲרֵשִׁית for רֵאשִׁית.

2. a. לְאֹר (1:5) for לְהֹאֹר; לְחֹשֶׁן (1:5) for לְחֹשֶׁן; בְּיוֹם (1:18).

b. יִבְדֵּל (1:7) for יִהְבְּדֵל; תְּרֵאָה (1:9) for תְּהֵרֵאָה.

c. לְמִינֵהוּ (1:11) for לְמִינֵהוּ; בּוֹ (1:11) for בְּהוּ; אֲתֵהוּ (2:3) for אֲתֵהוּ.

The letters א and ה, being exceedingly weak, not only occasion change, but likewise suffer change:

1. א loses its consonantal power and is said to *quiesce* or to *be silent*:

a. Always, when it stands at the end of a word; here belong all forms of a א"ל character.

b. Often, when it stands in the middle of a word; as,

(1) when a preceding vowelless consonant steals its vowel;

(2) when a preceding short vowel absorbs its compound Š'wâ.

¹ Deut. 15:9. ² Deut. 11:12.

Remark 1.—A final **א**, preceded by a simple Š'wâ is termed *otiant*.

Remark 2.—A quiescent **א** is frequently elided from the middle of a word.

2. ה almost never loses its power at the end of a word. It is always distinguished from the vowel-letter ה by the presence of a Mäppîq (§ 16. 1). But on account of its weakness it is often entirely lost:

a. In the case of the article after an inseparable preposition (§ 47. 4).

b. In Nîph'al, Hiph'il, Hôph'al and Hîthpă'el verbal forms after a preformative of gender or person.

c. From between two vowels, which then contract.

Note.—The ה of ה'ל verbs and nouns (§ 100.) is *always* a vowel-letter and has no connection with the ה here considered.

44. THE WEAKNESS OF ך AND ך'.

1. a. יָלַד (4:23) for וָלַד (cf. וָלַד 11:30); יָשַׁב [in יֵשֶׁב (4:16)] for וָשַׁב.
- b. קָיָם¹; תִּיִלְדוּ² but cf. הִתְנַדַּע (45:1).
- c. יִרְבִּין⁴; עָשִׂיתָ for עָשִׂיתָ for עָשִׂיתָ; עָשִׂי³.
- d. יִשָּׁן (2:21) for וְיִשָּׁן; יִצַּר (2:7) for וְיִצַּר.
- e. הִבִּיא (4:4) for הִבִּיא for הִבִּיא; הָאִיר (1:17) for הָאִיר.
2. a. דָּעַת (3:22) for וְדָעַת; וָצָא (8:16) for וָצָא; וָצָא (4:16) for וָצָא.
- b. נָכֹן (41:32) = nākhôn = nākhân = nākhân for nākh-wân = נָכֹן.
מָקוֹם (1:9) = māqôm = māqâm = māqâm for māqwâm = מָקוֹם.
- c. שָׂת (4:25) = šâth for šā-yâth; נָד (4:14) = nâdh for nāwâdh.
יְכַלֵּי (2:1) = y'khüllû for y'khüll'wû; יְקוּוּ (1:9) for יְקוּוּ.
- d. הָיָה (2:10) = hâyā for hâyāwă; יַעֲלֶה (2:6) = yă'1é for yă'lăwŭ.
הִשְׁקָה (2:6) = hišqā for hăšqăwă; יַהֲיֶה (1:29) = yîhyé for yăhyăwŭ.

The semi-vowels, or vowel-consonants, ך and ך', occasion a very large number of changes:—

1. *Commutation of ך into ך' takes place,*

a. Almost always at the beginning of a word, the exceptions being very few.

b. Frequently in the Pî'el of ע"ו verbs, and generally in פ"ו verbs after הַתְּ of the Hîthpă'el.

¹ Ruth 4:7. ² Num. 1:18 ³ Ex. 3:16. ⁴ Deut. 8:13.

c. Whenever it is retained as the third radical in verbs ל"ה, both when final and when medial (§ 100. 3).

d. When it would follow *i* in a closed syllable, as in the Qāl Imperfect of verbs פ"י which have a פ" treatment (§ 90. 2. b).

e. When it would be followed by *i* in a closed syllable as in Hiph'il forms of verbs י"ע (94. 1. b).

Note.—Commutation of ' into ך is of rare occurrence.

2. *Elision takes place,*

a. Of an initial ך when supported only by š'wâ, as in certain פ" Inf's Construct and Imv's (§ 90. 2. a); and also when in the Qāl Impf. the ך, following י, does not go over to ' , according to § 44. 1. d.

b. Of a medial ך and ' , whenever, following a consonant, they precede the vowel *a* (§ 94. 1. c. (2)); in this case the ä becomes in compensation â, and this, ô; as in the י"ע and י"ע Nîph'al and nominal forms.

c. Of a medial ך and ' , whenever they stand between two vowels, or between a half-vowel and a vowel.

d. Of a final ך and ' in verbs called ל"ה, the original vowel following them having been previously lost; in this case the vowel preceding, nearly always ä, is heightened to ā in Perfects, to é in Imperfects and Participles (see for details, § 100. 1-3).

3. a. תוֹךְ (1:6) for תוֹךְ; בֵּין (1:4) for בֵּין; בֵּית (12:15) for בֵּית.

נֹדַע (41:21); תּוֹצֵא (1:11) for תּוֹצֵא; תִּיטִיב (4:7) for תִּיטִיב.

תַּעֲשִׂינָה¹; חִיָּךְ (3:14) for ḥäy-yäy-kā; אַפְיֶךָ (3:19).

b. עֲשֵׂה (6:14) = ^asê for עֲשֵׂי; פָּנִי (1:2) = p'nê for פָּנִי.

c. הוֹסֵד² for הוֹסֵד; יִישָׁן (2:21) for יִישָׁן = יוֹשָׁן; יִיצֵר (2:7) for יִיצֵר;

קוֹם (13:17) for קוֹם.

d. תִּשׁוּב (3:19) for täš-wübh; יְקוֹם³ = יְקוֹם = יְקוֹם.

תִּשָּׂם (6:16) for täš-y'im; מְקִים (9:9) = מְקִים = מְקוֹם.

4. a. וּבֵין (1:4); וּמְלֵאוֹ (1:22); וּלְמִקְוֵה (1:10); וּנְקֵבָה (1:27).

b. תִּהְיֶה (1:2) for תִּהְיֶה⁴; יִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה (18:2) for יִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה (יִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה).

c. פָּנִי (4:5) for פָּנִי; אַפְיֶהוּ (2:7) for אַפְיֶהוּ; וּשְׁמַעְתִּיו⁵ for וּשְׁמַעְתִּיו.

5. a. יִלֵּד (4:26); יֵדַע (4:1); יִלֵּד (4:18); יִצֵּר (2:8); יִקְוּ (1:9).

b. עֲשֵׂי⁶; גִּי⁷; see also the cases under 4. c, above.

c. יוֹלֵד (4:18); חָנָה (3:20); שְׁלוֹתַי⁸.

¹ Deut. 1:44. ² Ezra 3:11. ³ Ex. 21:19.

⁴ It may be said that in this case a helping ך is inserted (§ 30. 3. b).

⁵ Deut. 1:17. ⁶ Ex. 3:16. ⁷ Deut. 4:7. ⁸ Job 3:26.

3. *Contraction takes place,*

a. Of ך or ך' with a preceding *a*, when a consonant follows, as

(1) in ך'ע and ך'ע Segholates (§ 106. 2. *d*);

(2) in the ך'פ Nīph'āl and Hīph'īl (§ 90. 3. *b*), and the ך'פ Hīph'īl (§ 92. 2);

(3) before ך in ך'ל Imperfects and Imv's, and before ך and ך in plural of nouns (§ 30. 5); here *ay* gives ך' (e).

b. Of ך or ך' with a preceding *a*, when a consonant does *not* follow, as

(1) in the Imperative of verbs ך'ל (§ 100. 1. *f*);

(2) in the Construct plural ending ך' (= *ay*) (§ 124. 4).

c. Of ך or ך' with a preceding *u* or *i* respectively, when a consonant follows, as

(1) in the ך'פ Hōph'āl (§ 90. 3. *c*), and by analogy the ך'ע and ך'ע Hōph'āls;

(2) in the Qāl Imperfect of verbs ך'פ (§ 92. 1), and of those verbs ך'פ whose ך becomes ך' (§ 90. 2. *b*);

(3) in the Qāl Inf. const. and Imv. of verbs ך'ע (§ 94. 1. *a*. (1)) and ך'ע (§ 96. 1).

d. Of ך or ך' with a following *u* or *i* respectively, when a consonant follows, as

(1) in the Qāl Imperfect of verbs ך'ע (§ 94. 1. *a*. (1));

(2) in the Qāl Imperfect of verbs ך'ע (§ 96. 1) and in the Hīph'īl of verbs ך'ע (§ 94. 1. *b*);

4. *Vocalization of ך to ך takes place,*

a. At the beginning of a word in the case of the conjunction ך (§ 49. 2).

b. At the end of a word, whenever ך would be preceded by a consonant, as

(1) in the case of ך'ל (or ך'ל) Segholates (§ 106. 2. *e*);

(2) in certain apocopated verbal forms. But

c. The reverse takes place, viz., change of ך to ך, especially in the case of the suffix ך, when it is attached

(1) to verbal forms ending in a vowel, and

(2) to the plural ending used before suffixes, viz., ך', of which, however, the ך is lost (being only orthographically retained), and the ā heightened to ā (§ 124.).

5. *The consonantal force of ך or ך is retained,*

a. When as radicals they stand at the beginning of syllables.

b. When a heterogeneous vowel, except *a*, precedes.

c. When they would receive Dāghēš-forse (§ 90. 3. *a*), and in a few exceptional cases.

PART SECOND—ETYMOLOGY.



VIII. Inseparable Particles.

45. THE ARTICLE.

1. הַשָּׁמַיִם (1:1); הַמַּיִם (1:2); הַיְבֵשָׁה (1:9); הַיּוֹם (1:14); הַלַּיְלָה (1:14).
2. הַחֹשֶׁךְ (1:4); הַחַיָּה (1:21); הַחַיִּים (2:9); הַהוּא (2:12); הַהֶלֶךְ (2:14).
3. הָאָרֶץ (1:1); הָאוֹר (1:4); הַרְקִיעַ (1:7); הָעוֹף (1:22); הָעֵץ (1:29).
4. הַחֹג;¹ הַחֹק;² הַהָרִים;³ הַהֶמְוֵן;⁴ הָעוֹן;⁵ הָעֵנָן.⁶

Remark 1.—הַמִּזְלָת⁷ for הַמִּזְלָת; הַיְאֹרָה⁸ for הַיְאֹרָה.

Remark 2.—הָאָרֶץ (1:1) for הָאָרֶץ; הַהָר⁹ for הַהָר; הָעָם¹⁰ for הָעָם.

Remark 3.—לְאוֹר (1:5) for לְהָאוֹר; לְחֹשֶׁךְ (1:5) for לְהַחֹשֶׁךְ.

The Article was originally הַ, but the ל is always assimilated (§ 39.); hence,

1. The usual form of the Article is הַ with a Dāghēš-forte in the following letter..... הַ
2. Before the strong gutturals הַ and חַ which may be doubled by implication (§ 42. 1. b), it is..... הַ
3. Before the weak gutturals אַ and רַ, and generally before עַ, which cannot be doubled (§ 42. 1. a), = is heightened to =̄..... הַ
4. Before חַ, and before an unaccented הַ, עַ, the = is heightened to =̄ (é) (§ 31. 2. c), for the sake of dissimilarity..... הַ

Remark 1.—The Dāghēš-forte of the Article may of course be omitted from vowelless consonants (§ 14. 2).

Remark 2.—The words for *earth, mountain, people* irregularly change their vowel after the Article.

Remark 3.—The הַ of the Article is elided after the prepositions בַּ, לַ, לְ (§ 43. 2. a), and the vowel is given to the preposition.

¹ 1 Kgs. 8:65. ² Num. 13:18. ³ Gen. 7:19. ⁴ 1 Sam. 4:14. ⁵ 1 Sam. 25:24.
⁶ Ex. 13:22. ⁷ Ex. 1:19. ⁸ Ex. 1:22. ⁹ Ex. 3:12. ¹⁰ Gen. 14:16.

46. HĒ INTERROGATIVE.

1. (?) אֲכַלְתָּ . . . הַמֶּן-הָעֵץ (3:11); (?) הֲשָׁמַר אָחִי אֹנְכִי (4:9).
2. (?) הֲיֵאָלֵךְ וְקָרָאתִי לָךְ אִשָּׁה (30:15); (?) הֲמַעֲטָ קַחְתָּךְ אֶת-אִישִׁי¹
3. הֲאָמַר (17:17). הֲלֹכֵן מֵאָה שָׁנָה יוֹלֵד (?)²; הֲהִיְתָה³; הֲאָמַר².

In direct, and likewise indirect, interrogation, a particle is used called Hē Interrogative:—

1. It is usually written with Hāṭēph Pāthāḥ ה
 2. Before vowelless consonants, and gutturals, it is written ה
 3. Before gutturals with ׀, it is written (§ 31. 2. c) ה
- while rarely, especially with letters which have simple Š'wâ, it is written with Dāghēš-forse separative (§ 15. 4) הֿ

Note.—The syllable formed, when the pointing is ׀, is the half-open syllable, and the following Š'wâ is always vocal (§ 26. 4).

47. THE INSEPARABLE PREPOSITIONS.

1. לְאֵתָת (1:14); לְהַבְדִּיל (1:14); לְמִינוּ (1:11); בְּתוֹךְ (1:6); בְּרֵאשִׁית (1:1); (1:14).
2. בְּרֵמוֹתֵינוּ (1:26); לְמִשָּׁל (1:18); לְמֵאוֹרָת (1:15); בְּרֵקִיעַ (1:14); (1:26).
3. בְּחָרִי⁴; לְאָמַר for לְאֹמֵר (1:22); לְעַבְד (2:5); לְעֵשׂוֹת (2:3); (1:22).
4. בְּיוֹם (1:18); לְיַבְשָׁה (1:10); לְרֵקִיעַ (1:7); לְחֹשֶׁךְ (1:5); לְאוֹר (1:5); (1:18).
5. לְקַחַת (4:11); לְרַעַת (3:22); לְכֶם (1:29); לְמִים (1:6); (4:11).

Remark 1.—לְאֵרְנִי (18:30, 32); בְּאֵלֵהִים (3:5); לְאֵלֵהִים (17:7, 8).

Remark 2.—לְיֵהוָה (4:3) for לְאֵרְנִי; *proper writing* לְיֵהוָה.

Three prepositions, בְּ, לְ, בְּ, are always *prefixed* to the words which they govern. Their vowel was, originally, ׀; but now, they are found written:—

1. Ordinarily, with simple Š'wâ ׀
2. Before consonants having simple Š'wâ, with ׀ (§ 37. 1) ׀
3. Before gutturals having compound Š'wâ, with the corresponding short vowel (§ 37. 1) ׀, ׀, ׀ (ō)
4. Before the Article, with the vowel of the Article, ׀ or ׀ (ā)
5. Before a tone-syllable, sometimes with tone-long ׀ (ā)

¹ Ex. 2:7. ² Job 34:31. ³ Joel 1:2. ⁴ Ex. 11:8.

Remark 1.—The **א** of אֲדֹנָי LORD and אֱלֹהִים God loses its consonantal force after the prepositions (§ 43. 1. *b*).

Remark 2.—The word יהוה, which is written יהוה *Jehovah*, i. e., with the vowels of אֲדֹנָי, rather than יהוה as it should be written, appears with the preposition as לַיהוה (cf. לְאֲדֹנָי).

Note 1.—The original ׀ of the prepositions is usually volatized (§ 36. 3. *a*) to ׀, or heightened (§ 36. 2. *a*) to ׀ (ā); it is retained before gutturals with ׀, but assimilated to ׀ before ׀, and to ׀ (ō) before ׀.

Note 2.—For prepositions with pronominal suffixes, see § 51. 3, 4.

48. THE PREPOSITION מִן.

1. מִן-הָאָרֶץ (2:6); מִן-תַּחַת for מִתַּחַת (1:7); מִן-קָדָם (2:8) for מִן-קָדָם.
2. מִן-מַחֲוֵי (6:14); מִן-עַל (1:7) for מֵעַל; מִן-אִישׁ (2:23) for מֵאִישׁ.

The preposition מִן *from*, really the construct state of the noun מִן *part*, is written separately, chiefly before the Article; elsewhere it is *prefixed* and appears:—

1. Usually with its ׀ assimilated (§ 39. 1)..... מִן
 2. Before ׀, rarely with Dāghēš-forse implied (§ 42. 1. *b*)..... מִן
- but before other gutturals, with ׀ heightened (§ 36. 2. *b*)..... מִן

Note.—On the reduplication of מִן before pronominal suffixes, see § 51. 5.

49. WĀW CONJUNCTIVE.

1. וְאֵת (1:1); וְהָאָרֶץ (1:2); וְלֹחֶשֶׁךְ (1:5); וְשָׁנִים (1:14); וְשָׂמִים (2:4).
2. וּבֵין (1:4); וּמִלְאוּ (1:22); וּבְעוֹף (1:26); וּלְמִקְוֵה (1:10); וּנְקֵבָה (1:27).
3. וְעָשָׂה (24:12); וְהָיָה (12:2) for וְהָיָה; וְעָשִׂיתָם (6:17); וְאֲנִי (6:17).
4. וְכֹהוּ (1:2); וְרָמַשׁ (1:24); וְרַע (2:9); וְנָר (4:12).

The conjunction *and*, originally ׀, is now found written:—

1. Ordinarily with simple Š'wâ (§ 32. 2. *R.*)..... ׀
2. Before ׀, ׀, ׀ (§ 44. 4. *a*), and vowelless consonants..... ׀
3. Before gutturals having compound Š'wâ, with the corresponding short vowel (§ 37. 1)..... ׀, ׀, ׀ (ō)
4. Before a tone-syllable, sometimes with tone-long (§ 31. 1. *c*)... ׀ (ā)

Note 1.—׀ with יהי gives יהי (1:6).

Note 2.—On ׀, the strengthened form of ׀, which is called Wāw Consecutive and is used with the Imperfect, see § 73.

¹ Cf. ׀ from ׀. ² Deut. 4:8, 16, 23, 25.

IX. Pronouns.

50. THE PERSONAL PRONOUN.

1. The following are the forms of the Personal Pronoun:—

<i>He</i>	הוא	<i>They (m.)</i>	הֵם, הֵמָּה
<i>She</i>	היא	<i>They (f.)</i>	הֵנָּה, הֵנָּן
<i>Thou (m.)</i>	אַתָּה	<i>Ye (m.)</i>	אַתֶּם
<i>Thou (f.)</i>	אַתְּ	<i>Ye (f.)</i>	אַתֶּנָּה, אַתֶּן
<i>I</i>	אֲנִי, אֲנִי־כִי	<i>We</i>	אֲנַחְנוּ, אֲנַחְנִי

2. The following are pausal forms:—

אֲנִי־כִי, אֲנִי; אַתָּה and אַתָּה־; אֲנַחְנוּ.

3. The following remarks on the forms of the Pronouns are to be noted:—

- a. היא *she* is written הוא in the Pentateuch, except eleven times.
- b. אתָּה *thou (m.)* is written five times defectively אַתְּ.
- c. אתְּ *thou (f.)* was originally אַתִּי or אַתִּין; seven times K'thîbh has אַתִּי, which would be pronounced ättî.
- d. אֲנִי *I (c.)* is more common than the longer form אֲנִי־כִי.
- e. הֵנָּה *they (f.)* is more common than הֵנָּן, the latter occurring only with prefixes.
- f. אַתֶּם *ye (m.)* is for an original אַתֶּם (see § 29. 4. N. 2).
- g. אַתֶּן *ye (f.)*, for אַתֶּן, occurs but once,¹ אַתֶּנָּה, but four times.²
- h. אֲנַחְנוּ *we* is the usual form, אֲנַחְנִי occurring but six times,³ and a form אֲנִי but once.⁴

Note 1.—The הֵּ־ which appears in several of the forms was probably originally demonstrative, but has lost its force.

Note 2.—The following comparative table of the Personal Pronouns in the more important Semitic languages will be of interest:

¹ Ezek. 34:31. ² Gen. 31:6; Ezek. 13:11, 20; 34:17.

³ Gen. 42:11; Ex. 16:7, 8; Num. 32:32; 2 Sam. 17:12; Lam. 3:42.

⁴ Jer. 42:6 (K'thîbh).

Arabic.	Assyrian.	Aramaic.	Hebrew.
huwă	šû	הוא	הוא
hiyă	šî	היא	היא
anta	atta	} את or אתה	אתה
anti	atti		את
anā	anaku	אנא	אנכי
hum	šûnu	אנן, המון	המה, הם
hunna	šîna	אנין	הנה, הן
antum	attuna	אתון	אתם
antunna	attina	אתינן	אתנה, אתן
naḥnu	anini	אנחנא	נחנו, אנחנו

51. PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES.

TABULAR VIEW.

1. Separate Forms.	2. With את.	3. With ב and ל.	4. With כ.	5. With כן.
Singular.				
3 m. הו	ארו	בו	כְּמוֹהוּ	מִמֶּנּוּ
3 f. הַ	אתה	בה	כְּמוֹהָ	מִמֶּנָּה
2 m. הַ	אתך	בְּךָ, בְּךָ	כְּמוֹךָ	מִמֶּךָ, מִמֶּךָ
2 f. הַ	אתך	בְּךָ	————	מִמֶּךָ
1 c. וְ or וֹ	אתי	בי	כְּמוֹנִי	מִמֶּנִּי
Plural.				
3 m. הֵם or ם	אתם	בָּהֶם, בָּהֶם	כְּמוֹהֶם, כְּמוֹהֶם	מִמֶּהֶם
3 f. הֵן or ן	אתן	בָּהֶן	————	מִמֶּהֶן
2 m. כֶּם	אתכם	בְּכֶם, בְּכֶם	כְּמוֹכֶם, כְּמוֹכֶם	מִמֶּכֶם
2 f. כֶּן	————	בְּכֶן	————	מִמֶּכֶן
1 c. נו	אתנו	בָּנוּ	כְּמוֹנוּ	מִמֶּנוּ

When a pronoun is to be governed by a verb, a noun or a preposition, a shortened form must be used:—

1. The "separate forms," given above, are the fragments of the pronouns which are thus used. They are attached directly to nominal and verbal forms ending in a vowel, but a so-called connecting-vowel is employed with forms ending in a consonant. This connecting-vowel is strictly a part of the stem or verbal form to which the suffix is attached.

a. In the second person, sing. and plur., the palatal or *k*-sound, is substituted for the lingual or *t*-sound.

b. The suffixes כֶּם, כֵּן, הֵם and הֵן always receive the accent and are termed *grave*; all others are *light*.

c. ךְּ is used with nouns; ךְּ with verbs.

d. הֵם and הֵן are used with plural nouns; ם and ן are used with verbs and singular nouns.

Note.—On the union of verbs with suffixes, see § 74.; on the union of nouns with suffixes, see §§ 124, 125.

2. When for any reason it is impossible, or undesirable, to attach the suffix directly to a governing verb, it may be written in connection with אֵת, the sign of the definite accusative, which, however, except before כֶּם, assumes the form אֵת or אוֹת ('ōth).

Note.—The original 'ōth (= 'ūth) was confused with 'ōth which, shortened to 'ūth, gave rise to 'ēth, as אַתּוֹם became אֵתָם, etc. (§ 29. 4. N. 2).

3. The prepositions בַּ and לְ restore and heighten their original ׀ before the suffixes (except ךְּ and ךְּ); this vowel (ā)

a. Contracts with הוּ and forms (āhū =) הוּ (ô); with הֵ and forms (āhā =) הֵ (âh); but elsewhere,

b. Appears either before or under the tone.

Note.—While either כֶּם or כֵּהֶם may be used, only לֵהֶם is found.

4. Between the preposition בַּ and the suffixes, there is generally found an inserted syllable מוּ. This syllable, found in poetry also after לְ and לְ, is a form of the pronoun מַה *what*.

5. The preposition מִן is reduplicated before most of the suffixes; in some cases,

a. The final ן is assimilated: מִמֶּךָ for מִמְּךָ; מִמֵּנִי for מִמְּנִי; מִמֵּנּוּ (from us) for מִמְּנּוּ.

b. The consonant of the suffix is assimilated backwards and represented in ן: מִמֵּנוּ (from him) for מִמְּנוּהוּ; מִמֵּנָה for מִמְּנָה.

Note 1.—The ן in מִמֵּנוּ, etc., is deflected from ׀ (29. 4).

Note 2.—Several variant forms, besides those given, are found, especially in poetry.

52. THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN.

1. זֶה (זוּ) <i>this</i> (m.)	זֹאת <i>this</i> (f.)	אֵלֶּה (אֵל) <i>these</i> (m. or f.)
2. הוּא <i>that</i> (m.)	הִיא <i>that</i> (f.)	{ הֵם or הֵמָּה <i>those</i> (m.) הֵן or הֵנָּה <i>those</i> (f.)
3. הַלְּזֶה <i>yonder</i> (m.)	הַלְּזוּ <i>yonder</i> (f.)	הַלְּזֵה <i>yonder</i> (c.)

1. *a.* זָה = zé, heightened from za (acc.).

b. זֶה is poetic, and used more frequently like a relative; it is really a sort of nominative to זָה.

c. זֹאת = zôth, for zâth (§ 30. 6), i. e., זֶה with feminine ending ת.

d. אֵלֶּה has Dāghēš-forfe *firmative*; אֵל occurs only eight times, and then always in the Pentateuch and with the article.

2. The personal pronouns of the third person are used as remote demonstratives.

3. The forms translated *yonder* are stronger than the usual remote demonstratives, but very rare,—the first occurring twice,¹ the second, once,² the third, seven times.³

Note.—אֵל is closely related to הַל the article, which was originally a demonstrative.

53. THE RELATIVE PRONOUN.

1. אֲשֶׁר *who, which, that.*

2. שֵׁ, sometimes שׁ.

1. The more frequent relative is properly a noun in the construct state meaning *place*:—

a. It does not vary for gender or number.

b. It is frequently merely a sign of relation.

2. שֵׁ, or שׁ is in no way connected with אֲשֶׁר, but is a distinct pronoun. It is found

a. Exclusively in the Song of Solomon, and frequently in Ecclesiastes.

b. Occasionally in other books, as Judges, 2 Kings, 1 Chronicles, Job, and the later Psalms.

54. THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN.

1. מִי *who?* מַה *what?*

2. *a.* מַה-יִקְרָא (2:19); מַה-זֹּאת (3:13); מַה-שְּׁמוֹ (Ex. 3:13).

b. מַה-חֲטָאתִי (31:36); מַה-הוּא;⁴ מַה-הִיא.⁵

c. מַה-אֵלֶּה;⁶ מַה רְאִיתָם;⁷ *also* מַה הֲנָה (21:29).

d. מַה-חֲרָל (20:9); מַה-עֲשִׂיתָ.⁸

¹ Gen. 24:65; 37:19. ² Ezek. 36:35. ³ Judg. 6:20; 1 Sam. 14:1; 17:26; 2 Kgs. 4:25; 23:17; Dan. 8:16; Zech. 2:8. ⁴ Num. 16:11. ⁵ Num. 13:18. ⁶ Zech. 1:9.
⁷ Judg. 9:48. ⁸ Ps. 39:5.

1. מִי refers to persons; מַה, to things.

2. מַה is variously pointed, according to the character of the consonant which follows:—

a. Before consonants which can be doubled, it is..... מַה־

b. Before strong gutturals (ה and ח), it is..... מֶה

c. Before weak gutturals (א, ר, ע), it is..... מֵה

d. Before gutturals with ׀, it is (§ 31. 2. c)..... מֶה

Note 1.—The Dāghēš-forte following מַה is compensative (§15.1), arising from the assimilation of ה which was a consonant.

Note 2.—The forms מֶה and מֵה are sometimes found before other letters than gutturals.

Note 3.—In the majority of cases מֶה is connected with the following word by Mäqqēph, and with וְ often forms a single word, מֶהוּ.

Note 4.—By means of אֵי (where?) prefixed to the demonstrative וְהָ or וְהָא, another interrogative is formed.¹

Note 5.—Reference should also be made to the expression פְּלִנִי אֵלֶּמְנִי, equivalent to *a certain one*, which is used as an indefinite pronoun.²

¹ Cf. Jer. 5:7; Eccles. 11:6; 1 Kgs. 13:12.

² Cf. Ruth 4:1; 2 Kgs. 6:8.

X. The Strong Verb.

55. ROOTS.

1. **נרא** (1:1); **מבדיל** (1:6) from **ברל**; **מתהלך** (3:8) from **הלך**.
שבת (2:3); **המטיר** (2:5) from **מטר**; **תפקחנה** (3:7) from **פקח**.
2. **ברא** (1:1) he created; **שבת** (2:3) he rested; **לקח** (2:22) he took.
הלך (3:8) he walked; **שמע** (3:17) he heard; **פקח** (3:7) he opened.
3. **מות** (3:4) to die, **מת** he died; **שים** (2:8) to put, **שם** he put.

All words are derived from so-called roots; concerning these it may be noted:—

1. While there are a very few roots of *four* letters, the body of Hebrew roots consist of only three letters, called *radicals*.

2. The root is generally pronounced with the vowels of the third person singular masculine of the Perfect tense (§ 57. 3. N. 1), this being the simplest of all verbal forms.

3. Those roots, however, whose second radical is ן or י, are pronounced with the vowel of the Infinitive, because the ן or י does not appear in the third person singular masculine of the Perfect tense.

Note 1.—The root is not in itself a word; it exists solely in the mind of the philologist. **ברא** is a root, but the word is **ברא**.

Note 2.—Many of the roots now appearing to be trilateral, are really bilaterals; their trilateral forms being artificial.

Note 3.—For many words there has as yet been found no root.

56. CLASSES OF VERBS.

1. **שבת** (2:3); **דבק** (2:24); **משל** (1:18); **ברל** (1:4); **קדש** (2:3).
2. a. **עזב** (2:24); **הרג** (4:8); **רחף** (1:2); **זרע** (1:11); **שלח** (3:22).
b. **נתן** (1:17); **נגד** (3:11); **חיי** (3:22); **סבב** (2:11); **חלל** (4:26).
c. **יצר** (2:7); **יצא** (2:10); **מות** (3:4); **ברא** (1:1); **עשה** (1:11).

The vowels employed in the inflection of words, vary somewhat with the character of the consonants composing the *root*, strong consonants occasioning no change, weak consonants occasioning considerable change (§ 4. 2). A root is therefore classified as

1. *Strong*, when it contains no consonant which will in any way affect the vowels usually employed in a given inflection.

2. *Weak* (§ 77. 1-3), when it contains one or more consonants which will affect the vowels usually employed; as

a. Gutturals which (1) reject *Dāghēs-forte*, (2) prefer the *a*-class vowels, (3) take compound instead of simple *Š'wā* (§ 42. 1-3).

b. Letters which may be assimilated, as **נ**; or may be contracted, as when the same letter occurs twice in succession.

c. Letters which are so weak as to be liable to rejection, as **א, ה, ו, י**.

57. INFLECTION.

1. a. **בָּרָא** (1:1) from **בִּרָא**; **קָרָא** (1:5) from **קִרָא**; **בָּדַל** (1:4) from **בִּדַל**.
 b. **קָרַשׁ** (2:3) from **קִרִישׁ**; **לָקַח** (3:23) from **לִקַח**; **יָלַד** (4:26) from **יִלַד**.
 c. **נָפְקַח** (3:5) from **נִפְקַח**; **הִמְטִיר** (2:5) from **הִמְטַר**; **הוֹחֵל** (4:26) from **חָלַל**.
2. **יִשְׁבֵּת** (2:2) *he will rest*; **שָׁמַעְתִּי** (3:10) *I heard*; **יִשְׂרְצוּ** (1:21) *they swarmed*; **אֲכַלְתָּ** (3:18) *thou hast eaten*; **תִּפְקַחְנָה** (3:7) *they will be opened*.
3. **יִהַרְגֵהוּ** (4:8) *he will kill him*; **תֹּאכַלְנָה** (3:17) *thou shalt eat it*.

The inflection of a verb includes three things:—

1. The formation of verb-stems, of which there are,

a. The simple verb-stem, generally identical with the root.

b. Verb-stems formed by *doubling* one of the radicals, generally the middle one.

c. Verb-stems formed by the use of *prefixes*.

2. The addition to the verb-stem of affixes and prefixes for the indication of tense or mood, person, number, gender.

3. The various changes of the verbal forms, which take place when pronominal suffixes are attached as objects.

Note 1.—The Hebrew verb has for each stem (1) a Perfect tense, which indicates finished or completed action, (2) an Imperfect, which indicates unfinished action, (3) an Imperative (except in Passive stems), (4) two Infinitives, and (5) a Participle.

Note 2.—The Perfect and Imperfect, which may be called tenses, are inflected to distinguish number, person, and *gender*.

Note 3.—The Imperative is used only in the second person, masculine and feminine, singular and plural.

58. THE SIMPLE VERB-STEM (QĀĻ).

1. שָׁבַת (2:3); דָּבַק (2:24); קָרָא (1:5); בָּרָא (1:1); לָקַח (3:22).
2. a. עָנַב (2:24); זָרַע (1:11); נָתַן (1:17); שָׁלַח (3:22); מָשַׁל (1:18).
 b. יָבֵשׁ;¹ יִזְקֶן² (18:12); כָּבַד³ (12:10); מָלָא;⁴ יָרָא⁵ (19:30).
 c. יָכַל⁶ (32:26); קָטַן⁷ (32:11); שָׁכַל⁸ (43:14); בּוֹשׁ⁹ (*for* בּוֹשֵׁת); אָוֹר;¹⁰
 (*for* אָוֹר) (44:3).

The simple verb-stem has three consonants,—those of the root. It is pronounced with two vowels:—

1. The penultimate vowel is ֶ (ā), heightened before the tone, from an original ִ.

2. The ultimate vowel varies:

a. In the great majority of verbs, it is the *a*-class ֶ, which remains short even under the tone (§ 29. 1. c).

b. In about fifty verbs, it is the *i*-class ֵ (ē) heightened under the tone from ִ.

c. In about ten verbs, it is the *u*-class ֹ (ō), heightened under the tone from ִ.

Note 1.—The simple verb-stem is called Qāl (קָל, *light*).

Note 2.—Qāl stems with ֶ, technically called Middle A, are for the most part *active*; Qāl stems with ֵ or ֹ, called Middle E or Middle O, are generally *stative*.

Note 3.—Stative verbs are those “which express (1) a bodily or physical state, as *to be great, deep, old*; (2) an affection of the mind or act of the senses (except *sight*), as *to mourn, rejoice, hate, hear*; (3) actions intransitive or actions in which the reflex influence of the action upon the subject is very prominent, as *to die, approach, wear, hew wood*.”

Note 4.—The model or paradigm-verb generally used is קָטַל qāṭāl *he killed*.

Note 5.—The original Qāl stems were qāṭālā, qāṭīlā, qāṭūlā, but the final vowel is always lost, except before pronominal suffixes, where it is retained, but incorrectly denominated a connecting vowel (§ 36. 8. N.).

¹ to be dry (Josh. 9:5). ² to be old. ³ to be heavy. ⁴ to be full (Josh. 3:15).
⁵ to be afraid. ⁶ to be able. ⁷ to be small. ⁸ to be bereaved. ⁹ to be ashamed (Judg. 3:25). ¹⁰ to shine.

59. INTENSIVE VERB-STEMS.

1. a. [קָטַל]; גָּדַל;¹ יָסַר;² קָדַשׁ;³ לָמַד.⁴
 b. [קָטַל]; גָּדַל;⁵ כָּבַם;⁶ שָׁבַר;⁷ דָּבַר.⁸
2. a. רָדַף follow, רָדַף pursue; שָׂאֵל ask, שָׂאֵל beg;
 לָמַד learn, לָמַד teach; קָדַשׁ be holy, קָדַשׁ sanctify.
 b. עָפַר dust, עָפַר throw dust; שָׁרַשׁ root, שָׁרַשׁ uproot.
3. [קָטַל]; לָקַח (3:23); יָלַד (4:26); גָּנַב;⁹ כָּבַם.¹⁰
4. וַיְבַל (2:2) [P'ēl] and he finished; וַיִּכְלוּ (2:1) [Pū'āl] and they were
 לָקַח [Qāl] he took; לָקַח (3:23) [Pū'āl] he was taken. [finished].

From the original simple verb-stem (§ 58.) קָטַל, there are formed, by the doubling of the second radical, two intensive stems, an active and a passive:—

1. The Intensive active stem is, primarily קָטַל
 a. The penultimate vowel, however, is attenuated, in a sharpened syllable, in the Perfect, to ־ (‡ 36. 4) קָטַל
 b. The ultimate vowel is very frequently heightened through ־ to ־ (ē) (§ 36. 2), and the form then is קָטַל
Remark.—There are a few cases of an ultimate ־ (é) heightened directly from ־.

2. This stem, called the P'ēl (פָּעַל), is used
 a. To express (1) intensity, (2) repetition, (3) a causative idea; and
 b. To form denominatives, some of which contain a *privative* idea.
Note.—The word P'ēl, from being the *form* of the intensive active stem of the old Jewish paradigm-word פָּעַל to do, has come to be the technical *name* of that stem.

3. The Intensive passive stem is קָטַל
 the vowel of the penult being the dull, heavy sound ־ (ū).

4. This stem, called Pū'āl (פָּעַל), is used
 a. As the passive of the P'ēl; and sometimes
 b. As the passive of the Qāl.

Note.—The name פָּעַל is derived, like פָּעַל, from the old Jewish paradigm-word פָּעַל.

¹ Josh. 4:14.² Isa. 14:32.³ Num. 6:11.⁴ Eccles. 12:9.⁵ Isa. 49:21.⁶ Gen. 49:11.⁷ Ex. 9:25.⁸ Gen. 12:4.⁹ Ex. 22:6.¹⁰ Lev. 15:17.

5. a. [הִתְקַטַּל]; הִתְהַלֵּךְ- (6:9); יִתְחַבֵּא (3:8); יִהְעַצֵּב (6:6).
 b. הִשְׁתַּמֵּר¹ for הִשְׁמֵר; הִסְתַּתֵּר² for הִסְתֵּר; הִצְטַדֵּק³ for הִצְדֵּק; הִתְצַדֵּק⁴ for הִתְצַדֵּק; הִתְתַּמֵּם⁵ for הִתְתַּמֵּם.
6. a. מִלַּט deliver, הִתְמַלֵּט escape; קִדְּשׁ sanctify, הִתְקַדְּשׁ sanctify one's self.
 b. רָאָה see, הִתְרָאָה look upon one another; פָּתַח open, הִתְפָּתַח open for one's self; שָׁכַח forget, הִשְׁתַּכַּח be forgotten.

5. There is also an Intensive reflexive stem..... הִתְקַטַּל which is the same as that of the Intensive active, with the addition of the prefixed syllable הִתְ:

a. Here, as in the P'ēl, the ultimate vowel = is often heightened through = to =; but the penultimate = always remains.

b. The ת of the prefix is always *transposed*, when it would stand before ם, שׁ or שׂ (§ 41. 2); it is *changed* to ט and transposed before ץ (§ 41. 3. a); it is assimilated before ך, ט or ת (§ 39. 2).

6. This stem, called Hithpā'ēl (cf. Notes under 2 and 4 above)

a. Is primarily reflexive; but

b. Has sometimes (1) a reciprocal force, (2) the force of the Greek Indirect Middle, and (3) the force of a passive.

60. CAUSATIVE VERB-STEMS.

1. a. [הִקְטִיל]; הִמְטִיר (2:5); הִגִּיד (3:11); but הִבְדִּיל (1:18); הִשְׁכִּיל (3:6).
 b. הִצְמִיחַ (3:18); יִלְבֵּשׁ (3:21); but יִבְדֵּל (1:4); יִשְׁבֵּן (3:24).
2. הִמְטִיר (2:5) he caused to rain; הִבְדִּיל (1:18) to cause to divide. וַיִּבְדֵּל (1:4) and he caused to divide; מִזְרִיעַ (1:11) causing to seed.
3. [הִקְטִיל]; הִשְׁכַּב;⁷ הִשְׁלַךְ;⁸ הִגִּיד = הִנְגִיד.
 [הִקְטִיל]; הִכְלַם;¹⁰ הִמְלִךְ;¹¹ הִפְקִד;¹² הִשְׁבַּר.¹³
4. הִשְׁכַּב⁷ he was caused to lie down = he was prostrated.
 הִמְלִךְ¹² he was caused to be king; הִגִּיד⁹; it was made known.

¹ Cf. Mic. 6:16. ² Cf. 1 Sam. 23:19. ³ Cf. Gen. 44:16. ⁴ Cf. Job 5:4.
⁵ Cf. Lev. 14:7. ⁶ Cf. Ps. 18:26. ⁷ Ezek. 32:32. ⁸ Dan. 8:11. ⁹ Ruth 2:11.
¹⁰ Cf. 1 Sam. 25:15. ¹¹ Dan. 9:1. ¹² Lev. 5:23. ¹³ Cf. Jer. 8:21.

By the prefixing of a syllable (הַ or הֵ) two causative verb-stems are formed :

1. The Causative active stem is.....הִקְטִיל
 - a. The penultimate ׀ is retained everywhere, as in the Pī'ēl, except in the Perfect, where it is attenuated to ׀ (§ 36. 4).....הִקְטִיל
 - b. The ultimate ׀, as in the Pī'ēl, is also attenuated to ׀, but this vowel (î), being under the tone,
 - (1) in some forms is anomalously lengthened to î (§ 30. 2. e) הִקְטִיל
 - (2) in other forms is regularly heightened to ē (§ 36. 2)...הִקְטִיל
2. This stem, called Hīph'îl (הִפְעִיל) from the form assumed by it in the Perfect of the verb פָּעַל is, in signification, causative of the simple verb-stem (§ 58.).
3. The Causative passive stem is.....הִקְטִיל but the ׀ is in most cases deflected to ׀ (ô) (§ 36. 5. a), being retained chiefly when it would stand in a sharpened syllable.
4. This stem, called Hōph'âl (הֻפְעַל) from the form assumed by it in the past tense of the verb פָּעַל, is for the most part passive of the Hīph'îl (§ 60. 2).

61. THE ORDINARY PASSIVE-STEM.

1. [נִקְטַל]; נִזְכָּר;¹ נִכְבָּד;² נִקְדָּשׁ;³ נִשְׁמַר.⁴
2. a. נִשְׁמַר to watch one's self; נִסְתָּר to hide one's self; נִשְׂאָל to ask for one's self; נִשְׁפָּט to go to law with one another; נִוַּעַץ (= נִוְעָץ), to consult together.
- b. נִזְכָּר to be remembered; נִקְדָּשׁ to be hallowed; נִקְבָּר to be buried.

1. Another reflexive-stem, though more commonly used as a passive, is formed by the prefixing of the syllable ׀, giving..... נִקְטַל but here, as in the Pī'ēl Perfect (§ 59. 1. a), and the Hīph'îl Perfect (§ 60. 1. a), the penultimate ׀ is attenuated (§ 36. 4) to ׀, giving נִקְטַל.

Note.—Outside of the Perfect and Participle a different form of this stem is used, see § 68. 1. a.

2. This stem, called Nīph'âl from the form assumed by it in the Perfect of the verb פָּעַל, is in signification,

- a. Primarily reflexive, like the Hīthpā'ēl, and sometimes reciprocal;
- b. More frequently a passive of the simple verb-stem (Qāl).

¹ Cf. Num. 10:9.

² 2 Sam. 6:20.

³ Isa. 5:16.

⁴ 2 Sam. 20:10.

62. GENERAL VIEW OF THE VERB-STEMS.

TABLE.

Original Form.	Form appearing in the Perfect.	Name.	Force.	Characteristics.
1. קטל	קָטַל	Qāl	Simple Root meaning	None
2. נִקְטַל	נִקְטַל	Nīph'āl	{ Reflexive, Reciprocal, Passive	נ
3. קטל	{ קָטַל קִטַּל	Pī'ēl	{ Intensive Active	Dāghēš-forfe in 2d radical
4. קטל	קָטַל	Pū'āl	{ Intensive Passive	Dāghēš-forfe and ׀
5. הִקְטַל	{ הִקְטַל הִקְטִיל	Hīph'il	{ Causative Active	ה (ה)
6. הִקְטַל	{ הִקְטַל הִקְטִיל	Hōph'āl	{ Causative Passive	ה (ה)
7. הִתְקַטַּל	{ הִתְקַטַּל הִתְקַטִּיל	Hīthpā'ēl	{ Reflexive, Reciprocal	הה and Dāghēš-forfe

REMARKS.

1. An original penultimate ׀ is attenuated to ׀, in Nīph'āl, Pī'ēl, and Hīph'il.
2. An original ultimate ׀ is heightened through ׀ to ׀, in some Pī'ēl, Hīph'il and Hīthpā'ēl forms.
3. An original ultimate ׀ is anomalously lengthened through ׀ to ׀, in some Hīph'il forms.
4. An original penultimate ׀ is deflected to ׀ (δ) in the Hōph'āl.

NOTES.¹

1. Only six verbs out of about fourteen hundred have all these stems:--
פָּקַד, יָלַד, יָרַע, חָלָה, גָּלָה, בָּקַע.
2. 379 verbs are found in Qāl only ; 40 in Nīph'āl only ; 68 in Pī'ēl only ; 11 in Pū'āl only ; 58 in Hīph'il only ; 6 in Hōph'āl only ; 19 in Hīthpā'ēl only.
3. In all, 1090 verbs have a Qāl stem ; 433, a Nīph'āl stem ; 405, a Pī'ēl stem ; 188, a Pū'āl stem ; 503, a Hīph'il stem ; 104, a Hōph'āl stem ; 177, a Hīthpā'ēl stem.

¹ Young's *Introduction to Hebrew*, pp. 16, 17.

63. THE QĀL PERFECT (ACTIVE).

TABULAR VIEW.

1. <i>He killed</i>	קָטַל	the simple verb-stem (§ 58.).
2. <i>She killed</i>	קָטְלָהּ = קָטַל	with הַ (originally תַּ), the usual feminine sign.
3. <i>Thou (m.) killedst</i>	קָטַלְתָּ = קָטַל	with תַּ, a fragment of the pronoun אַתָּה <i>thou</i> (m.).
4. <i>Thou (f.) killedst</i>	קָטַלְתְּ = קָטַל	with תַּ, a fragment of the pronoun אַתְּ <i>thou</i> (f.).
5. <i>I killed</i>	קָטַלְתִּי = קָטַל	with יִ (for כִּי), a fragment of אֲנֹכִי <i>I</i> .
6. <i>They killed</i>	קָטְלוּ = קָטַל	with וּ (earlier וַן), the usual plural sign with verbs.
7. <i>Ye (m.) killed</i>	קָטַלְתֶּם = קָטַל	with ׀ם, a fragment of the pronoun אַתֶּם <i>ye</i> (m.).
8. <i>Ye (f.) killed</i>	קָטַלְתֶּן = קָטַל	with ׀ן, a fragment of the pronoun אַתֶּן <i>ye</i> (f.).
9. <i>We killed</i>	קָטַלְנוּ = קָטַל	with נוּ, a fragment of the pronoun אֲנַחְנוּ <i>we</i> .

REMARKS.

1. [קָטַלְתָּ]; אָכַלְתָּ (3:18); שָׁמַעְתָּ (3:10); שָׂרַצְוּ (1:21); נָתַנָּה (3:12).
2. [קָטְלָהּ]; [קָטַלְתֶּן]; הִיטָהּ (1:2); צָחַקְתָּ (18:15); יָדַעְתָּ (31:6).
3. נָתַנָּה = נָתַנָּה = נָתַנָּה (3:12); שָׂרַצְוּ = שָׂרַצְוּ = שָׂרַצְוּ (1:21).
4. [קָטַלְתֶּן]; [קָטַלְתֶּם]; שָׁמַעְתֶּם = שָׁמַעְתֶּם (42:22); יָדַעְתֶּן = יָדַעְתֶּן (31:6).

1. The pronominal fragments used in the inflection of the Perfect are always *af*-fixed to the stem.

2. The inflection of the verb exhibits distinctions for number, person and *gender*. Special forms for the feminine occur in the 2d and 3d person sing., and in the 2d person plur.

65. THE REMAINING PERFECTS.

[For the full inflection see Paradigm B.]

TABULAR VIEW OF IMPORTANT FORMS.

	3 m. sg.	3 f. sg.	3 c. pl.	2 m. pl.	1 c. pl.
Nīph'āl	נִקְטַל	נִקְטְלָה	נִקְטְלוּ	נִקְטְלֶתֶם	נִקְטְלֵנוּ
Pū'āl	קָטַל	קָטְלָה	קָטְלוּ	קָטְלֶתֶם	קָטְלֵנוּ
Hōph'āl	הִקְטַל	הִקְטְלָה	הִקְטְלוּ	הִקְטְלֶתֶם	הִקְטְלֵנוּ
Pī'el	קָטַל ¹	קָטְלָה	קָטְלוּ	קָטְלֶתֶם	קָטְלֵנוּ
Hīthpā'el	הִתְקַטַּל	הִתְקַטְלָה	הִתְקַטְלוּ	הִתְקַטְלֶתֶם	הִתְקַטְלֵנוּ
Hīph'il	הִקְטִיל	הִקְטִילָה	הִקְטִילוּ	הִקְטִילֶתֶם	הִקְטִילֵנוּ

1. a. נִשְׁמַר²; נִסְתַּרָה³; נִפְקְחוּ (3:5); נִשְׁמַרְתֶּם⁴; נִדְבַרְנוּ⁵.
 b. יָלַד (4:26); יָלְדָה (24:15); יָלְדוּ (6:1); יָלַדְתֶּם⁶; יָלַדְתִּי⁷.
 c. הִשְׁפַּקְדוּ⁸; הִכְרַת⁹; הִשְׁלַכּוּ¹⁰; הִשְׁלַכְתֶּם¹¹; הִשְׁפַּרְתִּי¹².
 2. a. דָּבַר (44:2); דָּבַרָה (39:19); דָּבְרוּ (45:15); דָּבַרְתֶּם¹³.
 b. הִתְקַדֵּשׁ¹⁴; הִתְקַדִּישׁוּ¹⁵; הִתְקַדִּישְׁתֶּם¹⁶; הִתְקַדַּדְתִּי¹⁷.
 c. הִגִּיד (3:11); הִגִּידָה¹⁸; הִגִּידוּ¹⁹; הִגִּידְתֶּם (45:13); הִגִּידְתִּי (12:18).

Of the remaining Perfects, it will be noticed that

1. Three follow entirely the inflection of the Qāl Perfect, viz.,

a. The Nīph'āl (נִקְטַל from נִקְטַל, § 61. 1).

b. The Pū'āl (קָטַל, § 59. 3).

c. The Hōph'āl (הִקְטַל, also sometimes הִקְטַל, § 60. 3).

2. Three present slight variations from the inflection of the Qāl, viz.,

a. The Pī'el (קָטַל and קָטַל, from קָטַל, § 59. 1), in which the original = of the ultima is always restored before terminations beginning with a consonant.

b. The Hīthpā'el (הִתְקַטַּל and הִתְקַטַּל, § 59. 5), in which, also, original ă is restored, but the ultimate ă is sometimes attenuated to ĩ.

c. The Hīph'il (הִקְטִיל, anomalous for הִקְטַל, from הִקְטַל, § 60. 1), in which,

(1) before the vowel-terminations הִקְטִי and הִקְטִי, the anomalous ĩ is retained and accented; while

(2) before terminations beginning with a consonant, the original = is everywhere restored.

¹ Or קָטַל.

² 2 Sam. 20:10.

³ Num. 5:13.

⁴ Deut. 2:4.

⁵ Mal. 3:13.

⁶ Jer. 22:26.

⁷ Jer. 20:14.

⁸ Lev. 5:23.

⁹ Joel 1:9.

¹⁰ Jer. 22:28.

¹¹ Isa. 14:19.

¹² Jer. 8:21.

¹³ Ex. 12:32.

¹⁴ Isa. 30:29.

¹⁵ Num. 11:18.

¹⁶ Lev. 11:44.

¹⁷ Ezek. 38:23.

¹⁸ 1 Sam. 25:19.

¹⁹ 2 Sam. 19:9.

66. THE QĀL IMPERFECT (ACTIVE).

TABULAR VIEW.

1. <i>He will kill</i>	יִקְטֹל	= קָטַל with י (for י), originally a pronominal root of the 3d person.
2. <i>She will kill</i>	תִּקְטֹל	= קָטַל with ת (for ת), the usual sign of the feminine, here prefixed.
3. <i>Thou (m.) wilt kill</i>	תִּקְטֹל	= קָטַל with ת (for ת), a pronom. root of 2d pers., cf. אַתָּה <i>thou</i> (m.).
4. <i>Thou (f.) wilt kill</i>	תִּקְטְלִי	= קָטַל with ת (see above), and י, (cf. הִיא <i>she</i>) used as a sign of fem., cf. אֲתִי ¹ <i>thou</i> (f.).
5. <i>I shall kill</i>	אֶקְטֹל	= קָטַל with א (for א), a pronominal fragment, cf. אֲנִי <i>I</i> .
6. <i>They (m.) will kill</i>	יִקְטְלוּ	= קָטַל with י (see above), and ו, the usual plur. ending of verbs.
7. <i>They (f.) will kill</i>	תִּקְטְלנהּ	= קָטַל with ת (see above) and נהּ, perhaps a frag. of הֵנָּה <i>they</i> (f.).
8. <i>Ye (m.) will kill</i>	תִּקְטְלוּ	= קָטַל with ת (see above), and ו, the usual plur. ending of verbs.
9. <i>Ye (f.) will kill</i>	תִּקְטְלנהּ	= קָטַל with ת (see above) and נהּ, perhaps a frag. of אַתְּנָהּ <i>ye</i> (f.).
10. <i>We shall kill</i>	נִקְטֹל	= קָטַל with נ (for נ), a pronominal root, cf. נַחֲנוּ <i>we</i> .

REMARKS.

1. The pronominal roots and fragments employed in the inflection of the Imperfect are not so clearly recognized as in the Perfect; they are

a. *Pre-fixes:* י, ת, ת, ת, א; י, ת, ת, ת, נ in all of which $\bar{}$ is attenuated to $\bar{\bar{}}$, which under א is deflected to $\bar{\bar{\bar{}}}$ (ē).

b. *Af-fixes:* —, —, —, י, —, —, נה, —, נה, —

2. The original stem of the Imperfect is קָטַל (qāṭul, not q'āṭul), whence comes קְטַל through the influence of the tone.

¹ אֲתִי is found in K'thivh seven times for אַתָּה *thou* (f.)

3. The vowel-terminations ' (seldom ׀) and ׀ (seldom ׀) draw the preceding consonant away from the ultimate vowel, which then necessarily passes into Š'wâ (§ 36. 3. a).

4. The termination נָה (seldom ׀) does not receive the tone.

67. THE QĀL IMPERFECT (STATIVE).

[For full inflection, see Paradigm B.]

TABULAR VIEW OF IMPORTANT FORMS.

	3 m. sg.	2 f. sg.	3 m. pl.	3 f. pl.
Impf. with \bar{o}	קָטַל	תִּקְטְלִי	יִקְטְלוּ	תִּקְטְלֶנָּה
Impf. with \check{a}	קָטַל	תִּקְטְלִי	יִקְטְלוּ	תִּקְטְלֶנָּה
Impf. with \bar{e}	קָטַל	תִּקְטְלִי	יִקְטְלוּ	תִּקְטְלֶנָּה

1. יִשְׁבֹּת (2:2); יִסְגֹר (2:21); יִשְׂרֹצוּ (1:20); יִתְפָּרוּ (7:7); יִגְבְּרוּ (7:18).
2. יִשְׁכַּב (30:15) *from* שָׁכַב; יִגְדֹל (21:8) *from* גָּדַל; יִגְבְּרוּ (7:18); אִשְׁכַּב (27:45); יִצְמַח (2:5); יִטַע (2:8); יִשְׁלַח (3:22); תִּגְעוּ (3:3); יִשְׁמְעוּ (3:8).
3. יִתֵּן (1:17); תִּתֵּן (3:6); תִּלְךְ (3:14) *for* תִּלְךְ; יִצֵּא (4:16) *for* יִצֵּא.

1. Verbs Middle A, with some exceptions, have in the Imperfect the form קָטַל (*orig.* yāq-tūl), the inflection of which is given in § 66.

2. Verbs Middle E and verbs Middle O, with some verbs Middle A, have in the Imperfect a stem with \check{a} instead of \bar{o} ; this \check{a} is treated like the \bar{o} .

Remark.—The Imperfect stem קָטַל, instead of קָטַל, is used also in verbs, whether active or stative, which have a guttural for the second or third radical.

3. Some verbs whose first radical is ׀, and the verb נָתַן *to give*, have for the Imperfect stem the form קָטַל, i. e., \bar{e} instead of \bar{o} or \check{a} . No strong verb has this stem.

Note 1.—There were three Perfect stems, קָטַל, קָטַל, and קָטַל; and so there are three Imperfect stems, יִקְטַל, יִקְטַל, and יִקְטַל, the \check{a} in each case being original, while the \bar{e} and \bar{o} have come from \check{y} and \check{u} respectively.

Note 2.—It will be seen later that the stem-vowel of the Imperative varies with that of the Imperfect.

68. THE REMAINING IMPERFECTS.

[For full inflection, see Paradigm B.]

TABULAR VIEW OF IMPORTANT FORMS.

	3 m. sg.	2 f. sg.	1 c. sg.	3 f. pl.
Nīph'āl	יִקְטֹל (יִקְטַל)	תִּקְטְלִי	אִקְטֹל	תִּקְטְלֶנָּה (טל)
Pī'el	יִקְטֵל	תִּקְטְלִי	אִקְטֹל	תִּקְטְלֶנָּה (טל)
Hīthpā'el	יִתְקַטֵּל	תִּתְקַטְלִי	אִתְקַטֵּל	תִּתְקַטְלֶנָּה (טל)
Pū'āl	יִקְטַל	תִּקְטְלִי	אִקְטֹל	תִּקְטְלֶנָּה
Hōph'āl	יִקְטֹל	תִּקְטְלִי	אִקְטֹל	תִּקְטְלֶנָּה
Hīph'il	יִקְטִיל (יִקְטַל)	תִּקְטִילִי	אִקְטִיל	תִּקְטִילֶנָּה

- יִפְרַר (2:10); יִקְרָא (2:23); תִּפְקַחְנָה (3:7); אִסְתָּר (4:14); יוֹלַד (4:18); וַיִּנְחַם (6:6); תִּשְׁחַת (6:11); תִּמְלֵא (6:11); יִסְכְּרוּ (8:2); יִכְלֵא (8:2).
- יִקְדֹשׁ (2:3); יִשְׁלַח for יִשְׁלַח (8:7); יִדְבֹר (8:15); תִּדְבֹר (31:24).
- תִּשְׁתַּפְּכֶנָּה²; יִתְלַקְטוּ¹; תִּתְהַלְלִי (6:6); יִתְעַצֵּב (3:8); יִתְחַבֵּא³.
- תִּשְׁלַח⁸; תִּקְטֹר⁷; יִסְפֹּר⁶; תִּלְקֹטוּ⁵; יִכְפֹּר⁴.
- תִּשְׁבִּיתוּ¹⁰; תִּשְׁחִיתוּן⁹; יִגִּירוּ (26:32); יִלְבֹּשׁ (3:21); תִּצְמִיחַ (3:18); יִבְדֹּל (1:4); יִשְׁבֹּן (3:24); תִּרְשָׁא (1:11); תִּגְדֹּר (24:28); תִּשְׁלַךְ (21:15).

1. a. The stem of the Nīph'āl Imperfect (*orig.*, hīnqāṭāl) differs from that of the Nīph'āl Perfect (*orig.*, nāqtāl) in two particulars:—

- (1) the first radical has a vowel, and consequently
- (2) the characteristic prefix nā is strengthened to הַנְּ, of which the ה is elided after a preformative, while the נ is assimilated and represented by Dāghēš-forfe in the first radical.

Note.—The vowel of the ultima, generally =, is frequently =; cf. the interchange of these vowels in the Pī'el, and Hīthpā'el.

b. In the inflection of the Nīph'āl Imperfect, there is to be noted,

- (1) the pausal form with = instead of =;
- (2) the use of either = or = before נָה;
- (3) the occurrence of = sometimes instead of = under the pref. א.

2. a. The stem of the Pī'el Imperfect is identical with that of the corresponding Perfect, except that the original penultimate = is now restored.

¹ Jer. 49:4. ² Judg. 11:3. ³ Lam. 4:1. ⁴ Isa. 27:9. ⁵ Isa. 27:12. ⁶ Ps. 88:12.
⁷ Lev. 6:15. ⁸ Ezek. 16:5. ⁹ Deut. 4:16. ¹⁰ Ex. 12:15.

b. In the *inflection* of the Pī'el Imperfect, there is to be noted,

(1) the use of Š'wâ under the preformatives, (compound Š'wâ under the guttural א);

(2) the use of either ׀ or ׀ (prevailingly the former) before הָ׃.

3. a. The *stem* of the Hīthpā'el Imperfect is the same as that of the corresponding Perfect, the הָ being elided after a preformative.

b. In the *inflection* of the Hīthpā'el Imperfect, there is likewise to be noted the use of either ׀ or ׀ (prevailingly the former) before הָ׃.

4. The stem and inflection of the Pū'al and Hōph'al present no peculiarities.

5. a. The *stem* of the Hīph'il Imperfect is identical with that of the corresponding Perfect, except that the original penultimate ׀ is now restored.

b. In the *inflection* of the Hīph'il Imperfect, there is to be noted,

(1) the second form הִקְטִיל, used as a Jussive (§ 72. 2), and with Wāw Consecutive (§ 73. 3. a. (2)), the ׀ of which is regularly heightened from ׀;

(2) the retention and accentuation of the stem-vowel 'ֿ before vowel-additions 'ֿֿ, ׃;

(3) the occurrence of ׀, rather than 'ֿֿ, before הָ׃.

Note 1.—The following table will be found serviceable:

1. Name of stem,	Qāl,	Nīph.,	Pī.,	Pū.,	Hīph.,	Hōph.,	Hīthpā.
2. Preformative with vowel,	'	'	'	'	'	'	הָ׃
3. First radical with vowel,	ק	ק	ק	ק	ק	ק	ק

Note 2.—The various elements used as preformatives and affirmatives appear from the following table, the asterisks representing radicals:

3 m.	<i>He will</i>	***י	<i>They will</i>	י***י
3 f.	<i>She will</i>	***ה	<i>They will</i>	הָ׃***ה
2 m.	<i>Thou wilt</i>	***ה	<i>Ye will</i>	י***ה
2 f.	<i>Thou wilt</i>	***ה	<i>Ye will</i>	הָ׃***ה
1 c.	<i>I shall</i>	***א	<i>We shall</i>	***נ

69. THE IMPERATIVES.

TABULAR VIEW.

	Impf.	Imv. 2 m. sg.	Imv. 2 f. sg.	Imv. 2 m. pl.	Imv. 2 f. pl.
Qāl with <i>ō</i>	יִקְטֹל	קְטֹל	קְטִילי	קְטֹלוּ	קְטֹלְנָה
Qāl with <i>ä</i>	יִקְטַל	קְטַל	קְטִילי	קְטַלוּ	קְטַלְנָה
Nīph'āl	יִקְטֹל	הִקְטֹל	הִקְטִילי	הִקְטֹלוּ	הִקְטֹלְנָה
Pf'el	יִקְטֹל	קְטֹל	קְטִילי	קְטֹלוּ	קְטֹלְנָה
Hīph'il	יִקְטִיל	הִקְטֹל	הִקְטִילי	הִקְטִילוּ	הִקְטִילְנָה
Hīthpā'el	יִתְקַטֵּל	הִתְקַטֵּל	הִתְקַטֵּילי	הִתְקַטֵּלוּ	הִתְקַטֵּלְנָה

1. a. יִזְכֹּר (8:1), זָכַר;¹ כָּתַב;² כָּתַב;³ יִשְׁכַּב (30:15), יָשַׁב;⁴
 b. הִשְׁכֵּם, יִשְׁכַּם (20:8), יִשְׁכַּם;⁵ הִשְׁלַךְ,⁶ יִשְׁלַךְ;⁷ תִּשְׁכַּם;⁸ תִּשְׁלַךְ;⁹
 c. הִתְחַתֵּן,¹¹ תִּתְחַתֵּן;⁷ הִשְׁלַךְ,⁵ יִשְׁלַךְ;¹⁰ תִּשְׁכַּר,¹⁰ הִשְׁכַּר.
 2. a. כִּלְאוּ (1:22); כָּבַשׁ (ה) (1:28); שִׁמְעוּ for שִׁמְעֵנָה (4:23).
 b. הִקְשִׁיבָה,¹⁴ הִקְשִׁיב;¹³ הִשְׁלִיכוּ (37:22), הִשְׁלַךְ;⁷

1. The stem of the Imperative is the same in every case as that of the Imperfect; it will be noted, however, that

a. The Qāl has two forms, one (active) with *ō*, and one (stative) with *ä*.

b. The Hīph'il has a form corresponding to the Jussive Imperfect in *ē* (§ 72. 2), rather than to the usual Imperfect, which has *î*.

c. The initial *ה* which was always elided after a preformative in the Impf., appears in the Nīph'āl, Hīph'il, and Hīthpā'el.

Note.—The pure passives Pū'āl and Hōph'āl have no Imperative.

2. In the inflection of the Imperatives, it will be seen that

a. Before vowel-additions, the vowel of the stem becomes *î* (except in the Hīph'il); and the short *î* under the first radical of the Qāl f. sg., and m. pl., stands in a half-open syllable, the transliteration being qī-ṭî'î, qī-ṭî'lû.

b. The Hīph'il Imv. has *ē* as its stem-vowel in the m. sg., and f. pl., but *î* in the f. sg. and m. pl.

Note 1.—The Imperative has no preformatives, and its affirmatives are those of the Imperfect.

Note 2.—On the Imperative with *ה* *î* (cohortative) see § 72. 3.

¹ Deut. 9:7. ² Ex. 24:4. ³ Ex. 17:14. ⁴ 2 Sam. 13:5. ⁵ Isa. 2:20. ⁶ Ex. 7:10.
⁷ Ex. 7:9. ⁸ Judg. 9:33. ⁹ Ex. 8:16. ¹⁰ Judg. 13:13. ¹¹ Deut. 7:3. ¹² 1 Sam. 18:22.
¹³ Jer. 7:29. ¹⁴ Job 33:31. ¹⁵ Ps. 5:3.

70. THE INFINITIVES.

TABULAR VIEW.

Qāl.	Nīph'āl.	Pī'el.	Pū'āl.	Hīthpā'el.	Hīph'il.	Hōph'āl.
קָטוּל	{ נִקְטַל } { הִקְטַל }	קָטַל	קָטַל	וְהִתְקַטַּל	הִקְטִיל	הִקְטִיל
קָטַל	הִקְטִיל	קָטַל	[קָטַל]	הִתְקַטַּל	הִקְטִיל	הִקְטִיל

1. אָכַל (2:16); שָׁמַר;¹ זָכַר;² הִנָּח;³ נִבְכַּח (31:30); נָשָׂא;⁴ יָסַר;⁵ קוּחַ;⁶ גָּנַב (40:15); הִשָּׁבַע;⁷ הִבְדִּיל;⁸ הִגִּד⁹ (*for* הִנָּגַד); הִמְלִיחַ;¹⁰ [cf. דִּבֶּר¹¹].
2. מִשַּׁל (1:18); שָׁמַר (3:24); זָכַר (9:16); *but* שָׁבַב (34:7); הִפְרַת;¹² דִּבֶּר (17:22); בִּקֵּשׁ;¹³ הִבְדִּיל (1:18); הִתְכַּבֵּר.¹⁴

Each stem has two Infinitives, called Absolute and Construct; but no example is found of a Pū'āl Infinitive Construct, or of a Hīthpā'el Infinitive Absolute:—

1. The Infinitive *Absolute* has

a. In the penult the vowel of the stem; the $\bar{\text{—}}$, which appeared in the Pī'el and Hīph'il Perfects being here restored to $\bar{\text{—}}$, as in the Imperfect and Imperative.

b. In the ultima everywhere a long vowel, viz.,

(1) $\hat{\text{o}}$ (= $\hat{\text{a}}$) in the Qāl, Nīph'āl, Pī'el, and Pū'āl, the $\hat{\text{a}}$ being lengthened from an original $\check{\text{a}}$ (§ 30. 6. *a*).

(2) $\bar{\text{e}}$ in the Hīph'il and Hōph'āl.

Remark 1.—The Nīph'āl Infinitive Absolute has two forms, one (נִקְטַל) based on the form of the stem appearing in the Perfect; the other (הִקְטַל), based on the form of the stem appearing in the Imperfect and Imperative.

Remark 2.—The Pī'el Infinitive Absolute is often found with $\bar{\text{e}}$ in the ultima instead of $\hat{\text{o}}$.

Remark 3.—The $\hat{\text{o}}$ in the Inf. Abs., arising always from $\hat{\text{a}}$, is seldom written fully.

2. The Infinitive *Construct* has, in every case, the form of the stem to which the preformatives and affirmatives of the Imperfect are added.

¹ Deut. 5:12. ² Deut. 7:18. ³ Jer. 32:4. ⁴ 1 Sam. 20:6. ⁵ Ps. 118:18. ⁶ Ps. 40:2.
⁷ 1 Sam. 17:16. ⁸ Isa. 56:3. ⁹ Ruth 2:11. ¹⁰ Ezek. 16:4. ¹¹ Ex. 4:14. ¹² Num. 15:31.
¹³ 1 Sam. 10:2. ¹⁴ Nah. 3:15.

Remark.—Stative verbs, which have *ä* in the Imperfect and Imperative, have, nevertheless, *ō* in the Infinitive Construct. The cases of an Infinitive Construct with *ä* are very few.

Note 1.—The ultimate vowel of the various Infinitives Construct is changeable, while that of the Infinitives Absolute is unchangeable.

Note 2.—Only to the Infinitives Construct may prepositions be prefixed, or suffixes added.

71. THE PARTICIPLES.

TABULAR VIEW.

Qāl Active.	Qāl Stative.	Qāl Passive.	Nīph'āl.		
קָטַל	קָטֵל	קָטוּל	נִקְטָל		
	Př'ēl.	Pŭ'āl.	Hīph'il.	Hōph'āl.	Hīthpā'ēl.
Impf.	יִקְטַל	יִקְטֵל	יִקְטִיל	יִקְטֹל	יִתְקַטֵּל
Part.	מִקְטַל	מִקְטֵל	מִקְטִיל	מִקְטֹל	מִתְקַטֵּל

- a. רָמַשׁ (1:26); יָצָא (2:10); סָבַב (2:11); הִלָּךְ (2:14); עָבַר (4:2).
 b. יָקָן (18:11); כָּבַד (13:2); שָׁלַם (33:18); מָלָא;¹ מָתַת for מָוֹת.
 c. אָרַוּר (3:14); בָּרוּךְ (9:26); כָּתוּב;³ קָרוּא;⁴ שָׁבוּר.⁵
- גָּקְרָא;⁷ נִפְרַד;⁶ נִמְצָא (47:14); נִשְׁבַּר;⁸ נִחְמַד [for גָּחַמַד].
- מִבְּדִיל (1:6); מִתְהַלָּךְ;⁹ מִקְדָּשׁ (37:16); מִבְּקָשׁ (27:6); מִדְּבַר (6:13); מִמְטִיר (7:4); מִשְׁלָךְ;¹⁰

1. The Qāl stem has two participles; the remaining stems, one each:—

a. The Qāl active is קָטַל (sometimes קוּטַל) = qâtēl for qâtīl; the ô being obscured from an original â, the ē heightened from ĩ.

b. The Qāl stative participle has the form of the Perfect 3 m. sg., קָטֵל (= qātēl); its use, however, is not so uniform as is that of the Qāl active.

c. What is called the Qāl passive, viz., קָטוּל (= qātûl for qâtûl) is the only remnant of a lost passive stem; the û is unchangeable, but the ā, heightened from ä, is changeable.

¹ Jer. 5:27. ² Gen. 20:3. ³ Deut. 28:61. ⁴ 1 Sam. 9:13. ⁵ Lev. 22:22. ⁶ Isa. 61:1
⁷ Judg. 4:11. ⁸ Isa. 43:7. ⁹ Ezek. 48:11. ¹⁰ 2 Sam. 20:21.

2. The Nīph'āl Participle is the same as the Nīph'āl Perfect, with the vowel of the ultima heightened.

3. The remaining Participles are made by prefixing מ to that form of their respective stems which is used in the Imperfect:—

a. This מ has ׀ under it in the Pī'el and Pū'āl, while in the other stems it takes the place of the initial ה of the stem.

b. The ultimate vowel, if not long in the stem, is heightened under the tone, the participle being a nominal form.

Note.—The מ is a fragment of the pronominal root מה *what*.

72. SPECIAL FORMS OF THE IMPERFECT AND IMPERATIVE.

1. אֲרָדָה (18:21) *I will go down*; אֶהַרְגֶה (27:41) *I will kill*; אֲגַדְלֶה (12:2) *I will make great*; אֲדַבֶּרָה¹ *I will (= must) speak*; נִלְבְּנָה (11:3) *Let us make brick*; נִשְׂרַפָה (11:3) *Let us burn*; נִכְרַתָה (31:44) *Let us make (a covenant)*.

2. יְהִי (1:3) [cf. יְהִיָה (1:29)] *Let there be*; יִרְבֵּ (1:22) [from יִרְבֶה] *Let multiply*; אַל-תַּעֲשֵׂ (22:12) [from תַּעֲשֶׂה] *Do not do*; תִּדְרֹשָׁ (1:11) [cf. תִּדְרֹשָׁה] *Let her cause to spring forth*; תִּוָּצֵא (1:24) *Let her cause to go forth*.

3. חִזְקֶה² *Think*; הִשָּׁבַעַה (21:23) *Swear thou*; חַלְצֶה³ *Oh save*; הִגִּישָׁה (27:25) *Bring near*; הִקְשִׁיבָה⁴ *Attend*; הִאֲזִינָה⁵ *Give ear*.

Remark.—תְּהִי נָא (26:28); יִחַר אֶל-נָא (18:30); לְךָ-נָא (27:9); אוֹצִיאָה-נָא (19:8).

Some special forms of the Imperfect and Imperative deserve notice:—

1. The *Cohortative* Imperfect:—

a. This Imperfect is characterized by the ending הָ, before which a preceding vowel, unless unchangeable, becomes Š'wâ. It is found *only* in the first person singular and plural.

b. Its special signification is that of *desire*, *determination*, and, in the plural, *exhortation*.

2. The *Jussive* Imperfect:—

a. This Imperfect is characterized, wherever possible, by a shortened form of the verb. It is found in *strong* verbs only in the Hīph'āl

¹ 2 Sam. 14:15. ² Neh. 5:19. •• Ps. 6:5. ⁴ Ps. 5:3. ⁵ Ps. 5:2.

The use of the Perfect and Imperfect with the so-called *Wāw Consecutive*¹ is one of the most marked peculiarities of the language. Only what relates to the forms of the conjunction, and to the verbal forms to which the conjunction is joined, will here be noticed. The explanation of the construction belongs to the Syntax.

1. The facts in the case, briefly stated, are as follows:—

a. In continued narrations of the past, the first verb is in the Perfect, while those that follow, *unless they are separated from the conjunction by intervening words*, are in the Imperfect and connected with the preceding Perfect by means of *Wāw Consecutive*.

Note.—In poetry, the verb may be in the Imperfect even when separated from its conjunction by intervening words.

b. In the narration of actions which are to occur in the future, or which can only be conditionally realized, or which are indefinite so far as their character or occurrence is concerned, the first verb is in the Imperfect (or Participle, or Imperative), while those that follow, *unless they are separated from the conjunction by intervening words*, are in the Perfect and connected with the preceding verb by means of *Wāw Consecutive*.

2. The form of the conjunction, however, is not the same in both cases:—

a. With the *Imperfect*, the conjunction is a strengthened form of ו, ² regularly written ׀; but

(1) the *Dāghēš-forte* may be omitted from a consonant which has only Š'wâ under it (§ 14. 2), and

(2) before ׀, in the first person, the *Dāghēš-forte* being omitted, the preceding ׀ becomes ׀.

b. With the *Perfect*, the conjunction is the same as the ordinary *Wāw Consecutive*, with its various pointings (§ 49.).

3. With reference to the verbal form employed,

a. In the case of the *Imperfect*, there is used,

(1) in the first person, a lengthened form exactly similar to that of the *Cohortative* (§ 72. 1)³—a usage which is rare and late;

(2) in the second and third persons, an apocopated form exactly similar to that of the *Jussive* (§ 72. 2);

(3) a form marked by the retrocession of the accent, and the

¹ The name *Waw Consecutive* better expresses the syntactical force than *Waw Conversive*.

² Ewald suggests that the ׀ and the D. f. are the remains of ׀ then.

³ Cf. אֲשַׁלְּחֶנּוּ (32:6); וְנִחַלְּכֶם (41:11); וְנִפְתְּחֶם (43:11); וְנִתְּנֶם (Num. 8:19); also Ez. 7:27—9:6, in which there are seventeen cases.

consequent vowel-shortening; but the accent does not recede, unless the syllable on which it will rest is an open one;

(4) the ordinary verbal form unchanged.

Remark.—With Wāw Consecutive the Hīph'il, therefore, has ē instead of î; but this î is usually restored, though written defectively, before suffixes.

Note 1.—With Wāw Consecutive, verbs ה"ל lose the final ending הַ (§ 100. 5. b), and verbs י"ע and י"ע have, in the Qāl, forms with ō and ē instead of û and î (§ 94. 2. R. 4).

Note 2.—The cause of the retrocession of the accent, as well as of the choice of a shorter form, is found in the fact that the heavy prefix at the beginning of the word demands a lightening of the end of the word.

b. In the case of the *Perfect*, the usual verbal form is employed; but, whenever possible, this form is marked by a change of accent, the tone passing from the penult to the ultima.

Note.—As a matter of fact, the cases in which there is no change of tone are as numerous as those in which there does occur change. These cases are grouped by Driver¹ as follows: (1) in those forms of the *Perfect* (3 sg., 2 f. sg., 3 c. pl., 2 m. pl., 2 f. pl.) which are already *Milra'*; (2) when the *Perfect* is immediately followed by a monosyllable, or dissyllable accented on the penult; (3) when the *Perfect* is in pause; (4) in the 1 pl. of all conjugations, and in 3 f. sg. and 3 pl. of the Hīph'il; (5) in the Qāl of verbs ל"א and ל"ה; (6) frequently in those forms of ע"ע and ע"י Qāls and Nīph'āls which end in ו and הַ.

74. THE VERB WITH SUFFIXES.

1. a. [-קטלת- for קטלה]; אכלתהו (37:20); סמכתני;² שטפתני;³ הכרעתני;⁵ ילרתני;⁶ [קטלת- for קטלת-]; מצאתנו;⁴ נטשתני;⁹ העליתנו;⁸ צמתני;⁸ [קטלת- for קטלת-]; נתתיהו (31:28); זכרתני (40:14).

b. [קטלו for קטלו]; הרגו (4:25) for הרגו; ברואם (5:2) for ברואם; גמלוהו (50:17) for גמלוהו; דפקום (33:13) for דפקום.

Remarks.—אהבו (44:20); שבוני;¹⁰ אשוני (30:13); אכבדך;¹¹ השביעך (50:6).

¹ Use of the Tenses in Hebrew, § 110.

² Isa. 63:5.
⁷ Ezek. 16:19.

³ Ps. 69:3.
⁸ Zech. 7:5.

⁴ Num. 20:14.
⁹ Num. 20:5.

⁵ Jer. 15:10.
¹⁰ Jer. 2:32.

⁶ Judg. 11:35.
¹¹ Num. 22:17.

c. [קָטְלוּ-הוּ]; שִׁפְטוּ-הוּ;¹ דָּרְשׁוּ-הוּ;² גָּמְלוּהוּ (50:17).

[הוּ-נָתַן]; בְּרָא-הוּ (5:2); נָתַנוּ (31:7) for נָתַן-הוּ;³

אָהַבְהוּ;⁴ עָבְדְהוּ;⁵ שָׁלַחְהוּ;⁶ רָחַמְהוּ;⁷ שָׁאַלְהוּ (32:18).

[קָטְלֵתְהוּ, קָטְלֵתְהוּ]; see above, 1. a; אָחַזְתְּם;⁸ אָכַלְתְּם.⁹

Remark.—הֲרָגוּ (4:25) for הֲרָגְהוּ; יָדַעְתִּי (18:19) for יָדַעְתִּיהוּ;

יָלַדְתִּי¹⁰ for יָלַדְתִּיהוּ; יָדַעְהוּ (24:16) for יָדַעְתִּיהוּ; אָחַזְתָּ¹¹ for אָחַזְתִּיהוּ.

When the object of a verb is a pronoun, it is often expressed by the union of אֵת and the pronominal suffix. More often, however, the pronominal suffix is joined directly to the verbal form. This occasions certain changes of termination and of stem.

1. In the case of the *Perfect with suffixes*, it is to be noted,

a. In reference to *termination-changes*, that the older endings are in many cases restored, as

(1) the older ת־, for the later ה־ (3 sg. fem.);

(2) the older תִּי, for the later תִּ (2 sg. fem.);

(3) the older תוּ (= תוּם), for the later תִּם (2 pl. masc.).

Remark.—ת־ occurs for תִּ (2 m. sg.), often before יְ.

b. In reference to *stem-changes*, that, in the Qāl,

(1) the tone-long ā of the first syllable, being no longer pretonic when a suffix is appended, becomes š'wâ; while

(2) the ä of the second syllable, which has been volatilized before personal terminations beginning with a vowel, is restored, and, in the open syllable, heightened.

Remark 1.—The ׀ of verbs Middle E appears before suffixes.

Remark 2.—The ultimate ׀ of the Pī'el and Hithpā'el becomes ׀ before הֵ, כֵּם, כֵּן, but is elsewhere rejected; while the ultimate î of the Hīph'il suffers no change.

c. In reference to the *union of termination and suffix*, that

(1) to a verbal form ending in a vowel, the suffix is attached directly;

(2) to a verbal form ending, in ordinary usage, with a consonant, the suffix is attached by means of a so-called connecting-vowel which is generally ā, but before הֵ, כֵּם, and כֵּן, is š'wâ.

(3) to the 3 sg. fem. termination ת־, suffixes forming a syllable are attached without a connecting-vowel; other suffixes have

¹ Deut. 25:1. ² 1 Chron. 13:3. ³ Josh. 10:19. ⁴ Deut. 15:16. ⁵ Deut. 15:12.

⁶ 1 Sam. 20:22. ⁷ Deut. 13:18. ⁸ Ps. 48:7. ⁹ Hos. 2:14. ¹⁰ Ruth 4:15. ¹¹ Jer. 49:24.

a helping-vowel, viz., *ä* (§ 37. 2), before ה, but *ä* before ׀ and ך; the accent, peculiarly, is in every case on the penult.

Note 1.—This *ā*, heightened from *ä*, as well as the *̄* volatized from *ä*, is really the original final vowel of the verbal stem; קָטַל = qä-ṭä-lä, קָטַלְנִי = qä-ṭä-lä-nî; קָטַלְנוּ = qä-ṭä-lä-nû.

Note 2.—Certain contractions are quite frequent: (1) הוּ to וּ; (2) יְהוּ to יוּ; (3) תְּהוּ to תוּ; (4) הָ to הַ; (5) תָּהּ to תֶּהּ. In the *third* and *fifth* of these cases, the ה is assimilated backward. In the fifth, the ה of the contracted form is merely a vowel-letter.

2. a. [תְּקַטְלָנָה for תְּקַטְלוּ]; תְּרַאֲנִי;¹ תַּחֲשַׁבְנִי;² תּוֹכִיחַךְ;³
 b. [יְקַטְלֵנִי]; יִשְׁפֹּטֵנִי;⁴ יִזְכְּרֵנִי;⁵ אִזְכְּרֵנִי;⁶ אִזְכְּרָה;⁷ יִזְכְּרָה;⁸
 [יְקַטְלֵנִי]; יִשְׁבַּחְהוּ;⁹ יִשְׁבַּחְנִי;¹⁰ תִּשְׁבַּחְנִי;¹¹ תִּשְׁבַּחְנָה;¹²
 [יְקַטְלֵנִי]; יִשְׁלַחְהוּ;¹³ יִשְׁלַחְנִי;¹⁴ תִּשְׁלַחְהוּ;¹⁵ תִּשְׁלַחְנִי;¹⁶
 [יְקַטְלֵנִי]; יִלְבַּשְׁהוּ;¹⁷ יִלְבַּשְׁנִי;¹⁸ יִלְבַּשְׁנָה;¹⁹ יִלְבַּשְׁנָה;²⁰
 c. [יְקַטְלֵנִי]; יִסְגִּירוּ-נִי;²¹ יִסְגִּירוּ-נִי;²² תִּכְלִימֶנִּי;²³ תִּכְלִימֶנִּי;²⁴ תִּכְלִימֶנִּי;²⁵ תִּכְלִימֶנִּי;²⁶ תִּכְלִימֶנִּי;²⁷ תִּכְלִימֶנִּי;²⁸ תִּכְלִימֶנִּי;²⁹ תִּכְלִימֶנִּי;³⁰ תִּכְלִימֶנִּי;³¹ תִּכְלִימֶנִּי;³²
 3. a. [קָטַלְךָ]; אֶכְלָה; (2:17); אֶכְלָם; (3:5); אֶמְרָם;¹⁷ but בְּבָרַחְךָ (35:1).
 [קָטַלְהָ]; עֲבַדְהָ; (2:15); שְׁמְרָה; (2:15); אֶמְרָם;¹⁸ עֲבַדְנוּ;¹⁹
Remarks.—[קָטַלְךָ]; לְבַקְשֶׁךָ;²⁰ דְּבַרְכֶם;²¹ דְּבַרְכֵי;²² לְבַקְשֵׁנִי;²³
 b. [קָטַלְנִי]; זְכַרְנִי;²⁴ זְכַרְנִי;²⁵ שְׁמֵרָם;²⁶ עֲזַרְנוּ;²⁷
 [קָטַלְהוּ]; עֲזַרוּנִי;²⁸ תַּפְּשׂוּם;²⁹ עֲבַדְהוּ;³⁰
 [קָטַלְנִי]; שְׁמַעְנִי;³¹ שְׁמַעְנִי;³² שְׁמַעְנִי;³³ שְׁמַעְנִי;³⁴ שְׁמַעְנִי;³⁵ שְׁמַעְנִי;³⁶ שְׁמַעְנִי;³⁷ שְׁמַעְנִי;³⁸ שְׁמַעְנִי;³⁹ שְׁמַעְנִי;⁴⁰

2. In the case of the *Imperfect with suffixes*, it is to be noted,

a. In reference to *termination-changes*, that נָה (2 and 3 *pl. fem.*) always becomes ך.

b. In reference to *stem-changes*, that before suffixes,

¹ Cant. 1:6. ² Job 19:15. ³ Jer. 2:19. ⁴ 1 Sam. 24:16. ⁵ Ps. 137:6. ⁶ Ps. 42:7. ⁷ 1 Sam. 1:19. ⁸ Job 29:14. ⁹ Ps. 13:2. ¹⁰ Deut. 5:28. ¹¹ Ps. 57:10. ¹² Deut. 9:14. ¹³ 1 Sam. 23:11. ¹⁴ Ruth 2:15. ¹⁵ Ex. 1:22. ¹⁶ Ps. 8:5. ¹⁷ Jer. 23:38. ¹⁸ Ps. 45:11. ¹⁹ Ex. 14:5. ²⁰ 1 Kgs. 18:10. ²¹ Ex. 12:31. ²² Ex. 19:9. ²³ 1 Sam. 27:1. ²⁴ Judg. 16:28. ²⁵ Ps. 16:1. ²⁶ Prov. 4:21. ²⁷ Josh. 10:6. ²⁸ Josh. 10:4. ²⁹ 1 Kgs. 20:18. ³⁰ 1 Sam. 7:3. ³¹ Ps. 143:8. ³² Ex. 4:3.

- (1) the \bar{o} of Qāl forms ending in a consonant usually becomes $\bar{\imath}$, but δ before η , κ , κ ;
- (2) the \check{a} of Qāl forms ending in a consonant is retained and heightened;
- (3) the \bar{e} of P'el forms ending in a consonant becomes $\bar{\imath}$, but \check{e} before η , κ , κ ; while the \hat{i} of H'iph'il forms remains.

c. In reference to the *union of termination and suffix*, that

- (1) to verbal forms ending in a vowel the suffix is attached directly; while
- (2) to verbal forms ending in a consonant, the suffix is attached by means of a connecting-vowel, which is generally \bar{e} , but $\bar{\imath}$ before η , κ , κ ; and \acute{e} , rarely \bar{a} , before η ;
- (3) in pausal and emphatic forms, suffixes are often attached to a verbal form-ending in *an*, which under the tone becomes $\acute{e}n$, of which the η is generally assimilated.

Note 1.—This syllable, ordinarily treated as a union-syllable and called *Nûn Epenthetic* or *Demonstrative*, is really the accusative ending of the verbal form; while \bar{e} , the ordinary connecting-vowel heightened from \check{y} (*which is for ü*), is the nominative ending.

Note 2.—In the ending $\eta\eta$ (3 *m. sg.*) and $\eta\eta$ (3 *f. sg.*), the Dāghēš-forfe in η is for η , of $\eta\eta$ and $\eta\eta$ respectively, which has been assimilated backward.

3. In the case of *Inf's*, and *Imv's with suffixes*, it is to be noted that,

a. The Qāl *Infinitive* (construct) takes

- (1) before η , κ , κ , generally, the form $\eta\eta$ (δ); but
- (2) before other suffixes the form $\eta\eta$, the δ , in both cases, standing in a half-open syllable.
- (3) as connecting-vowels, those used in the inflection of nouns.

Remark 1.—The P'el Infinitive shortens $\bar{\imath}$ to $\bar{\imath}$ before η , κ , κ .

Remark 2.—The Infinitive may take either the *verbal* suffix, η , or the *nominal* suffix η , the former being the object, the latter, the subject of the Inf.

b. The Qāl *Imperative*, taking the connecting-vowel of the Impf.,

- (1) in the 2 *m. sg.*, follows the analogy of the Infinitive;
- (2) in the 2 *m. pl.*, suffers no change;
- (3) in the 2 *f. pl.*, has the form $\eta\eta$ instead of $\eta\eta$.

Remark 1.—The Imperative in \check{a} retains and lengthens the \check{a} , as does the Imperfect.

Remark 2.—In the H'iph'il, the form $\eta\eta$ is used instead of $\eta\eta$.

Note.—The Participles, before suffixes, are treated like nouns.

75. GENERAL VIEW OF THE STRONG VERB.

Mood or Tense.	1. Qäl.	2. Nýph'äl.	3. Pý'el.	4. Pü'äl.	5. Hýthpá'el.	6. Hýph'il.	7. Hõph'äl.
Perfect (3 m. sg.)	קָטַל ¹	נָקַטַל	קָטַל ²	קָטַל	הִתְקַטַּל ³	הִקְטִיל	הִקְטַל
Imperfect (3 m. sg.)	יִקְטַל ⁴	יִקְטַל	יִקְטַל	יִקְטַל	יִתְקַטַּל	יִקְטִיל ⁵	יִקְטַל
Imperative	קַטַּל	הִקְטַל	קַטַּל	—	הִתְקַטַּל	הִקְטַל	—
Infinitive Absolute	קַטַּל	הִקְטַל ⁶	קַטַּל ⁷	קַטַּל	wanting	הִקְטַל	הִקְטַל
Infinitive Construct	קַטַּל	הִקְטַל	קַטַּל	want'g	הִתְקַטַּל	הִקְטִיל	הִקְטַל
Participle Active	קוֹטֵל		מְקַטֵּל		מִתְקַטֵּל	מְקַטִּיל	
Participle Passive	קָטוּל	נִקְטָל		מְקָטָל			מְקָטָל

REMARKS.

1. The Qäl is the simple verb-stem (§ 58.).

2. The Nýph'äl has in every form the letter נ; this letter, however, is assimilated and represented by Dāghēš-forte in the Imperfect, Imperative, and Infinitives (§ 61.).

3. The Pý'el has everywhere (1) the vowel = under the first radical (except in the Perfect), and (2) a Dāghēš-forte characteristic in the second radical (§ 59. 1).

4. The Pü'äl has everywhere (1) the vowel ַ under the first radical, and (2) a Dāghēš-forte characteristic in the second radical (§ 59. 3).

5. The Hýthpá'el is the same as the Pý'el (except in the Perfect) with the syllable הַת prefixed (§ 59. 5).

6. The Hýph'il has in all forms (except the Perfect) the vowel = under the *preformative* (§ 60. 1).

7. The Hõph'äl has in all forms the vowel õ (or ũ) under the *preformative* (§ 60. 3).

¹ Cf. also the Middle E and Middle O forms, קָטַל, קָטַל.

² Cf. also the form with original = in the ultima, קָטַל.

³ Cf. also the form with original = in the ultima, הִתְקַטַּל.

⁴ Cf. also the forms with = and =, יִקְטַל, יִקְטַל.

⁵ Cf. also the form used as a Jussive, and with Waw Consecutive, יִקְטַל.

⁶ Cf. also the form which is based on the Perfect stem, נִקְטַל.

⁷ Cf. also the form with = קָטַל which is frequently substituted for קָטַל.

76. THE MOST COMMON STRONG VERBS.

[In the following list, Q.* designates a Qal with a in the Imperfect and Imperative; Pi.* designates a Pi'el with a in the Perfect 3 m. sg.]

- (1) בָּגַד (Q.)¹ Deal treacherously; (2) בָּדַל (NĪ. HĪ.) Divide; (3) בָּקַשׁ (PĪ. PŪ.) Seek; (4) בִּישַׁל (Q. PĪ. PŪ. HĪ.) Boil; (5) גָּדַל (Q.* PĪ. PŪ. HĪ. HĪthp.) Be great; (6) גָּזַל (Q. NĪ.) Tear away; (7) גָּמַל (Q.) Deal well or ill with; (8) גָּנַב (Q. NĪ. PĪ. PŪ. HĪthp.) Steal; (9) דָּבַק (Q.* PŪ. HĪ. HÖ.) Cleave to; (10) דַּבֵּר (Q. NĪ. PĪ.² PŪ. HĪ. HĪthp.) Speak; (11) דָּרַשׁ (Q. NĪ.) Tread, seek; (12) זָכַר (Q. NĪ. HĪ.) Remember; (13) זָמַר (Q. NĪ. PĪ.) Sing; (14) זָקַן (Q.* HĪ.) Be old; (15) טָמַן (Q. NĪ. HĪ.) Secrete; (16) כָּבַד (Q.* NĪ. PĪ. PŪ. HĪ. HĪthp.) Be heavy; (17) כָּבַס (Q. PĪ. PŪ. HÖthp.) Wash; (18) כָּלַם (NĪ. HĪ. HÖ.) Be ashamed; (19) כָּפַר (PĪ. PŪ. HĪthp. NĪthp.³) Cover; (20) כָּשַׁל (Q. NĪ. PĪ. HĪ. HÖ.) Stumble; (21) כָּתַב (Q. NĪ. PĪ.) Write; (22) לָבַשׁ (Q.* PŪ. HĪ.) Put on; (23) לָכַד (Q. NĪ. HĪthp.) Capture; (24) לָמַד (Q.* PĪ.* PŪ.) Learn; (25) לָקַט (Q. PĪ. PŪ. HĪthp.) Gather; (26) מָכַר (Q. NĪ. HĪthp.) Sell; (27) מָלַט (NĪ. PĪ. HĪ. HĪthp.) Escape; (28) מָלַךְ (Q. NĪ. HĪ. HÖ.) Be king; (29) מָשַׁךְ (Q. NĪ. PŪ.) Prolong; (30) מָשַׁל (Q. HĪ.) Rule; (31) סָגַר (Q. NĪ. PŪ. HĪ.) Close; (32) סָמַךְ (Q. NĪ. PĪ.) Sustain; (33) סָפַד (Q. NĪ.) Mourn; (34) סָפַר (Q. NĪ. PĪ. PŪ.) Number; (35) סָתַר (Q.* NĪ. PĪ. PŪ. HĪ. HĪthp.) Conceal; (36) פָּלַט (Q. PĪ. HĪ.) Escape; (37) פָּקַד (Q. NĪ. PĪ. PŪ. HĪ. HÖ. HĪthp. HÖthp.) Visit; (38) פָּשַׁט (Q.* PĪ. HĪ. HĪthp.) Strip off; (39) צָדַק (Q.* NĪ. PĪ. HĪ. HĪthp.) Be righteous; (40) צָפַן (Q. NĪ. HĪ.) Conceal; (41) קָבַר (Q. NĪ. PĪ. PŪ.) Bury; (42) קָדַם (PĪ. HĪ.) Be before; (43) קָדַשׁ (Q.* NĪ. PĪ.* PŪ. HĪ. HĪthp.) Be holy; (44) קָצַף (Q. HĪ. HĪthp.) Be wroth; (45) קָשַׁר (Q. NĪ. PĪ. PŪ. HĪthp.) Bind, conspire; (46) רָבַץ (Q.* HĪ.) Crouch; (47) רָגַז (Q.* HĪ. HĪthp.) Tremble; (48) רָגַל (Q. PĪ. TĪph'el)⁴ Tread, spy; (49) רָכַב (Q.* HĪ.) Ride; (50) שָׁכַל (Q. PĪ. HĪ.) Be wise; (51) שָׁכַר (Q. NĪ. HĪthp.) Hire; (52) שָׁבַר (Q. NĪ. PĪ.* HĪ. HÖ.) Break in pieces; (53) שָׁבַת (Q. NĪ. HĪ.) Cease, rest; (54) שָׁטַף (Q. NĪ. PŪ.) Overflow; (55) שָׁכַל (Q.* PĪ. HĪ.) Be bereaved; (56) שָׁמַם (HĪ.) Rise early; (57) שָׁלַךְ (HĪ. HÖ.) Cast, send; (58) שָׁמַד (NĪ. HĪ.) Destroy; (59) שָׁמַר (Q. NĪ. PĪ. HĪthp.) Keep; (60) שָׁבַל (Q.* HĪ.) Become low; (61) שָׁקַט (Q. HĪ.) Be quiet; (62) תָּפַשׁ (Q. NĪ. PĪ.) Catch.

¹ Ordinarily with o in Impf., but with a, Mal. 2:10.

² Generally רָבַר, in pause רָבַר.

³ The NĪthpa'el is a rare stem, passive of HĪthpa'el.

⁴ The TĪph'el is a rare stem.

XI. The Weak Verb.

77. WEAK VERBS.

1. עִזַּב (2:24); הִפְּךָ (3:24); בָּרַךְ (1:28); רָחַף (1:2); שָׁלַח (3:22); שָׁמַע (3:8).
2. נָתַן (1:17); נָטַע (2:8); נָפַל (4:6); סָבַב (2:11); חָיִי (3:22); אָרַר (3:14).
3. אָמַר (1:3); אָכַל (2:16); יָשַׁב (4:16) for וָשַׁב (2:8); יָצַר (2:8); יָטַב (4:7).
 שָׁף (3:15); שָׁב (3:19); מוֹת (3:3); שָׂים (2:8); בָּרָא (1:1); קָרָא (1:5);
 מָצָא (2:20); עָלָה (2:6) for עָלוּ; רָאָה (1:4) for רָאוּ; קָנָה (4:1) for
 קָנוּ.

Weak verbs (§ 56. 2) may be classified, according to the character of the weak consonant or consonants which they contain, as,

1. *Guttural*; these are called

a. Pē ('פ) Guttural, when the *first* radical is a guttural (§ 78.).

b. 'Ayīn ('ע) Guttural, when the *second* radical is a guttural (§ 80.).

c. Lāmēdh ('ל) Guttural, when the *third* radical is a guttural (§ 82.).

2. *Contracted*; these are called

a. Pē Nūn ('ן), when the first radical is נ (§ 84.).

b. 'Ayīn Doubled ('ע"ע), when the second and third radicals are alike (§ 86.).

3. *Quiescent*; these are called

a. Pē 'Alēph ('א), when the first radical is א and is quiescent (§ 88.).

b. Pē Wāw ('ו), when the first radical was originally ו (§ 90.).

c. Pē Yôdh ('ד), when the first radical was originally ד (§ 92.).

d. 'Ayīn Wāw or 'Ayīn Yôdh ('ו"ע or 'ד"ע), when the *second* radical is ו or ד (§§ 94, 96.).

e. Lāmēdh 'Alēph ('ל'), when the *third* radical is א (§ 98.).

f. Lāmēdh Hē ('ה), when the third radical, ו or ד, is supplanted by the vowel-letter ה (§ 100.).

Note 1.—These technical terms are derived from the verb פָּעַל, which was formerly used as a paradigm-word; פ = *first*, ע = *second*, ל = *third*.

Note 2.—A single verb-stem may, of course, have the peculiarities of two or even three classes.

78. VERBS פ GUTTURAL.

[For full inflection, see Paradigm D.]

TABULAR VIEW.

	Qāl with \bar{o} in Impf.	Qāl with \check{a} in Impf.	Nīph'āl.	Hīph'il.	Hōph'āl.
Perf.	עָטַל	עָטַל	נִעְטַל	הִעְטִיל	הִעְטַל
Impf.	יִעְטַל	יִעְטַל	יִעְטַל	יִעְטִיל	יִעְטַל
Imv.	עֲטַל	עֲטַל	הֲעֲטַל	הֲעֲטִיל	—
Inf. abs.	עֲטוּל	עֲטוּל	הֲעֲטַל ¹	הֲעֲטִיל	הֲעֲטַל
Inf. const.	עֲטַל	עֲטַל	הֲעֲטַל	הֲעֲטִיל	הֲעֲטַל
Part. act.	עֹטַל	עֹטַל		מֵעֲטִיל	
Part. pass.	עֲטוּל	עֲטוּל	נִעְטַל		מֵעֲטַל

1. [יִעְטַל]; וְהִרְאָה (1:25); אֶחָבָא (3:10); יֵאָכַל (6:21); יִהְיֶה.²
 2. a. [יִעְטַל]; יַעֲלֶה (2:6); תִּעְבֹּד (4:12); יִעֲזֹב- (2:24); יַעֲשֶׂה (3:7).
 b. [יִעְטַל]; נִעְטַל; הִעְטִיל; יִחֹק (41:56); נִהַפֵּק;³ תִּחְדַּל;⁴ הִחְזִיק;⁵
 הֲעֲבִיר (47:21); but יִהְיֶה- (1:29); יִחִיה (31:32); יֵאָסֵף (29:22).
 3. a. עֲשׂוֹת (2:4); עֲבֹד (2:5); אֶכְלֶךָ (2:17); אֲרוּרָה (3:17); הֲרָגוּ (4:25);
 עֲשֵׂה (6:14); לֵאמֹר whence אָמַר (1:22); אֶכַּל (47:24); יֵאָסֵף.⁶
 b. נִעְשֶׂה (1:26); אֲעֲשֶׂה (2:18); [הֲעֲטַל]; see also above, 2. a. b.
 c. נִחְמַד (2:9); תִּחְדַּל;⁴ נִהַפֵּק;³ יִחְגַּר;⁷ יִחְשְׁבֶהָ (15:6).
 d. יִהְרַגְהוּ (4:8); יַעֲבֹדוּךָ (27:29); יַעֲבֹרוּ (37:28); נִהַפְּכוּ.⁸
 e. הֲעֲמַדְתָּ,⁹ but וְהֲעֲמַדְתָּ;¹⁰ יֵאָסֵף (29:22) but יֵאָסְפוּ.¹¹

Verbs, whose first radical is a guttural, exhibit the following peculiarities (§ 42. 1-3):—

1. *The guttural refuses to be doubled*; hence the Dāghēš-forte, representing \mathfrak{h} , in the Nīph'āl Impf., Imv., and Inf's, is rejected, and the preceding — heightened to — (even before \mathfrak{h}).

2. *The guttural prefers before it the guttural or a-class vowels*; hence

a. In the Qāl Impf. with \bar{o} , and in the Qāl Impf. of verbs ל'ה' (§ 100.), the original \check{a} of the preformative is restored; while

¹ The form נִעְטַל is also common.

² Ex. 14:5.

³ Ex. 7:15.

⁴ Ruth 1:18.

⁵ Dt. 22:25.

⁶ Num. 21:16.

⁷ Lev. 8:7.

⁸ Ex. 7:17.

⁹ Ps. 81:9.

¹⁰ Num. 3:6.

¹¹ Ex. 4:29.

b. In the Qāl Impf. with — , in the Nīph'āl Perf. and Part., and in the Hīph'il Perf., the preformative vowel (i) is deflected, under the influence of the following guttural, to \check{e} .

Remark 1.—A few cases occur of forms like יֵעָטֵל or יֵעָטֵל .

Remark 2.—The ה and ח of הִיָּה and חִיָּה do not affect a preceding י, which stands with them in a closed syllable.

3. *The guttural prefers compound to simple Š'wâ ;*

a. When the first radical would be initial and, according to the inflection of the strong verb, would have a simple Š'wâ (half-vowel), it takes instead — , or, particularly in the case of נ, — .

b. When the first radical would be medial, and, according to the inflection of the strong verb, would close a syllable (i. e., have under it a syllable-divider), it receives, in order to facilitate the pronunciation, an inserted compound Š'wâ, which always corresponds to the preceding vowel ; thus, — — , — — , — — (š).

c. Very frequently, however, the strong gutturals are allowed to close a syllable, no compound Š'wâ being inserted.

d. When, in inflection, a compound Š'wâ would come to stand before a simple Š'wâ, as when vowel-additions are made to a word, the compound Š'wâ is changed to its corresponding short vowel, and the syllable thus formed is *half-open* (§ 26. 4).

e. The combination — — very frequently becomes — — , when, in inflection, the tone is removed to a greater distance.

Note.—The ה and ח of הִיָּה and חִיָּה have a syllable-divider (—), according to *c* (above), when medial and vowelless ; but a half-vowel (—), when initial and without a full vowel.

79. THE MOST COMMON פ GUTTURAL VERBS.¹

[In the following list those with the Qal indicated by Q. have for their Imperfect a form like יֵעָטֵל ; Q.* indicates an Imperfect like יֵעָטֵל ; Q.†, like יֵעָטֵל ; Q.**, like יֵעָטֵל ; Q.††, like יֵעָטֵל or יֵעָטֵל ; Hi. indicates a Perfect like הִעָטֵל , but Hi.*, like הִעָטֵל ; Ni., a Perfect like נִעָטֵל , but Ni.*, like נִעָטֵל .]

- (1) אָבַל (Q.* Hi. Hīthp.) *Mourn.* (2) אָמַן (Q.* Pī. Hī. Hīthp.) *Be established.* (3) אָסַף (Q.†† Nī. Pī. Pū. Hīthp.) *Gather.* (4) אָסַר (Q.†† Nī.* Pū.) *Bind.* (5) אָשַׁם (Q.** Nī.* Hī.*) *Be guilty, destroy.* (6) אָפַךְ (Q. Nī.* Hō. Hīthp.) *Overturn;* (7) חָבַר (Q. Pī. (with ult. ä) Pū. Hī.* Hīthp.) *Join;* (8) חָבַשׁ (Q. Q.* Pī. Pū.) *Bind, gird;* (9) חָגַר (Q.†) *Gird;* (10) חָרַל (Q.** Hī.) *Cease;* (11) חָזַק (Q.* Pī. (with ult. ä)

¹ In § 101b will be found the most common פ guttural verbs which are also ה.

Hÿ. Hÿthp.) *Be strong*; (12) חָכַם (Q.** Pÿ. Pü. Hÿ.* Hÿthp.) *Be wise*; (13) חָלַף (Q. Pÿ. Hÿ.) *Change*; (14) חָלַץ (Q. Nÿ. Pÿ. Hÿ.) *Draw out*; (15) חָלַק (Q. Nÿ.* Pÿ. Pü. Hÿ. Hÿthp.) *Distribute*; (16) חָמַל (Q.†) *Pity, spare*; (17) חָפֵץ (Q.† Q.***) *Delight*; (18) חָצַב (Q.† Nÿ.* Pü. Hÿ.) *Dig*; (19) חָקַר (Q.† Nÿ.* Pÿ.) *Search*; (20) חָשַׁב (Q.† Nÿ.* Pÿ. (with ult. ä) Hÿthp.) *Think, impute*; (21) חָשַׁךְ (Q.† Nÿ.*) *Withhold*; (22) חָתַם (Q.† Nÿ.* Pÿ. Hÿ.*) *Seal*; (23) עָבַר (Q. Nÿ. Pü. Hÿ. Hÿ.) *Serve*; (24) עָבַר (Q. Nÿ. Pÿ. (with ult. ä) Hÿ. Hÿthp.) *Pass over*; (25) עָזַב (Q. Nÿ. Pü.) *Abandon*; (26) עָזַר (Q. Q.† Nÿ. Hÿ.*) *Assist*; (27) עָמַד (Q. Hÿ. Hÿ.) *Stand*; (28) עָצַר (Q.† Nÿ.*) *Restrain*; (29) עָשַׁק (Q. Pü.) *Oppress*.

80. VERBS 'ע' GUTTURAL.

[For full inflection, see Paradigm E.]

TABULAR VIEW.

	Qäl.	Nÿph'äl.	Pÿ'el (1).	Pü'äl (1).	Pÿ'el (2).	Pü'äl (2).	Hÿthp'ä'el.
Perf.	קָאָל	נִקְאָל	קָאָל	קָאָל	קָחַל	קָחַל	הִתְקָאָל
Impf.	יִקְאָל	יִקְאָל	יִקְאָל	יִקְאָל	יִקְחַל	יִקְחַל	יִתְקָאָל
Imv.	קָאָל	הִקְאָל	קָאָל		קָחַל		הִתְקָאָל
Inf. abs.	קָאוּל	הִקְאָל	קָאָל		קָחַל		
Inf. const.	קָאָל	הִקְאָל	קָאָל		קָחַל		הִתְקָאָל
Part. act.	קָאָל		מְקָאָל		מְקָחַל		מִתְקָאָל
Part. pass.	קָאוּל	נִקְאָל		מְקָאָל		מְקָחַל	

1. a. וַיְבָרֶךְ; ⁶ נִאֲמַן; ⁵ נִאֶר; ⁴ שְׁאָלוּ; ³ מֵאֲנֵהֶם; ² וַנֹּאמְרוּ; ¹ בְּאֶר (1:22);
 (1:22); ⁷ יִבְרַךְ; (28:6); ⁷ בִּרְךְ; (4:14); ⁷ גִּרְשֵׁת; (3:24); ⁷ וַיִּגְרַשׁ (1:22);
 b. הִטְהָרוּ; ⁹ רָחַץ; ⁸ נִחְמוּ; (6:17); ⁸ שָׁחַת; (6:7); ⁷ נִחְמַתִּי; (1:2); ¹⁰ מִרְחַפֵּת;
 (18:6); ¹⁰ יִמְהַר; (45:13); ¹³ מִהֲרֵתֶם; ¹³ יִבְעַר; ¹² כְּעֶסוֹנִי; ¹¹ וּבְעֵרַת;
 2. a. לְהֵט; (34:19); ¹⁸ אַחַר; ¹⁸ שְׁאָל; ¹⁷ נֹאֵל; ¹⁶ יִבְעַר; ¹⁵ תִּגְאָל; ¹⁴ יִבְחַר; ¹⁹ לְהֵט;
 b. שְׁאֵלִי; ²⁵ טִחַנִּי; ²⁴ שְׁאֵבִי; ²³ צִעֲקִי; ²² נִחְמוּ; ²¹ טַעֲנוּ; ²⁰ שָׁחַטוּ;
 c. יִמְהַר; ¹³ יִבְעַר; (6:11); ¹³ תִּשְׁחַת; ²⁹ יִנְאֵל; ²⁸ נֹאֵל; ²⁷ שְׁאָל;
 3. כְּעֶסוֹנִי; ¹² נִבְהָלוּ; ³⁰ cf. also the words cited under 2. b.

¹ Deut. 1:5. ² Mal. 1:7. ³ Ex. 16:28. ⁴ Ps. 109:10. ⁵ Lam. 2:7. ⁶ Num. 16:30.
⁷ 2 Sam. 7:29. ⁸ Isa. 40:1. ⁹ Prov. 30:12. ¹⁰ Gen. 35:2. ¹¹ Deut. 13:6. ¹² Deut. 32:21.
¹³ 1 Kgs. 14:10. ¹⁴ Gen. 13:11. ¹⁵ Ruth 4:4. ¹⁶ Ex. 3:3. ¹⁷ Ruth 4:6. ¹⁸ Deut. 4:32.
¹⁹ Mal. 3:19. ²⁰ Ex. 12:21. ²¹ Gen. 45:17. ²² Isa. 40:1. ²³ Jer. 22:20. ²⁴ Nah. 3:14.
²⁵ Isa. 47:2. ²⁶ Jer. 48:19. ²⁷ Josh. 15:18. ²⁸ Ruth 4:4. ²⁹ Lev. 25:30. ³⁰ Ex. 15:15.

Verbs, whose second radical is a guttural, exhibit the following peculiarities (§ 42. 1-3):—

1. *The guttural refuses to be doubled; but*

a. While in the case of **ס** (generally), and of **ך** (always), the preceding vowel is heightened (ä to ā, ʔ to ē, ŭ to ō),

b. In the case of the stronger gutturals, viz., **ע** (prevailing), **ה** and **ח** (almost always), the preceding vowel is retained short in a half-open syllable, the doubling being *implied* (§ 42. 1. b).

Note 1.—Heightening of ŭ to ō in the Pū'āl takes place frequently in verbs which retain the ʔ or ä of the P'ēl.

Note 2.—In a few verbs, especially those with **ס**, the vowel is heightened in some parts of the inflection, but in other parts retained.

Note 3.—The vowel which is heightened on account of the rejection of Dāghēs-forde is unchangeable.

2. *The guttural prefers the guttural or a-class vowels; this is seen*

a. In the occurrence of ä, *after* the guttural, in the Qāl Impf. and Inv., rather than ō, even in Active verbs; and sometimes in the P'ēl Perf., rather than ē.

b. In the occurrence of ä, *before* the guttural, in the Qāl Inv. fem. sg. and masc. plur.; this ä arising from ֿ is in a half-open syllable. But it is to be noted that

c. In the Qāl Inf. const., the usual ō remains unchanged; and likewise the ultimate ē in the Nīph'āl and P'ēl Imperfects.

3. *The guttural prefers compound to simple Š'wâ; this is seen in the almost universal occurrence of ֿ under the second radical instead of ֿ (half-vowel).*

Note 1.—No P'ēl Inf. abs. of an 'ע guttural verb occurs; there is always substituted for it the form of the Inf. const.

Note 2.—As a matter of fact, the guttural exerts less influence on a following than on a preceding vowel.

81. THE MOST COMMON 'ע GUTTURAL VERBS.

[In the following list Q.* indicates an Imperfect like קָאֵל; Pi.*, Pu.* and Hithp.* indicate that in these stems Daghes-forde is implied.]

- (1) נָאֵל (Q. Nī. Pī. Pū. Hī. Hithp.) *Redem*; (2) מָאֵן (Pi.) *Refuse*;
 (3) שָׂאֵל (Q. Nī. Pī.* Hī.) *Ask*; (4) בָּהֵל (Nī. Pī.* Pū. Hī.) *Confound*;
 (5) טָהַר (Q. Pī.* Pū. Hithp.*) *Be clean*; (6) מָהַר (Q. Nī. Pī.*) *Hasten*;
 (7) קָהַל (Nī. Hī.) *Congregate*; (8) בָּחַר (Q. Nī. Pū.*) *Choose*; (9) פָּחַר

(Nī. Pī.* Hī.) *Hide*; (10) לָחֵם (Q. Nī.) *Fight*; (11) פָּחַד (Q. Pī.* Hī.) *Tremble*; (12) רָחַב (Q. Nī. Hī.) *Be enlarged*; (13) רָחַם (Pī.* Pū.*) *Have mercy*; (14) רָחַץ (Q. Pū.* Hīthp.) *Wash*; (15) רָחַק (Q. Pī.* Hī.) *Be far off*; (16) שָׁחַק (Q. Pī.* Hī.) *Laugh*; (17) שָׁחַט (Q. Nī.) *Kill*; (18) שָׁחַת (Nī. Pī.* Hī. Hō.) *Destroy*; (19) בָּעַר (Q. Pī.* Pū. Hī.) *Consume*; (20) בָּעַס (Q. Pī.* Hī.) *Provoke*; (21) פָּעַל (Q.) *Do*; (22) צָעַק (Q. Nī. Pī. Hī.) *Cry*; (23) בָּרַךְ (Q. Nī. Pī. Pū. Hī. Hīthp.) *Bless*; (24) נָרַשׁ (Q. Nī. Pī. Pū.) *Drive out*; (25) זָרַק (Q.* Pū.) *Sprinkle*; (26) טָרַף (Q.* Nī. Pū.) *Tear, rend*; (27) כָּרַת (Q.* Nī. Pū. Hī. Hō.) *Cut*; (28) פָּרַד (Q. Nī. Pī. Pū. Hī. Hīthp.) *Separate, divide*; (29) פָּרַץ (Q.* Nī. Pū. Hīthp.) *Break forth*; (30) פָּרַשׁ (Q.* Nī. Pī.) *Spread out*; (31) צָרַף (Q.* Nī. Pī.) *Refine*; (32) קָרַב (Q. Nī. Pī.* Hī.) *Draw near*; (33) שָׂרַף (Q. Nī. Pū.) *Burn*; (34) שָׂרַת (Pī.) *Minister*.

82. VERBS ל' GUTTURAL.

[For full inflection, see Paradigm F.]

TABULAR VIEW.

	Qāl.	Nīph'āl.	Pī'el.	Hīph'īl.	Hīthpā'el.
Perf.	קָטַח	נִקְטַח	קָטַח	הִקְטִיחַ	הִתְקַטַּח
Impf.	יִקְטַח	יִקְטַח	יִקְטַח	יִקְטִיחַ	יִתְקַטַּח
Imv.	קָטַח	הִקְטַח	קָטַח	הִקְטַח	הִתְקַטַּח
Inf. abs.	קָטוּחַ	נִקְטוּחַ	קָטַח	הִקְטַח	—
Inf. const.	קָטַחַ	הִקְטַחַ	קָטַח	הִקְטִיחַ	הִתְקַטַּחַ
Part. act.	קָטַחַ		מְקַטַּח	מְקַטִּיחַ	מְתַקַּטַּח
Part. pass.	קָטוּחַ	נִקְטַחַ			

1. a. יִצְמַח (2:5); יָפַח (2:7); יָטַע (2:8); יִשְׁלַח (3:22); יִשְׁלַח.¹

b. יִוָּדַע (41:31); יִשְׁבַּע (31:53); הִלְקַח;² שְׁלַח;³ יִנְגַע (12:17);

יִשְׁלַח (8:7); שְׁלַח;⁴ שְׁלַח [Inf.] (8:10); יִצְמַח (2:9); יִשְׁבַּע (50:25); הוֹשַׁע;⁵ הוֹדַע;⁶ הִתְנַחַח;⁷ הִתְוַדַּע (45:1);

But cf.: זָרַע (1:29); יָדַע (3:5); מְזַבַּח;⁸ מְשַׁתַּנֵּעַ;⁹ and שְׁלַח;¹⁰

הִתְמַלַּח;¹¹ הִתְנַחַח;¹² הִשְׁבַּע;¹³ הִמְלַח.¹⁴

¹ Ex. 4:4. ² 1 Sam. 4:19. ³ Ex. 9:7. ⁴ Ex. 4:23. ⁵ Jer. 31:7. ⁶ Prov. 9:9.
⁷ Dan. 11:40. ⁸ 1 Kgs. 3:3. ⁹ 1 Sam. 21:15. ¹⁰ Deut. 22:7. ¹¹ Isa. 58:6. ¹² Isa. 7:11.
¹³ Ex. 13:19. ¹⁴ Ezek. 16:4.

c. מִזְרִיעַ (1:11); תִּצְמִיחַ (3:18); זָרַע;¹ פָּתַח,² פָּתַח,³ שָׁלַח,⁴
 אֶשְׁלַח,¹⁰ בִּקַּע,⁹ יִשְׁמַע,⁸ יִזְרַע,⁷ לְשַׁמַּח,⁶ לְפָתַח,⁵ נִשְׁלַח.¹¹

[See also the cases cited above, in fourth and fifth lines under *b*.]

d. יָרַעַת;¹² לִקְחָת;¹³ שָׁבַחַת;¹⁴ הִשְׁבַּעַת;¹⁵ הִמְלִיחָת.¹⁶

2. תִּפְקַחְנָה (3:7); שָׁמַעְתִּי (3:10); יָרַעְתִּי (4:9); לִקְחָת (3:19).

נִשְׁלַחְךָ;¹⁷ שָׁלַחְךָ;¹⁸ בִּשְׁלַחְךָ;¹⁹ נִשְׁלַחְךָ (26:29).

Verbs whose *third* radical is a guttural exhibit, according to § 42. 1-3, the following peculiarities:—

1. *The guttural prefers the guttural or a-class vowels*; this is seen

a. In the occurrence of *ā*, before the guttural, in the Qāl Impf. and Imv. (where *ā* was a collateral form), rather than *ō*, even in active verbs.

b. In the restoration of *ē* to the original stem-vowel *ā* (§ 62. R. 2) in all Nīph., Pīl., Hīph., and Hīthp. forms except Inf's abs., and Participles.

c. In the insertion of a Pāthāḥ-furtive (§ 42. 2. *d*) before a final guttural when the latter is preceded

(1) by a naturally long vowel, *ā*, *ī*, or *ū*, or

(2) by a vowel essential to the form, as *ō* in the Qāl Inf. construct;

(3) by the tone-long *ē*, which is retained in *pause* and also in the Inf's abs. and Part's, because they are really nominal forms.

d. In the insertion of a helping-vowel, viz., Pāthāḥ, under the guttural, in the 2 *f. sg.* of the various Perfects.

2. *The guttural prefers compound to simple Š'wâ*; but this preference is indicated only before pronominal suffixes; the simple Š'wâ (syllable-divider) being retained under the third radical wherever in ordinary inflection the strong verb would have it.

Note 1.—The Nīph'āl Inf. abs. is נִקְטַח following the analogy of the Perfect stem, rather than that of the Imperfect (§ 70. 1. R. 1).

Note 2.—The Pī'el Inf. abs. and Inf. const. are the same (cf. the 'guttural verb § 80. 3. N. 1), except that the former, being treated as a noun, retains the *—* and takes Pāthāḥ-furtive.

Note 3.—Verbs with ה (i. e., ה with Māppîq) as their third radical are 'guttural, and are carefully to be distinguished from verbs with the vowel-letter ה (§ 100.).²⁰

¹ Ps. 97: 11. ² Num. 19: 15. ³ Deut. 15: 8. ⁴ Num. 22: 37. ⁵ Esth. 3: 13.
⁶ Isa. 45: 1. ⁷ Ps. 106: 5. ⁸ Deut. 21: 4. ⁹ 1 Sam. 1: 13. ¹⁰ Job 28: 10. ¹¹ Ex. 5: 2.
¹² 1 Kgs. 2: 15. ¹³ Ezek. 22: 12; cf. 1 Kgs. 14: 3. ¹⁴ Isa. 17: 10; cf. Jer. 13: 25.
¹⁵ Ezek. 27: 33. ¹⁶ Ezek. 16: 4. ¹⁷ Jer. 28: 15. ¹⁸ 1 Sam. 21: 3. ¹⁹ Deut. 15: 18.

²⁰ The following is a list of these verbs: נָבַה *be high*; נָכַה *long for*; נָהַה (in Hithpalpel) *delay*; נָנַה *shine*; נָתַה *be astonished*.

83. THE MOST COMMON ל GUTTURAL VERBS.

(1) גָּבַהַ (Q. Hī.) *Be high*; (2) בָּטַח (Q. Hī.) *Trust*; (3) בָּרַח (Q. Hī.) *Flee*; (4) זָבַח (Q. Pī.) *Sacrifice*; (5) מָשַׁח (Q. Nī.) *Anoint*; (6) סָלַח (Q. Nī.) *Forgive*; (7) פָּרַח (Q. Hī.) *Flourish*; (8) רָצַח (Q. Nī. Pī. Pū.) *Slay*; (9) שָׁלַח (Q. Nī. Pī. Pū. Hī.) *Send*; (10) שָׂמַח (Q. Pī. Hī.) *Rejoice*; (11) בָּלַע (Q. Nī. Pī. Pū. Hīthp.) *Swallow*; (12) בָּקַע (Q. Nī. Pī. Pū. Hī. Hō. Hīthp.) *Cleave*; (13) כָּנַע (Nī. Hī.) *Be humbled*; (14) כָּרַע (Q. Hī.) *Bend the knee*; (15) מָנַע (Q. Nī.) *Withhold*; (16) פָּגַע (Q. Hī.) *Meet, touch*; (17) פָּשַׁע (Q. Nī.) *Transgress*; (18) קָרַע (Q. Nī.) *Rend*; (19) רָשַׁע (Q. Hī.) *Be wicked*; (20) שָׂבַע (Q. Pī. Hī.) *Satisfy*; (21) שָׁבַע (Q. Nī. Hī.) *Swear*; (22) שָׁמַע (Q. Nī. Pī. Hī.) *Hear*; (23) תָּקַע (Q. Nī.) *Strike, blow*.

83b. VERBS CONTAINING TWO GUTTURALS.

[In the verbs פ guttural of the following list, Q. indicates a Qal Impf. like יַעֲטֹל; Q.*, like יַעֲטֹל; Q.†, like יַעֲטֹל.]

(1) אָרַב (Q.† Pī. Hī.) *Lie in ambush*; (2) אָרַךְ (Q.* Hī.) *Prolong*; (3) הָרַג (Q. Nī. Pū.) *Kill*; (4) הָרַס (Q. Q.† Nī. Pī.) *Break down*; (5) חָרַב (Q.* Nī. Pū. Hī. Hō.) *Be dried up*; (6) חָרַד (Q.* Hī.) *Tremble*; (7) חָרַם (Hī. Hō.) *Devote, destroy*; (8) חָרַף (Q.* Nī. Pī.) *Reproach*; (9) חָרַשׁ (Q. Nī. Pī.) *Cut, engrave*; (10) חָרַשׁ (Q.* Hī. Hīthp.) *Be silent*; (11) עָרַב (Q. Hīthp.) *Give security, pledge*; (12) עָרַךְ (Q. Hī.) *Arrange*; (13) רָעַשׁ (Q. Nī. Hī.) *Shake*; (14) זָרַע (Q. Nī. Pū. Hī.) *Sow*.

84. VERBS PĒ NŪN (פ'').

[For full inflection, see Paradigm G.]

TABULAR VIEW.

	Q. Impf. w. ֹ.	Q. Impf. w. ֶ.	Nīph'āl.	Hīph'īl.	Hōph'āl.
Perf.	נָטַל	נָטַל	נָטַל	הִטִּיל	הִטִּיל
Impf.	יִטֹּל	יִטֹּל	יִנְטֹל	יִטִּיל	יִטֹּל
Imv.	נָטַל	טַל	הִנְטֹל	הִטֹּל	—
Inf. abs.	נָטוּל	נָטוּל	הִנְטֹל	הִטֹּל	הִטֹּל
Inf. const.	נָטַל	טָלַת	הִנְטֹל	הִטִּיל	—
Part. act.	נֹטֵל	נֹטֵל		מִטִּיל	
Part. pass.	נָטוּל	נָטוּל	נָטַל		מָטַל

1. a. גָּשַׁת;¹ גָּעַת;² טָעַת;³ but cf. יָסַע;⁴ נָנַע (20:6).

b. גָּשׁוּ;⁵ גָּשׁוּ (45:4); שָׁקָה (27:26); שָׁל;⁶ גָּע;⁷

Remark.—כָּנַבַּל;⁸ לָנָדָר;⁹ כָּנַפַּל;¹⁰ נָצַר;¹¹ נָתַן;¹² נָפְלוּ.¹³

2. a. יָפַח (2:7); יָטַע (2:8); תָּנַעוּ (3:3); נִחַמְתִּי (6:7); נִצְבִּים (18:2).

b. הִגִּיר (3:11); הִשִּׂיא (3:13); וַיִּפַּל (2:21); יָקַם (4:15); יָגַר (22:20).

Remark 1.—יָנְהָם;¹⁴ יִנְאַמוּ;¹⁵ יִנְאַף;¹⁶ יִנְהָרוּ;¹⁷ cf. הִנְגִּישׁוּ.¹⁸

Remark 2.—לָקַח (2:22); יָקַח (2:15); קַח (6:21); לָקַח;¹⁹ קָחַת (4:11).

Remark 3.—נָתַתִּי (1:29); יָתַן (1:17); הָיָן (14:21); נָתַן (41:43); תָּתַת (4:12).

Verbs whose first radical is נ exhibit the following peculiarities:—

1. The loss of נ takes place (§ 40. 1) when initial and with only a half-vowel to sustain it,

a. Generally in the Qāl Inf. const. of verbs whose stem-vowel in the Impf. and Imv. is ä; in this case the fem. ending ת is taken on and the form becomes a Segholate.

b. In the Qāl Imv. of verbs which have ä in the Imperfect.

Rem.—The Qāl Infinitive and Imperative of verbs with ö in the Imperfect do not often lose the initial נ.

2. The assimilation of נ takes place (§ 39. 1) when, having under it a syllable-divider, it closes a preformative syllable,

a. In the Qāl Imperfect, and Nīph'āl Perfect and Part.

b. Throughout the Hīph'il and Hōph'āl.

Note 1.—The original preformative vowel ü appears in the Hōph'āl, on account of the sharpened syllable (§ 36. 6. a).

Note 2.—Care must be taken not to confuse with verbs נ'פ, (1) those verbs נ'פ which assimilate נ (§ 90. 4); (2) those נ'ע forms which have a Dāghēš-forfe (§ 86. 2. R. 1); and (3) the נ'ע Nīph'āl Impf. which also has Dāghēš-forfe.

Remark 1.—The נ remains un-assimilated in verbs נ'ע guttural, and in a few isolated instances besides.

Remark 2.—The verb לָקַח take treats ל like נ in the Qāl and Hōph'āl, but in the Nīph'āl (נָלַקַח) the ל is retained.

Remark 3.—The verb נָתַן is peculiar (1) in its Inf. const. תָּת (= תָּת = תָּנַת), which has as its stem-vowel י, (2) in the appearance of the same vowel י heightened to ē, in the Imv. (תָּן) and Impf. (יָתַן), and (3) in the assimilation of the third radical in inflection.

¹ Ex. 34:30. ² 2 Sam. 14:10. ³ Eccles. 3:2. ⁴ Num. 4:5. ⁵ 2 Sam. 1:15.
⁶ Ex. 3:5. ⁷ Ps. 144:5. ⁸ Isa. 34:4. ⁹ Deut. 23:23. ¹⁰ 2 Sam. 3:34. ¹¹ Ps. 34:14.
¹² Ps. 58:7. ¹³ Hos. 10:8. ¹⁴ Isa. 5:29. ¹⁵ Jer. 23:31. ¹⁶ Lev. 20:10. ¹⁷ Jer. 51:44.
¹⁸ Isa. 58:3. ¹⁹ Deut. 31:26.

85. THE MOST COMMON פ"י VERBS.

[In the following list Q. designates those Qal-stems which have for the Impf., Inv. and Inf. const. the forms יָטַל , נָטַל , נָטַל ; Q.*, those stems which have יָטַל , טַל , טַל ; Q.†, those stems which have יָטַל , טַל , נָטַל ; Q.††, those stems which have יָטַל or נָטַל , i. e., an unassimilated נ. More or less variation as to the form of the Qal Impf., Inv. and Inf. const. will be found in these verbs. It is also to be noted that in some only the Impf. occurs; in others, the Impf. and Inv.; in others, only the Impf. and Inf. const.]

- (1) נָאַף (Q.†† Pī.) *Commit adultery*; (2) נָאַץ (Q.†† Pī. Hī. Hīthp.) *Despise*;
 (3) נָבַט (Pī. Hī.) *Look*; (4) נָבַל (Q. Pī.) *Wither*; (5) נָגַר (Hī. Hō.) *Make known*;
 (6) נָנַע (Q.† Nī. Pī. Pū. Hī.) *Touch*; (7) נָנַף (Q. Nī. Hīthp.) *Smite*;
 (8) נָנַשׁ (Q.* Nī. Hī. Hō. Hīthp.) *Approach*; (9) נָדַח (Q.† Nī. Pū. Hī. Hō.) *Drive*;
 (10) נָדַר (Q.) *Vow*, (11) נָהַג (Q.†† Pī.) *Lead*; (12) נָחַל (Q.†† Pī. Hī. Hō. Hīthp.) *Inherit*;
 (13) נָטַע (Q.† Nī.) *Plant*; (14) נָטַשׁ (Q. Nī. Pū.) *Spread out*;
 (15) נָכַר (Nī. Pī. Hī. Hīthp.) *Know*; (16) נָסַף (Q. Nī. Pī. Hī. Hō.) *Pour out*;
 (17) נָסַע (Q.† Nī. Hī.) *Depart*; (18) נָפַל (Q. Hī. Hīthp. Pī.) *Fall*;
 (19) נָצַב (Nī. Hī. Hō. Hīthp.) *Stand*; (20) נָצַח (Nī. Pī.) *Be preeminent*;
 (21) נָצַל (Nī. Pī. Hī. Hō. Hīthp.) *Snatch, deliver*; (22) נָזַר (Q.) *Observe, watch*;
 (23) נָקַב (Q. Nī.) *Define*; (24) נָקַם (Q. Nī. Pī. Hō. Hīthp.) *Avenge*;
 (25) נָשַׁג (Hī.) *Reach*; (26) נָשַׁח (Q. Q.* Pī. Hī.) *Lend*;
 (27) נָשַׁק (Q.† Pī. Hī.) *Kiss*; (28) נָתַן (Q.¹ Nī. Hō.) *Give*; (29) נָתַץ (Q. Nī. Pī. Pū. Hō.) *Break down*;
 (30) נָתַק (Q. Nī. Pī. Hī. Hō.) *Draw out*.

86. VERBS 'ĀYĪN DOUBLED (ע"ע).

[For full inflection, see Paradigm H.]

TABULAR VIEW.

	Qāl		Nīph'al		Hīph'il	
	Uncontr.	Contr.	Uncontr.	Contr.	Uncontr.	Contr.
Perf.	קָטַט	קָט	(גָּקַטַט)	גָּקַט	(הָקַטַט)	הָקַט
Impf.	(יָקַטַט)	יָקַט ¹ or יָקַט ²	(יָקַטַט)	יָקַט	(יָקַטַט)	יָקַט
Inv.	(קָטַט)	קָט	(הָקַטַט)	הָקַט	(הָקַטַט)	הָקַט
Inf. abs.	קָטוּט	—	(הָקַטַט)	הָקַט	(הָקַטַט)	הָקַט
Inf. const.	(קָטַט)	קָט	(הָקַטַט)	הָקַט	(הָקַטַט)	הָקַט
Part. act.	קָטוּט	—			(מָקַטַט)	מָקַט
Part. pass.	קָטוּט	—	(גָּקַטַט)	גָּקַט		

Hōph'al: Pf. הָקַטַט = הָקַטַט; Impf. יָקַטַט = יָקַטַט; Part. מָקַטַט = מָקַטַט.

¹ Impf. יָתַן, Inv. יָתַן, Inf. const. יָתַת. ² Or, in Stative Verbs, יָקַט.

1. חִי (3:22) for חַיִּי¹; יִסַּב for יִסְבֵּב²; רֵב (6:1) for רֵבֵב³; נִסַּב for נִסְבֵּב⁴; הִמַּס for הִמְסֵס⁵; הוֹחַל (4:26) for הוֹחַלֵּל.

a. יָדַל for יִדְלֵל⁶; יָמַר for יִמְרַר⁷; הִבְרִי for הִבְרִי⁸.

b. הַחַל (6:1), not הַחִיל⁹; הִסֵּב, not יָקַל¹⁰.

2. a. יִסַּב for יִסְבֵּב¹¹; אָאָר (12:3); נָבַר¹²; וַיַּחַל (9:20); יָמַשׁ¹³; הִרְק¹⁴; הִקַּל¹⁵.

b. הַחַל (6:1) for הַחַלֵּל¹⁶; יָרַע (21:12)¹⁷.

c. הוֹחַל (4:26) for הַחַלֵּל¹⁸; הוֹתַר¹⁹; תָּפַר²⁰; מוּפָז²¹.

Remark 1.—יָתַם²²; יָסַב²³; יָקַד²⁴; יָתַם²⁵; אָבַת²⁶; יָמַל²⁷; יָסַב²⁸; יָתַם²⁹; יָכַתוּ for יָכַתוּ³⁰; תָּמַר³¹.

Remark 2.—נָמַס³²; נָסְבָה³³; נָבִזוּ³⁴; נָגְלוּ³⁵; נָחַת³⁶; נִחְנַתָּה³⁷.

Remark 3.—הִמְסוּ³⁸; הִפְרָה³⁹; הִרְעָה⁴⁰; מָרַע⁴¹.

Remark 4.—בָּלַל (11:9); חָנַן (33:5); גָּלְלוּ (29:3); צָלְלוּ⁴² cf. also גָּזוּ (31:19); הִלָּבֵב⁴³; הִרְנִינוּ⁴⁴; הִשְׁמִים⁴⁵.

Verbs whose second and third radicals are identical tend to unite these radicals in a double consonant. This contraction of the two radicals into one takes place in all forms except those which already contain a double radical⁴⁶ and those forms of the Qāl which have a naturally long vowel.⁴⁷ The following peculiarities result from the contraction:—

1. The *stem-vowel*, which, after contraction, stands with the first radical instead of the second, is the same as that of the corresponding form of the strong verb; except that

a. In the Nīph'āl Impf. and Imv., ā is found rather than ē; and

b. In the Hīph'il Perf., Impf., Inf. const. and Part., ē, heightened from ĩ, is found instead of î, anomalously lengthened from ĩ (§ 30. 2. e).

Note.—Stative verbs have ā in the Qāl Imperfect.

1 1 Kgs. 7:15. 2 Num. 34:4. 3 Ps. 68:3. 4 Lev. 11:7. 5 Jer. 33:22. 6 Isa. 52:11.
7 2 Kgs. 16:18. 8 1 Sam. 6:5. 9 2 Sam. 22:27. 10 Ex. 10:21. 11 Deut. 2:25.
12 Deut. 2:24. 13 2 Sam. 5:23. 14 Jon. 1:5. 15 Ex. 30:36. 16 Jer. 25:29. 17 Jer. 21:4.
18 Cf. also אָקַל (16:5); יָתַם (Deut. 19:6); יָחַת (Isa. 7:8). 19 Isa. 44:20. 20 Jer. 33:21.
21 1 Kgs. 10:18. 22 Ps. 30:13. 23 1 Sam. 5:8. 24 Gen. 24:26. 25 Gen. 47:15.
26 Deut. 9:21. 27 Job 18:16. 28 Ex. 13:18. 29 2 Kgs. 22:4. 30 Ex. 23:21. 31 Deut. 1:44.
32 1 Sam. 15:9. 33 Ezek. 26:2. 34 Amos 3:11. 35 Isa. 34:3. 36 Mal. 2:5. 37 Jer. 22:23.
38 Ruth 1:20. 39 Ex. 5:23. 40 Isa. 9:16. 41 Deut. 1:28. 42 Ex. 15:10. 43 Job 11:12.
44 Ps. 32:11. 45 Mic. 6:13.

⁴⁶ That is in Pī'el, Pu'al and Hithpa'el.

⁴⁷ Qal Inf. abs. and Participles.

2. The preformative vowel, which after contraction stands in an open syllable before the tone, is heightened. Here

a. The original ä, heightened to ā, appears in the Qāl Impf. with ō, the Nīph'āl Perf. and Part., and the Hīph'īl Impf., Imv. and Inf's.

b. The attenuated ĩ, heightened to ē, appears in the Hīph'īl Perf., the Hīph'īl Part. (after the analogy of the Perfect), and, for the sake of dissimilarity, in the Qāl Impf. with ä.

c. The original ŭ, lengthened after the analogy of verbs נָפַח (§ 90. 3. *c*) to ū, appears throughout the Hōph'āl.

Remark 1.—The Aramaic form of the Qāl Impf., made by doubling the first radical, in compensation for the loss of the third radical, is quite common. There is also an Aramaic Hīph'īl of similar character, though occurring more rarely.

Remark 2.—Beside the stem with ä, the Nīph'āl has rarely stems with ē and ō, after the analogy of Qāl Statives; and there are some forms with the preformative ĩ retained.

Remark 3.—The original stem-vowel ä frequently occurs in the Hīph'īl, even with non-gutturals.

Remark 4.—Uncontracted forms, especially of the Qāl Perfect, occur in pause or for emphasis.

3. יִשְׁבוּ (8:1); קָלוּ (8:8); רָבָה (18:20); נָסְבוּ (19:4); הִחֲלָה;¹ יִהְיֶה;² הִסְבִּי;³ סָבִי;⁴ גָּלוּ;⁵ תִּבְנוּ.⁶

4. תִּסְבְּנָה;⁷ גָּלוּתִי;⁸ סִבְתִּי;⁹ נִקְלָתִי;¹⁰ הַשְּׁמוֹת;¹¹ הִסְבַּת;¹² תִּסְבְּנָה (37:7); וַתִּחֲלֶינָה (41:54); תִּצְלֶינָה.¹³

3. *Before vowel-terminations* (הַ, וּ, יְ, וֹ) the Dāghēš-forfe, which could not stand in a final consonant, is now inserted, while the preceding vowel is retained, contrary to the analogy of the strong verb, and accented.

4. *Before consonant-terminations* a separating-vowel is inserted to preserve the preceding Dāghēš-forfe. This vowel is ךּ (= ô for â) in Perfects, and ךֿ (after the analogy of the ךֿ (e = a+y) of verbs הִלַּח § 100. 3. *c*) in Imperfects. The separating-vowel is accented, except before תָּם and תָּן.

Remark 1.—When, in inflection, the tone passes away from the stem-syllable, (1) the tone-long stem-vowels ō and ē are shortened to ŭ and ĩ (§ 36. 1. *a*); (2) the tone-long preformative vowels are volatilized (§ 36. 3).

¹ Judg. 20:40.

² Isa. 13:10.

³ Cant. 6:5.

⁴ Isa. 23:16.

⁵ Josh. 10:18.

⁶ Josh. 8:2.

⁷ Josh. 5:9.

⁸ 1 Sam. 22:22.

⁹ Ex. 40:3.

¹⁰ 2 Sam. 6:22.

¹¹ Job 16:7.

¹² 1 Kgs. 18:37.

¹³ 1 Sam. 3:11.

5. a. הִלֵּל; הִלְלוּ; הִתְקַלֵּל; הִתְקַלְלוּ;¹ יִקְלַל;² רִבְכָּה;³
 b. מִחֻלָּל; יִתְקַצְצוּ;⁴ מִחֻקֵּק;⁵ יִמּוּלֵל;⁶ דִּבְכַמְתִּי;⁷ קִשְׁשׁוּ;⁸
 c. מִבְּרַב;⁹ עֲרַעַר;¹⁰ הִתְצַפֵּץ;¹¹ גִּלְגְּלֵתִי;¹² קִלְקַל;¹³
 הִתְמַהְמַהְנוּ.¹⁴

5. a. The regular Intensive stems, Pī'el, Pū'āl and Hīthpā'el, are found quite frequently; but more often there are substituted for them,

b. The Pō'el, Pō'āl, and Hīthpō'el, of which the ḥ (= ô = â) is a lengthening in compensation for the omitted doubling; or

c. The Pīlpel (no Pūlpāl occurs), and Hīthpālpel, formed by the reduplication of the contracted biliteral stem.

87. THE MOST COMMON ע"ע VERBS.

[In the following list, Q. designates those stems which, in the Qal Imperfect, have the form קָטַט; Q.*, those which have the form קָטַט; Q.†, those which have the form קָטַט. Nī.* designates a Niph'al Perfect like נִקְטַט.]

- (1) בָּלַל (Q. Hīthpō.) *Confound*; (2) גָּלַל (Q. Nī.* Pō'āl, Hī. Hīthpō. Pīlpel, Hīthpāl.) *Roll*; (3) דָּבַח (Q.* Nī. Pō'el, Hī.) *Be dumb, amazed*; (4) מָדַד (Q. Nī. Pī. Pō'el, Hīthpō.) *Measure*; (5) נָדַד (Q.* Pō'āl, Hī. Hō.¹⁵ Hīthpō.) *Wander*; (6) סָבַב (Q. Q.* Nī. Pī. Pō'el, Hī.¹⁶ Hō.) *Surround*; (7) סָבַף (Q. Hī. Hō.¹⁷) *Cover, protect*; (8) פָּלַל (Pī. Hīthp.) *Pray*; (9) פָּרַר (Q. Pō'el, Pī. Hī. Hō. Hīthpō.) *Break*; (10) צָרַר (Q.† Pū. Hī.) *Distress*; (11) קָרַד (Q.*) *Bow the head*; (12) קָלַל (Q.† Nī.¹⁸ Pī. Pū. Hī. Pīlpel, Hīthpāl.) *Be light*; (13) רָנַן (Q. Pī. Pū. Hī.¹⁹ Hīthpō.) *Sing, cry aloud*; (14) שָׂרַד (Q. Nī. Pī. Pū. Hō.) *Destroy*; (15) שָׂמַם (Q. Q.* Q.† Nī. Pō'el, Hī.²⁰ Hō.²¹ Hīthpō.) *Be astonished, laid waste*.

- (16) אָרַר (Q. Nī.²² Pī. Hō.) *Curse*; (17) הָלַל (Q. Pī. Pū. Hīthp. Pō'el, Hīthpō. Hī.) *Praise*; (18) חָגַג (Q.) *Dance*; (19) חָלַל (Q. Pī. Pō'el, Pū. Pō'āl) *Pierce*; (20) חָלַל (Nī. Pī. Pū. Hī. Hō. Hīthpō.) *Profane, begin*; (21) חָנַן (Q. Nī.²³ Pō'el, Hō. Hīthp.) *Be gracious*; (22) חָתַת (Q.† Pī. Hī.) *Be dismayed*; (23) רָבַב (Q. Pū.) *Be many*; (24) רָעַע (Q.† Hī. Hīthpō.) *Be evil*.

¹ Gen. 20:7. ² Isa. 1:6. ³ Isa. 65:20. ⁴ Ex. 5:7. ⁵ Ps. 131:2. ⁶ Ps. 90:6.
⁷ Gen. 49:10. ⁸ Isa. 53:5. ⁹ Eccl. 10:10. ¹⁰ Jer. 51:25. ¹¹ Isa. 29:4. ¹² Jer. 51:58.
¹³ 2 Sam. 6:14. ¹⁴ Gen. 43:10.
¹⁵ הָנַד. ¹⁶ סָבַב and סָבַב. ¹⁷ הָסַף. ¹⁸ נָקַל. ¹⁹ הִרְנִין. ²⁰ יָשַׁם or יָשַׁם.
²¹ הָשַׁם. ²² נָאָר. ²³ חָנַן.

88. VERBS PĒ 'ĀLĒPH (פ"א).

1. וַיֹּאמֶר (1:3); תֹּאבֵל (2:16); נֹאבֵל (3:2); וַתֹּאמֶר (3:2); אָבֵל (3:12).
 2. תֹּאבֵל (2:16), but תֹּאבֵל (3:6); נֹאבֵל (3:2), but יֹאבֵל (3:6); וַיֹּאמֶר (1:3).
 Remark.—אָבֵל (2:17); לֹאמֶר (1:22)=לֹאמֶר; יֹאבֵל (6:21); וַיֹּאמֶר (10:9).

Of the verbs having א for their first radical, there are six (see § 89.) which show certain peculiarities in the Qāl Imperfect:—

1. The first radical א loses its consonantal character, and the vowel of the preformative, orig. ä, is ô (obscured from â, which came from ---).¹

Note.—This א is retained orthographically, except in the first sing., where it is dropped after the preformative א (= I).

2. The Imperfect stem-vowel is ē (from ĩ) in pause; but elsewhere generally ä; when the accent recedes, it is ě.

Remark.—Outside of the Qāl Imperfect, these verbs are treated as verbs פ guttural (§ 78.).

Note.—A few verbs are treated sometimes as א"פ, sometimes as פ guttural.

89. THE א"פ VERBS.

- (1) אָבַד (Q. Pī.(ä) Hī.) [אָבַד, יֹאבַד] *Perish*; (2) אָבָה (Q.) [יֹאבָה] *Be willing*; (3) אָחַז (Q. Nī. Hī. Hō.) [יֹאחַז, also יֹאחֲזוּ] *Seize, hold*; (4) אָבַל (Q. Nī. Pī. Pū. Hī.) [יֹאבַל, יֹאבֵל] *Eat*; (5) אָמַר (Q. Nī. Hī. Hīthp.) [יֹאמַר, וַיֹּאמֶר, וַיֹּאמְרוּ] *Say*; (6) אָפָה (Q. Nī.) [יֹאפָה] *Bake*.

90. VERBS PĒ WĀW (פ"ו).

[For full inflection, see Paradigm I.]

TABULAR VIEW.

	Q.Impf.w.ē.	Q.Impf.w.ä.	Nīph'al.	Hīph'il.	Hōph'al.
Perf.	יָטַל	יָטַל	נוֹטַל	הוֹטִיל	הוֹטַל
Impf.	יָטַל	יִיטַל	יֹוֹטַל	יֹוֹטִיל	יֹוֹטַל
Imv.	טַל	יָטַל	הוֹטַל	הוֹטַל	—
Inf. abs.	יָטוּל	יָטוּל	—	הוֹטַל	—
Inf. const.	טַלַּת	יָטַל	הוֹטַל	הוֹטִיל	—
Part. act.	יָטַל	יָטַל	—	מוֹטִיל	—
Part. pass.	יָטוּל	יָטוּל	נוֹטַל	—	מוֹטַל

¹ Cf. וַיֹּאצֵּל for וַיֹּאצֵּל (Num. 11:25).

1. יָדַע (4:1) for וָדַע; יָלַד (4:18) for וָלַד; יָלַד (4:26).
 2. a. יָצָא (4:16) = yē-ṣē for וָיָצָא; יָשָׁב (4:16); תָּלַד (4:1).
 תָּשָׁב (24:55); תָּלַדְי (3:16); אָלַד (18:13); יָדַע (4:17); יָדְעוּ (3:7).
 יָצָא (8:16); לָךְ (12:1); שָׁב (20:15); דַּע (20:7); לָדַת (4:2); דַּעַת (3:22).
 - b. יִישָׁן (2:21); אִישָׁן;¹ יִירָאוּ;² יִירֵשׁ (21:10); הִידְאֹן.³
- Remark 1.—לָדַת (4:2); רָשַׁת;⁴ דַּעַת (3:22); דָּעָה;⁵ לָדָה.⁶
 יָרָא;⁷ בִּיבֵשׁ;⁸ לִיסַד;⁹ יִבְשַׁת (8:7); יִכְלַת.¹⁰
- Remark 2.—לָכָה;¹¹ שָׁבָה (27:19); רָדָה (45:9); הִבָּה (11:3).
- Remark 3.—לָכַת (11:31); לָךְ (26:16); וַיִּלָּךְ (12:4); תָּלַךְ (3:15).
3. a. יָגִלַד (4:18); יָגִתַר (32:25); תִּגְרֵשׁ (45:11); הִגְסֵרוּ;¹² בְּהִגְלוֹד (21:5).
 - b. נִוְדַע;¹³ נִוְלַד (21:3); הִוְלִיד (11:27); הִוְלִידוּ (5:4); יָוְלַד (5:3).
 - c. יִוְבֵל (39:1); תִּוְבְּלָנָה;¹⁴ יִוְבֵל.¹⁵
4. תִּצְיַע;¹⁶ יִצַּע;¹⁷ יִצַק (28:18); תִּצַּת;¹⁸ הִצִּית;¹⁹ תִּצְיַתוּ.²⁰

Verbs whose first radical was originally ך exhibit the following peculiarities:—

1. The original ך passes over into ך (‡ 44. 1. a) whenever it would be initial, as in the Qāl Perf., the Pī'el and Pū'āl; and frequently also after the prefix הַת (‡ 44. 1. b).

2. In the Qāl Imperfect, Imperative and Infinitive construct, two treatments exist, according as the radical ך (or ך) is rejected or retained:

a. In those verbs which reject the radical ך,

(1) the *Imperfect* has for its stem-vowel ē (heightened from ĩ), or (before gutturals) ä, while the ĩ of the preformative, now standing in an open syllable, is heightened to ē;

(2) the *Imperative* has the same vowel as the Imperfect;

(3) the *Infinitive construct*, taking on the feminine ending ת (cf. verbs פִּיץ, ‡ 84. 1. a), assumes the form of an *a*-class Segholate noun טַלַת (for טְלַת, ‡ 106. 1. a).

b. In those verbs which retain the radical ך, the *Imperfect* has for its stem-vowel ä, while the ך, changed to ך, unites with the vowel (ĩ) of the preformative and gives ĩ.

¹ Ps. 13:4. ² Gen. 20:8. ³ Deut. 1:29. ⁴ Lev. 20:24. ⁵ Ex. 2:4. ⁶ Isa. 37:3.
⁷ Josh. 22:25. ⁸ Isa. 27:11. ⁹ Isa. 51:16. ¹⁰ Deut. 9:28. ¹¹ Num. 22:6. ¹² Ps. 2:10.
¹³ Ex. 2:14. ¹⁴ Ps. 45:16. ¹⁵ Isa. 18:7. ¹⁶ Isa. 58:5. ¹⁷ Isa. 14:11. ¹⁸ Isa. 9:17.
¹⁹ Jer. 11:16. ²⁰ Josh. 8:8.

Note.—Only three verbs¹ retain ׀ (י) in the *Imperative*, and these are verbs which have lost their third radical.

Remark 1.—The Infinitive construct has most frequently the form טַלַּת (= טַלְתָּ), before suffixes טַלְתָּ; several cases, however, occur of the form טַלְהָ; the form יַטַּל is found a few times, while that of יַטַּלְתָּ occurs seldom.

Remark 2.—Seemingly for compensation, the Imperative often assumes the cohortative ending הַ (ֶ) (§ 72. 3).

Remark 3.—The verb יָלַךְ *walk* has forms in Qāl for the Impf., Imv. and Inf. const.; the forms of the Perfect, Inf. abs. and Participle are taken from הָלַךְ.

3. The first radical (י), when medial, remains; but

a. It appears as a consonant only when it would be doubled, as in the Nīph'āl Impf., Imv. and Inf. const. (§ 44. 5. c).

b. It unites with the preformative vowel ä, and forms י (ä+w = ô), in the Nīph'āl Perfect and Participle, and throughout the Hīph'il (§ 44. 3. a).

c. It unites with the preformative vowel ũ, and forms י throughout the Hōph'āl (§ 44. 3. c).

Note.—The form יוּכַל (from יָכַל *be able*) is regarded by some as a regular Hōph'āl Impf.; by others, as an anomalous Qāl Impf.

4. In a few verbs פֿ (פ) the ׀ (= י) is assimilated, just as ׀ of verbs פֿ (פ) (§ 84.) was assimilated.

91. THE MOST COMMON פֿ (פ) VERBS.

[In the following list, Q. designates those stems described in § 90. 2. a; Q.*, those described in § 90. 2. b; Q.†, those described in § 90. 4.]

- (1) יָבֵשׁ (Q.*² Pī. Hī.) *Be dry*; (2) יָנַע (Q.* Pī. Hī.) *Labor, be weary*;
 (3) יָדָה (Q.*³ Pī. Hī. Hīthp.) *Cast, give thanks*; (4) יָדַע (Q. Nī. Pī. Pô. Pū.
 Hī. Hō. Hīthp.) *Know*; (5) יָהַב (Q.⁴) *Give*; (6) יָחַד (Q. Pī.) *Join*; (7) יָחַל
 (Nī. Pī. Hī.) *Wait*; (8) יָכַח (Nī. Hī. Hō. Hīthp.) *Reprove, judge*; (9) יָכַל
 (Q.*⁵ [Hō.]) *Be able*; (10) יָלַךְ (Q. Nī. Pī. Pū. Hī. Hō. Hīthp.) *Bring forth*;
 (11) יָלַךְ (Q. Hī.) *Walk*; (12) יָסַד (Q.* Nī. Pī. Pū. Hō.) *Found*; (13) יָסַף

¹ יָדָה, יָרָא, יָרָה; cf. also the pausal form יָרָשָׁה (Deut. 33:23).

² Inf. const. יָבֵשׁ, יָבֵשׁת; no Imv.

³ No Qal Impf.; Imv. pl. יָדוּ.

⁴ Only in Imv., יָהַב, יָהַבָה, יָהַבו, יָהַבוּ.

⁵ Inf. const. יָכַלְתָּ; Impf. יָכַל § 90. 3. N.

⁶ Cf. הָלַךְ, which is found in Q., Nī., Pī., Hīthp.

(Q.¹ NŸ. HŸ.) *Add*; (14) יָסַר (Q.†² NŸ. PŸ. HŸ.³ NŸthp.) *Chastise*; (15) יָעַר (Q.* NŸ. HŸ. Hð.) *Appoint, assemble*; (16) יָעַר (Q.*) *Be wary*; (17) יָעַן (Q.* NŸ. HŸthp.) *Give counsel*; (18) יָפָה (Q.* PŸ. HŸthp.) *Be beautiful*; (19) יָצָא (Q. HŸ. Hð.) *Go forth*; (20) יָצַג (HŸ.⁴ Hð.⁴) *Set, place*; (21) יָצַע (HŸ.⁴ Hð.⁴) *Spread down*; (22) יָצַק (Q. Q.†⁵ HŸ.⁴ Hð.) *Pour out*; (23) יָצַר (Q.* Q.† NŸ. PŸ. Hð.) *Form*; (24) יָצַת (Q.†⁶ NŸ. HŸ.⁴) *Kindle*; (25) יָקָן (Q.*⁶) *Awake*; (26) יָקָר (Q. Q.* HŸ.) *Be precious*; (27) יָקַט (Q.¹ NŸ. Hð.) *Bind, lay snares*; (28) יָרָא (Q.* NŸ. PŸ.) *Be afraid*; (29) יָרַד (Q. HŸ. Hð.) *Go down*; (30) יָרָה (Q.*⁷ NŸ. HŸ.) *Cast, instruct*; (31) יָרַשׁ (Q.*⁸ NŸ. PŸ. HŸ.) *Seize, possess*; (32) יָשַׁב (Q. NŸ. PŸ. HŸ. Hð.) *Sit, dwell*; (33) יָשַׁן (Q.* NŸ. PŸ.) *Sleep*; (34) יָשַׁע (NŸ. HŸ.) *Deliver*; (35) יָתַר (NŸ. HŸ.) *Be left over*.

92. VERBS PĒ YODĤ (י"פ).

[For full inflection, see Paradigm I.]

TABULAR VIEW.

	Qäl	NŸph'al	HŸph'il	Hðph'al
Perf.	יָטַל		הִיטִיל	
Impf.	יִיטַל	No	יִיטִיל	No
Imv.	—	forms	הִיטַל	forms
Inf. abs.	—	occur.	הִיטַל	occur.
Inf. const.	—		הִיטִיל	
Part.	יָטַל		מִיטִיל	

1. הִיטִינוּ (12:13); וַיִּקְוּ (9:24) for וַיִּטְבוּ (34:18); הִיטִינוּ.⁹
2. הִיטִיב (12:16); הִיטִיבָהּ (21:7); הִיטִיבָהּ;¹⁰ הִיטִיב (4:7); הִיטִיב;¹¹ הִיטִיב (32:13); וַאֲיטִיבָהּ (32:10); הִיטִיב;¹² הִיטִיב;¹³ הִיטִיב;¹⁴ מִיטִיבָהּ.¹⁵

¹ Only in Perf.

⁴ With ם assimilated.

⁷ Imv. יָרָה.

¹⁰ Jer. 1:12.

¹³ Jer. 4:22.

² Cf. אָפַרַם.

⁵ Imv. יָצַק and יָצַע; Inf. const. יָצַקַת.

⁸ Imv. יָרַשׁ; Inf. const. יָרַשַׁת.

¹¹ Ex. 2:7.

¹⁴ 1 Sam. 16:17.

³ Hos. 7:12.

⁶ Only in Impf.

⁹ Isa. 66:11.

¹² Isa. 23:16.

¹⁵ Ex. 2:7.

Verbs whose first radical was originally ' exhibit the following peculiarities:—

1. In the Qāl Imperfect the radical ' unites with the vowel of the preformative (י) and gives î (§ 30. 2. a). No forms of an Imperative or of Infinitives occur.

2. In the Hīph'il the radical ' unites with the vowel of the preformative (א) and gives ê (§ 30. 4. b).

Note.—No Nīph'al or Hōph'al forms occur.

93. THE PĒ YŌDH (פ"י) VERBS.

(1) יֵטֵב (Q. Hī.) *Be good*; (2) יֵלֵל (Hī.) *Bewail*; (3) יֵמֵן (Hī.)¹ *Go to the right*; (4) יֵנֵק (Q. Hī.) *Suck*; (5) יֵקִץ (Q.) *Awake*; (6) יֵשֵׁר (Q. Pī. Pū. Hī.) *Be straight*.

94. VERBS 'ĀYĪN WĀW (ע"ו).

[For full inflection, see Paradigm K.]

TABULAR VIEW.

	Qāl	Nīph'al	Hīph'il	Hōph'al
Perf.	קָל, קֵל	נָקוּל	הִקִּיל	הוֹקֵל
Impf.	יִקוּל	יִקוּל	יִקִּיל	יֹקֵל
Imv.	קוּל	הִקוּל	הִקֵּל	
Inf. abs.	קוּל	הִקוּל	הִקֵּל	
Inf. const.	קוּל	הִקוּל	הִקִּיל	הוֹקֵל
Part. act.	קֵל		מְקִיל	
Part. pass.	קוּל	נְקוּל		מוֹקֵל

1. a. יָמוּת (38:11); יִשׁוּף (3:15); תִּשׁוּב (3:19); נָמוּת (42:2); יִשְׁבוּ (8:3).
 קוּם (13:17) for קוּם; שׁוּב (31:3); גּוּר (26:3); סוּרוּ (19:2).
 הוֹשֵׁב (42:28) = הוֹשֵׁב for הוֹשֵׁב; הוֹכֵן;² הוֹקֵם;³ יוֹמֵת.⁴
- b. הִבִּיא (4:4) for הִבִּיא = הִבִּיא; הִמִּית;⁵ הִשִּׁיב (14:16); הִקִּים;⁶
 הִנִּיף (17:21); אִקִּים;⁸ לְהִקִּים; הִאִיר (1:17) for הִאִיר = הִאִיר; הִנִּיף;⁷
 יִשִּׁיב (50:15) for יִשׁוּב; תִּשִּׁיב (24:6); תִּקִּים;⁹ מְקִים (9:9).

¹ A denominative from יָמִין *right hand*. ² Isa. 30:33. ³ Ex. 40:17. ⁴ Num. 15:35.
⁵ Judg. 16:30. ⁶ Josh. 4:9. ⁷ Lev. 14:12. ⁸ Num. 7:1. ⁹ Deut. 22:4.

- c. בָּא (6:13); סָר ¹ for סֹר ; שָׁב (18:33) for שׁוּב ; שָׁב ² for שׁוּב ; נָדַשׁ ³ for נִדְוֵשׁ ; יָמוּט for יְמוֹט ; יָמוּל (17:12); הַמּוּל (34:15, 17:10); הַבּוֹן ⁵; נָבֹן (41:33); נָכוֹן (41:32); נְבוּנִים ⁶.
 תָּשַׁב (24:8); יָבֵא (4:3) for יְבֹא ; הָיֵשֶׁב (50:15); הָקֵם (38:8).

Verbs, whose second radical is ב , present the following peculiarities:—

1. The second radical ב never appears as a consonant, but

a. Unites with a preceding or following (original) ב and forms בב :

(1) in the Qāl Impf. ($\text{יְקַבֵּל} = \text{יְקַבֵּל}$), Imv., and Inf. const. ($\text{קֹבֵל} = \text{קֹבֵל}$) (§ 30. 3. a);

(2) throughout the Hōph'al, the ב having first been transposed. (§ 30. 3. c).

b. Is changed to ב , and unites with a homogeneous ב , forming בב (§ 44. 1. c), in the Hīph'il Perf., Impf., Inf. const. and Part.

c. Is rejected whenever it would stand with a heterogeneous vowel, as
 (1) with ā or ā , in the Qāl Perf. and Part., where the contraction of $a+a$ gives ā (§ 44. 2. c). So also in the Qāl Inf. abs. with ō (= ā).

(2) with ā in the Nīph. Perf. and Part., where the ā is lengthened in compensation to ā , and this obscured to ō (§ 44. 2. b); so also in Nīph. Impf., Inf. const. and Imv., where, ב being lost, $a+a = \text{ā}$ (§ 44. 2. c).

(3) with ē , in the Hīph'il Jussive Impf., Imperative, and Infinitive absolute.

Note.—The form of the Qāl active Participle of עב verbs is קָטַל (qātāl), not קֵטַל (§ 107. 1).

2. a. תִּשׁוּב (3:19) for תִּשׁוּב ; נִדְוֵשׁ ⁷ for נִדְוֵשׁ ; נָכוֹן (41:32) for נְכוֹן ; יָבֵא (4:3) for יְבֹא ; הָיֵשֶׁב (50:15) for הָשׁוּב .

b. הִבִּיא (4:4) for הִבִּיא ; הִמְיִת ⁸ for הִמְיִת ; מִקֵּים (9:9) for מִקְוִים ; יְבִישׁ ⁹ for יְבִישׁ (= $\text{yībh-wāš} = \text{yībhāš} = \text{yē-bhōš}$).

c. הוֹשִׁיב (42:28) for הוֹשִׁיב ; הוֹבֵן ¹⁰; יוֹמֵת ¹¹.

R. 1. מָת (42:38) for מָת ; מָתָה (35:18); מָתִי (19:19) for מָתִי ; מָתִי (20:3).

R. 2. בּוֹשֵׁם ¹² for בּוֹשֵׁם ; אֹר (44:3); טוֹב ¹³; בּוֹשָׁה ¹⁴; בִּשְׁנוּ ¹⁵; בּוֹשֵׁם ¹⁶.

R. 3. יָבֵא (32:9) for יְבֹא ; יְבִישׁ ¹⁷ for יְבִישׁ ; בּוֹשֵׁם ¹⁸ for בּוֹשֵׁם .

¹ Ex. 3:4. ² Jer. 30:18. ³ Isa. 25:10. ⁴ Ps. 21:8. ⁵ Ezek. 38:7. ⁶ Deut. 1:13.

⁷ Isa. 25:10. ⁸ Judg. 16:30. ⁹ Isa. 29:22. ¹⁰ Isa. 30:33. ¹¹ Num. 15:35. ¹² Jer. 48:39.

¹³ Deut. 5:30. ¹⁴ Jer. 15:9. ¹⁵ Jer. 9:18. ¹⁶ Ezek. 32:30. ¹⁷ Isa. 29:22. ¹⁸ Ezek. 36:32.

R. 4. יָקוּם,¹ [יָקָם, וַיָּקָם (4:8); יָמוּת,² וַיָּמוּת (5:5); וַיָּמָת (11:28).

R. 5. נָמַל (17:26; 34:22); נָעוּר,³ הִנִּיחַ,⁴ וַיִּנְחֵהוּ (2:15)⁵

R. 6. יָנוּעַ (6:17); שָׁנַעְתִּי,⁶ יָקוּ (1:9); יָלָה (29:34); תִּתְאַוֶּה.⁷

2. The vowel of the preformative which, after the change has taken place in the stem, stands in an open syllable before the tone, is generally heightened (§ 36. 2. a). Here

a. Tone-long ā, heightened from an original ǎ, appears in the Qāl Impf. (active), in the Nīph. Perf. and Part., and in the Hīph. Impf., Imv., and Infinitives.

b. Tone-long ē, heightened from an attenuated ǝ, appears in the Hīph. Perf., and (after the analogy of the Perf.) in the Hīph. Part.; likewise, for the sake of dissimilarity, in a few Qāl Imperfects with ǎ (cf. R. 3 below).

c. Naturally long ū, from the contraction of ũ with the (transposed) second radical, appears throughout the Hōph'āl.

Note.—The Qāl Inf. const. (e. g. קוּל) being the simplest form which contains all the radicals, is used as the root-form, instead of the Perfect (קָל) in which the second radical does not appear.

Remark 1.—Middle E 'Ayīn Wāw verbs have ê in the Perf. and Part.; but in the inflection of the Perf., ǎ appears in the stem before consonant terminations.

Remark 2.—Middle O 'Ayīn Wāw verbs have ô in the Perf. and Part.; this ô, which comes from a+u (cf. בּוֹשׁ = bā(w)üş = bōš), is retained throughout the inflection of the Perf.

Remark 3.—While the Qāl Impf., Imv., and Inf. const. usually have ũ for their stem-vowel, there are a few cases in which ǎ occurs; but this ǎ, upon the rejection of ׀ (see above 1. c. (2)), is lengthened to â = ô.

Remark 4.—The Qāl Impf. has regularly the form יָקוּל; but in the Jussive the form יָקֹל (which, under the tone, becomes יָקֹל) is employed. With Wāw Consecutive the same form (יָקֹל) is employed, which gives in pause יָקֹל, out of pause וַיָּקֹל (= wāy-yā-qōl).

Remark 5.—Aramaicized forms (i. e., forms with a Dāghēš-forte in the first radical, and a short vowel under the preformative) occur in the Nīph'āl and Hīph'il.

Remark 6.—Some verbs with ׀ as the middle radical, especially those which are also ל' (§ 100.), treat the ׀ as a strong consonant.

¹ Ex. 21:19.

² Gen. 38:11.

³ Zech. 2:17.

⁴ Judg. 3:1 (cf. הִנִּיחַ, Josh. 22:4).

⁵ Cf. הִנִּיחַ (Deut. 3:20).

⁶ Ps. 30:3.

⁷ Deut. 12:20.

3. יָבֹאוּ (6:4); בָּאוּ (7:9); בָּאוּ (7:22); יָשְׁבוּ (8:3); יָשְׁבָה;¹ נָפְצוּ (10:18); תִּלְוֶנּוּ;² יִפְּלוּ (34:24); תִּלְוֶנּוּ.³

4. a. גָּרָהָה (21:23); חִסְתָּ;⁴ צָמַת;⁵ קָמַת;⁵ שָׁבַתִּי;⁶ סָרַתֶּם;⁷ הִרְמַתִּי (14:22); נִקְטַתֶּם;⁸ נִבְוֵנִי;⁹ נִקְטַתֶּם;¹⁰ הִקְמַתִּי (6:18); הִרְמַתִּי (14:22).

b. תִּשְׁבְּנָה (תִּשְׁבְּנָה);¹¹ תִּעֲוֹפִינָה;¹² תִּשְׁוֹבִינָה;¹³ (cf. תִּשְׁבְּנָה);¹⁴ תִּמְוִטִינָה.¹⁵

3. Before vowel-terminations (ה־, ו־, י־), the preceding stem-vowel is retained and accented, where in the strong verb it is volatilized (§ 63. R. 3) except in Hōph'al.

4. Before consonant-terminations,

a. The Qāl Perfect shortens â to ä;¹⁶ while the Nīph'al and Hīph'il Perfects take a separating vowel (י) which is accented except before תֶּם and תֵּן.

Remark.—When this inserted י, in the Nīph'al, is accented, the ô of the stem is, for the sake of euphony, changed to û.

b. The Qāl Imperfect generally takes a separating vowel e (י־), which is accented; no example occurs of a Nīph'al form with the termination נָה; the Hīph'il follows the analogy of the strong verb and has the stem-vowel ē.

Remark.—When in inflection the tone passes away from the stem-syllable, the tone-long vowels of the preformative (ā and ē) are volatilized (§ 36. 3).

Remark 1.—קָאם;¹⁷ לָאט;¹⁸ תִּמְתּוֹן (3:3); יִשְׁבוּ (8:3); קָם;¹⁹ מַת.²⁰

Remark 2.—הִשְׁיִבְנוּ (44:8); הִקְיִצְתִּי;²¹ הִבְיִאוּךָ;²² הִסִּירָה;²³ הִקְעִירְתִּי.²⁴

Remark 3.—וְהִקְמַתְּ;²⁵ וְהִרְמַתְּ;²⁶ הִבְאֵת (20:9); וְהִבְאֵתִי (27:12).

Remark 1.—The â of the Qāl act. Part. is rarely written with א; while the û of the Impf., Inv. and Inf. is frequently written with ו־.

Remark 2.—Instead of ו־ under the initial ה of the Hīph'il, there frequently occurs ו־, in the first and second persons, and before suffixes in the third; a full vowel, =, is also found in a few cases before a guttural.

Remark 3.—Instead of the usual stem-vowel î in the Hīph'il, there occur several instances of ē; while the cases of ē in the stem without a following separating vowel (ô) are quite numerous.

¹ Ex. 4:7. ² Isa. 42:17. ³ Ex. 16:7. ⁴ Jon. 4:10. ⁵ 2 Sam. 12:21. ⁶ Zech. 1:16. ⁷ Mal. 2:8. ⁸ Isa. 50:5. ⁹ Ps. 38:9. ¹⁰ Ezek. 20:43. ¹¹ Isa. 54:10. ¹² Isa. 60:8. ¹³ Ezek. 16:55. ¹⁴ 1 Sam. 7:14. ¹⁵ Job 20:10. ¹⁶ This shortening took place in the original Semitic, and does not come under the laws of vowel-change in Hebrew. ¹⁷ Hos. 10:14. ¹⁸ Judg. 4:21. ¹⁹ Josh. 7:10. ²⁰ Deut. 32:50. ²¹ Ps. 139:18. ²² Ezek. 27:26. ²³ 2 Chr. 15:16. ²⁴ Deut. 4:26. ²⁵ Ex. 26:30. ²⁶ Num. 31:28.

5. a. קָיַם;¹ קִימוּ;² אֶקְיֶמָה;³ קִימְנִי;⁴ לְקַיֵּם;⁵
 b. כּוֹנֵן;⁶ יַעֲרֹף (1:20); יִתְבַּשֵּׁשׂוּ (2:24); כּוֹנְנֵנוּ;⁷ חֹלְלֵת;⁸
 c. יִתְחַלְחַל;¹⁰ כְּלָפְלוּ;⁹ בְּלָפַל (47:12); יִבְלָפַל (45:11); וּבְלָפַלְתִּי.¹¹

5. a. The regular Intensive *active* stem (P'ēl) is found; forms of the others do not occur. In the place of the regular stems are found,

b. The Pōlēl, Pōlāl and Hīthpōlēl, of which the ô (= â) is a lengthening in compensation for the omitted doubling; or

c. The Pīlpēl, Pōlpāl, and Hīthpālpēl, formed by reduplicating the contracted stem.

95. THE MOST COMMON 'ĀYĪN WAW (ע'ו) VERBS.

[In the following list Q. designates an Impf., Imv. and Inf. const. with *u*; Q.*, an Impf., Imv. and Inf. const. with *o* = *a*.]

- (1) אֹר (Q.*¹² Nī. Hī.) *Shine*; (2) בּוֹא (Q.* Hī. Hō.) *Enter*; (3) בּוֹז (Q.) *Despise*; (4) בּוֹשׁ (Q.*¹² Pōlēl, Hī.¹³ Hīthpō.) *Be ashamed*; (5) גּוֹר (Q. Hīthpō.) *Sojourn*; (6) דּוֹן (Q. Nī. Hī.) *Judge*; (7) דְּרִישׁ (Q. Nī. Hī. Hō.) *Thresh*; (8) זּוֹב (Q.) *Flow*; (9) זּוֹר (Q. Hī.) *Boil*; (10) חוֹל (Q. Pōlēl, Pōlāl, Hī. Hō. Hīthpō.) *Be in pain, bring forth*;¹⁴ (11) טוֹב (Q. Hī.¹⁵) *Be good*; (12) בּוֹל (Q. Hī. Pīlpēl, Pōlpāl) *Contain*; (13) כּוֹן (Q. Nī. Pōlēl, Pōlāl, Hīthpō. Hī. Hō.) *Prepare, establish*; (14) לוֹיֵן (Q. Pōlēl, Hī. Hīthpō.) *Scorn*; (15) כּוֹג (Q. Nī. Pōlēl, Hīthpō.) *Melt*; (16) מוֹט (Q. Nī. Hī. Hīthpō.) *Be moved*; (17) מוֹל (Q. Nī. Hī.) *Circumcise*; (18) מוֹשׁ (Q. Hī.) *Depart*; (19) מוֹת (Q.¹⁶ Pōlēl, Hī. Hō.) *Die*; (20) נוּחַ (Q. Hī.¹⁷ Hō.¹⁸) *Rest*; (21) נוֹם (Q. Hī.) *Flee*; (22) נוּע (Q. Nī. Hī.) *Move, nod*; (23) נוּף (Q. Pōlēl, Hī. Hō.) *Shake, sift*; (24) סוּג (Q. Nī.) *Turn back*; (25) סוּר (Q. Hī. Hō. Pōlēl) *Turn aside*; (26) עוֹר (Q. Pī. Hī. Hō. Hīthpō.) *Testify*; (27) עוֹף (Q. Pōlēl, Hī. Hō. Hīthpō.) *Fly*; (28) עוֹר (Q. Nī. Pōlēl, Pī. Pīlpēl, Hī. Hīthpāl. Hīthpō.) *Awake*; (29) פּוֹיֵן (Q. Nī. Pōlēl, Pīlpēl, Hī.) *Scatter*; (30) צוֹם (Q.) *Fast*; (31) צוֹר (Q. Hī.) *Press, besiege*; (32) קוֹם (Q. Pī. Pōlēl, Hī. Hō. Hīthpō.) *Rise, stand*; (33) רוּם (Q. Pōlēl, Pōlāl, Hī. Hō.) *Be high*; (34) רוּע (Pū. Hī. Hīthpō.) *Shout*; (35) רוּץ (Q. Pōlēl, Hī.) *Run*; (36) שׁוּב (Q. Pōlēl, Pōlāl, Hī. Hō.) *Turn*.

¹ Esth. 9:31.

² Esth. 9:27.

³ Ps. 119:106.

⁴ Ps. 119:28.

⁵ Ruth 4:7.

⁶ Ps. 9:8.

⁷ Ps. 37:23.

⁸ Job 15:7.

⁹ Jer. 20:9.

¹⁰ 1 Kgs. 20:27.

¹¹ Esth. 4:4.

¹² Perf. with *o*.

¹³ Perf. הוֹבִישׁ.

¹⁴ Cf. § 97. (4).

¹⁵ הַטִּיב, cf. הַטִּיב from יָטַב.

¹⁶ Perf. כָּת, Part. כֹּת.

¹⁷ הַנִּיחַ or הִנִּיחַ.

¹⁸ הִנַּח or הִנִּיחַ.

96. VERBS 'ĀYĪN YÔDH ('ע'').

1. יָבִין;¹ יִבְנֶנוּ;² בִּנְהָ;³ בֵּין;⁴ יִגִּיל;⁵ גִּילוּ;⁶ יִדִּין (49:16); לָלִין;⁷ לָלִין (24:23); יִשֶׁם (30:42); אִשִּׁית (3:15); cf. וַיִּשֶׁם (2:8); וַיִּשֶׁת (30:40).
2. רִיגוּ;⁸ בִּנְוֹתַי;⁹ רִיבֹתַי.¹⁰

Verbs with ' for their second radical differ but slightly from verbs with ך (§ 94.). There may be noted two things:—

1. The Qāl Imperfect, Imv. and Inf. const. have î instead of û for their stem-vowel. This arises from *yi* or *iy*: יָבִין = יְבִין; בֵּין = בִּין.

2. There are a few forms with î retained in the inflection of the Qāl Perfect.

Note 1.—By some these verbs are regarded as but remnants of Hîph'il forms.

Note 2.—The Nîph'âl, Hîph'il and Hôph'âl are precisely like those of verbs 'ĀyĪn Wāw.

97. THE 'ĀYĪN YÔDH ('ע'') VERBS.

[The following list contains the verbs generally classified as 'ע'. Outside of the Qal their forms are those of verbs ך'ע. Q.* designates those forms which have also ך'ע forms in Qal.]

- (1) בִּין (Q. Nî. Hî. Pôlêl, Hîthpô.) *Perceive*; (2) גִּיל (Q.*) *Exult*; (3) דִּין (Q.* Nî.) *Judge*; (4) חִיל (Q.* Pôlêl, Pôlâl, Hî. Hô. Hîthpô.) *Be in pain, be strong, wait*;¹¹ (5) לִין (Q.* Hîthpô.) *Lodge*; (6) מִישׁ (Q.*) *Depart*; (7) רִיב (Q.* Hî.) *Strive*; (8) שִׁחַ (Q.* Pôlêl) *Speak, meditate*; (9) שִׁים (Q.* Hî. Hô.) *Put*; (10) שִׂישׁ (Q.*) *Rejoice*; (11) שִׁיר (Q.* Pôlêl, Hô.) *Sing*; (12) שִׁית (Q. Hô.) *Put*.

¹ Ps. 19:13.

² Ps. 28:5.

³ Ps. 5:2.

⁴ Prov. 23:1.

⁵ Ps. 21:2.

⁶ Ps. 2:11.

⁷ Ex. 23:18.

⁸ Jer. 16:16.

⁹ Dan. 9:2.

¹⁰ Job 33:13.

¹¹ Cf. § 95. (10).

98. VERBS LĀMĒDH 'ĀLĒPH (ל"א).

[For full inflection, see Paradigm M.]

TABULAR VIEW.

	Qāl.	Nīph'āl.	Pī'el.	Hīph'il.	Hīthpā'el.
Perf.	קָטָא	נִקְטָא	קָטָא	הִקְטִיא	הִתְקַטָּא
Impf.	יִקְטָא	יִקְטָא	יִקְטָא	יִקְטִיא	יִתְקַטָּא
Imv.	קָטָא	הִקְטָא	קָטָא	הִקְטָא	הִתְקַטָּא
Inf. abs.	קָטוּא	נִקְטָא	קָטָא	הִקְטָא	—
Inf. const.	קָטָא	הִקְטָא	קָטָא	הִקְטִיא	הִתְקַטָּא
Part. act.	קָטָא		מְקָטָא	מְקָטִיא	מְתְקַטָּא
Part. pass.	קָטוּא	נִקְטָא			

1. בָּרָא (1:1) for בְּרָא; קָרָא (1:5); מָצָא (2:20); יִקְרָא (1:5); נִקְרָא;¹
 יִקְרָא² for קָרָא; תְּרָשָׂא (1:11); יָצָא (2:10); יִקְרָא (2:23).
2. a. מְלָאוּ (1:28); יִמְלְאוּ (25:24); וַיִּבְרָא (2:22); יִקְרָאֵנִי.³
 b. נִשְׂאָה;⁴ יִמְצָאֵךְ;⁵ יִשְׂאָךְ;⁵ וַיּוֹצִיאֵךְ;⁶ לְהִבְרִיאֵכֶם.⁷
3. a. קָרָאת (17:19); בְּרָאתִי (6:7); מָצָאתִי (18:3); מָצָאנוּ (26:32);
 מְצָאתֶם.⁸
 b. נִקְרָאתִי;¹² שָׁנֵאת;¹¹ יִרְאתֶם; יִרְאתִי (31:31); מְלָאתִי;⁹ מְלָאתָ.
 חִטָּאת;¹⁴ טָמֵאת;¹⁵ בִּרְאת;¹⁶ נִחְבָּאת.¹⁷
 c. תִּמְלֵאנָה (2 f. pl.);¹⁸ תִּקְרָאנָה (3 f. pl.);¹⁹ קָרָאוּ;²⁰ תִּמְלֵאנָה.²¹

Remark 1.—צָאת (24:11) for צִאתָ; שָׂאת (36:7) or שִׂאת (4:7) for שִׂאתָ.

Remark 2.—בָּנוּ²² for בָּאנוּ; נִחְבָּתֶם;²³ צָמְתִי;²⁴ תִּשְׁנֶה.²⁵

Remark 3.—נִטְמִינוּ;²⁶ נִשּׂוּי;²⁷ צָמְתָּ for צָמַת;²⁸ דִּבְכָאת;²⁹ צָמַת.

¹ Deut. 28:10.

² Isa. 58:12.

³ Ps. 89:27.

⁴ Deut. 1:31.

⁵ 1 Kgs. 18:12.

⁶ Deut. 4:37.

⁷ 1 Sam. 2:29.

⁸ Judg. 14:12.

⁹ Job 36:17.

¹⁰ Jer. 6:11.

¹¹ Deut. 5:5.

¹² Ps. 5:6.

¹³ Esth. 4:11.

¹⁴ Ex. 29:36.

¹⁵ Ezek. 5:11.

¹⁶ Josh. 17:15.

¹⁷ 1 Sam. 19:2.

¹⁸ Ruth 1:20, 21.

¹⁹ Ruth 4:17.

²⁰ Ruth 1:20.

²¹ Ex. 2:16.

²² 1 Sam. 25:8.

²³ Josh. 2:16.

²⁴ Judg. 4:19.

²⁵ Ruth 1:14.

²⁶ Job 18:3.

²⁷ Ps. 32:1.

²⁸ Ruth 2:9.

²⁹ Ps. 89:11.

Verbs whose third radical is **ס** exhibit the following peculiarities :—

1. *Final ס* always quiesces (§ 43. 1); this does not affect any preceding vowel except *ä*, which, in an open syllable, then becomes *ā*, as in the Qāl Perf., Impf. and Inv.; and in the Nýph., Pū'āl and Hōph'āl Perfects.

Note.—The Qāl Impf. and Inv. have *ä* for their stem-vowel, after the analogy of verbs 'ל guttural (§ 82. 1. a).

2. *Medial ס* is treated as a consonant (guttural),

a. Before all vowel-additions.

b. Before the Š'wâ which precedes the suffixes ך, כם, כן, כִּן.

3. *Medial ס* quiesces (i. e., loses its consonantal character) before all consonant-additions, the preceding vowel becoming

a. ך, heightened from *ä*, in the Qāl Perfect (active).

b. ך, heightened from *ı*, in the Qāl Perfect (stative), and in the remaining Perfects.

c. ך (é), heightened from *ä*, in the Imperfects and Imperatives.

Remark 1.—In addition to instances indicated under 3 (above), **ס** shows a tendency to become silent in many isolated cases.

Remark 2.—**ס**, losing its consonantal character, is frequently dropped.

Remark 3.—There are numerous examples of verbs ס'ל with the inflection of verbs ל'ל (§ 100.), there being an evident confusion, in many cases, of the one class with the other.

99. THE MOST COMMON LĀMĔDH 'ĀLĔPH (ס'ל) VERBS.

- (1) בָּרָא (Q. Ný. Pí. [Hý.]) *Create*; (2) חָבָא (Ný. Pū. Hý. Hō. Hýthp.) *Hide*; (3) חָטָא (Q. Pý. Hý. Hýthp.) *Sin*; (4) טָמָא (Q. Ný. Pí. Pū. Hýthp. Hōthp.) *Be unclean*; (5) יָצָא (Q. Hý. Hō.) *Go forth*; (6) יָרָא (Q. Ný. Pí.) *Be afraid*; (7) כָּלָא (Q. Ný. Pí.) *Restrain*; (8) מָלָא (Q. Ný. Pí. Pū. Hýthp.) *Be full*; (9) מָצָא (Q. Ný. Hý.) *Find*; (10) נָשָׂא (Q. Ný. Hý. Hýthp.) *Lift up*; (11) נָבָא (Ný. Hýthp.) *Prophecy*; (12) פָּלָא (Ný. Pí. Hý. Hýthp.) *Be wonderful*; (13) צָמָא (Q.) *Be thirsty*; (14) קָנָא (Pí. Hý.) *Be jealous*; (15) קָרָא (Q. Ný. Pū.) *Call*; (16) קָרָא (Q. Ný. Hý.) *Meet*; (17) רָפָא (Q. Ný. Pí. Hýthp.) *Heal*; (18) שָׂנָא (Q. Ný. Pí.) *Hate*.

100. VERBS ל"ו OR ל"י, CALLED ל"ה.

[For full inflection, see Paradigm L.]

TABULAR VIEW.

	Qāl.	Nīph'āl.	Pf'el.	Pū'āl.	Hīph'il.	Hīthpā'el.
Perf.	קָטָה	נִקְטָה	קָטָה	קָטָה	הִקְטָה	הִתְקָטָה
Impf.	יִקְטָה	יִקְטָה	יִקְטָה	יִקְטָה	יִקְטָה	יִתְקָטָה
Imv.	קָטָה	הִקְטָה	קָטָה	—	הִקְטָה	הִתְקָטָה
Inf. abs.	קָטָה	נִקְטָה	קָטָה	קָטָה	הִקְטָה	—
Inf. const.	קָטוֹת	הִקְטוֹת	קָטוֹת	קָטוֹת	הִקְטוֹת	הִתְקָטוֹת
Part. act.	קָטָה		מְקָטָה		מְקָטָה	מִתְקָטָה
Part. pass.	קָטוּי	נִקְטָה		מְקָטָה		

- i. a. הִיָּה (2:10); הִשָּׁקָה (2:6); כָּלָה (18:33); נִבְנָה;¹ הִנְגְּלָה.²
 b. יָבָה (30:3); אָבְנָה (24:45); יָעַלָה (2:6); הִיָּה (1:29);³
 c. מִשְׁתַּאֲהָה;⁵ מָכָה;⁴ מִכְּלָה (4:2); רָעָה (1:11); עִשָּׂה.
 d. הִכָּה (15:1); הִרְבָּה;⁸ קוּוָה;⁷ נִגְלָה (18:18); הִיָּה;⁶ בָּכָה.⁹
 e. הִתְחַלְלוֹת (6:19); הִחַיֹּת;¹⁰ הִבְנוֹת (2:19); רָאוֹת (2:3); עִשׂוֹת.¹¹
 f. הִרְאָה;¹⁵ הִכָּה;¹⁴ כָּלָה;¹³ הִהִיָּה;¹² עָנָה (6:14); עִשָּׂה.¹⁶

Verbs whose third radical is ך are very few, the ך in nearly every case having passed over into ך. Verbs whose third radical is ך present the following peculiarities:—

1. When the third radical (ך) would be final, it is everywhere rejected except in the Qāl passive Participle. Its place is generally supplied by the vowel-letter ה, and hence these verbs are commonly termed ל"ה. Upon the rejection of the ך, the following vowel-changes take place:—

a. ā, heightened from ă (§ 36. 2), appears as the vowel of the second radical in all *Perfecteds*.

b. é, heightened from ă (§ 36. 2), appears as the vowel of the second radical in all *Imperfecteds*.

c. é, heightened from ă (§ 36. 2), appears as the vowel of the second radical in all *Participles*, except the Qāl passive.

¹ 1 Kgs. 6:7. ² Esth. 2:6. ³ Ex. 21:20. ⁴ Job 9:22. ⁵ Ex. 2:11. ⁶ 1 Sam. 1:10.
⁷ 1 Sam. 2:27. ⁸ Ps. 40:2. ⁹ Deut. 13:16. ¹⁰ Hag. 1:2. ¹¹ 2 Sam. 13:2. ¹² Mic. 6:3.
¹³ Josh. 9:20. ¹⁴ Ps. 59:14. ¹⁵ Ezek. 6:11. ¹⁶ 1 Kgs. 18:1.

- b. (1) וַיִּפֹּת¹ for וּפְתָה; וַיִּשָּׁב for וַיִּשְׁבֶּה²
 (2) וַיִּשָּׂת (9:21) for וַיִּשְׁתֶּה; וַיִּבֶךְ (27:38) for וַיִּבְכֶּה; וַאֲשַׁת (24:46).
 (3) וַיִּבֶן (2:22) for וַיִּבְנֶה; יָרַב (1:22); וַיִּפֹּן;³ וַיִּקַּר;⁴ וַיִּקַּן (33:19).
 (4) וַתִּפֹּן⁵ for וַתִּפְנֶה; וַנִּפֹּן;⁶ וַתֵּרָא (3:6); וַתֵּרַב (43:34).
 (5) וַיִּשַׁע (4:4); וַתֵּהָר (4:1); וַיִּחַר (4:5); וַיַּעַשׂ (1:7); תַּעֲשׂ (22:12).
 (6) וַתִּגַּל⁷ for תִּגְלֶה; וַיֵּרָא (12:7); וַאֲרָא⁸
 (7) וַיִּבַל (2:2) for וַיִּבְלֶה; וַיִּצוּ (2:16); וַיִּמְן;⁹ וַאֲצוּ;¹⁰ וַיִּתְגַּל (9:21).
 (8) וַיִּשְׁק (29:10) for וַיִּשְׁקֶה; יִפֹּת (9:27) for יִפְתֶּה; וַיִּוִּפֹן¹¹ for
 וַיִּפְנֶה.

5. Apocopation of the final radical and its preceding vowel, i. e., הַּ and הַּ, takes place as follows:—

a. Of הַּ in the P'el, Hiph'il and Hithp'al Imperatives; in Hiph'il forms, a helping ׀ or ׀ is often inserted, according to § 37. 2. c.

b. Of הַּ in the Imperfect when used as a Jussive, or with Waw Consecutive (§§ 72. 2, 73. 3). After the loss of the הַּ,

- (1) the verbal form may stand without change; or
- (2) it may have the vowel of the preformative heightened; or
- (3) it may receive the helping-vowel ׀; or
- (4) it may receive the helping-vowel ׀, and also have the vowel of the preformative heightened;
- (5) in guttural forms ׀ is employed as the helping-vowel;
- (6) in the Niph'al there is no further change;
- (7) in the P'el and Hithp'al there is also the necessary rejection of the characteristic Dāghēš-forte;
- (8) in the Hiph'il the helping-vowel ׀ is frequently employed, in which case the ׀ of the preformative is heightened under the tone to é (§ 36. 2).

101a. THE MOST COMMON LĀMĒDH HĒ (ל"ה) VERBS.

- (1) בָּזָה (Q. Nī. Hī.) *Despise*; (2) בָּכָה (Q. Pī.) *Weep*; (3) בָּלָה (Q. Pī.) *Fall away, decay*; (4) בָּנָה (Q. Nī.) *Build*; (5) גָּלָה (Q. Nī. Pī. Pū. Hō. Hīthp.) *Reveal*; (6) דָּמָה (Q. Nī. Pī. Hīthp.) *Be like*; (7) זָנָה (Q. Pū. Hī.) *Commit fornication*; (8) יָרָה (Hī. Hīthp.) *Thank*; (9) יָרָה (Q. Nī. Hī.)

¹ Job 31:27. ² Num. 21:1. ³ Ex. 2:12. ⁴ Ruth 2:3. ⁵ 1 Kgs. 10:13. ⁶ Deut. 2:1.
⁷ Isa. 47:3. ⁸ Ex. 6:3. ⁹ Jon. 2:1. ¹⁰ Deut. 3:18. ¹¹ Judg. 15:4.

Cast, instruct; (10) כָּבַהּ (Q. Pī.) *Quench*; (11) כָּלָהּ (Q. Pī. Pū.) *Complete*; (12) כָּסָהּ (Q. Nī. Pī. Pū. Hīthp.) *Conceal*; (13) לָוָהּ (Q. Nī. Hī.) *Join*; (14) מָרָהּ (Q. Hī.) *Rebel*; (15) נָטָהּ (Q. Nī. Hī.) *Stretch out*; (16) סָפָהּ (Q. Nī. Hī.) *End*; (17) פָּרָהּ (Q. Nī. Hī. Hō.) *Redeem*; (18) פָּנָהּ (Q. Pī. Hī. Hō.) *Turn about*; (19) צָוָהּ (Pī. Pū.) *Command*; (20) צָפָהּ (Q. Pī. Pū.) *Watch, cover*; (21) קָוָהּ (Q. Nī. Pī.) *Wait*; (22) קָנָהּ (Q. Nī. Hī.) *Get, obtain*; (23) קָשָׁהּ (Q. Nī. Pī. Hī.) *Be sharp, hard*; (24) רָרָהּ (Q. Pī. Hī.) *Have dominion*; (25) שָׁבָהּ (Q. Nī.) *Capture*; (26) שָׁחָהּ (Q. Hīthp.) *Do obeisance*; (27) שָׁקָהּ (Pū. Hī.) *Drink*; (28) שָׁתָהּ (Q. Nī.) *Drink*; (29) תָּלָהּ (Q. Nī. Pī.) *Hang*.

101b. VERBS LĀMĒDH HĒ (ל'יה) AND, AT THE SAME TIME,

'פ OR 'ע GUTTURAL.

(1) אָכָהּ (Q. פ"א) *Be willing*; (2) אָלָהּ (Q. Hī.) *Swear*; (3) הִגָּהּ (Q. Pō. Hī.) *Meditate*; (4) הָיָהּ (Q. Nī.) *Be*; (5) הִמָּהּ (Q.) *Make a noise*; (6) הִרָהּ (Q. Pū. Pō.) *Conceive*; (7) חִיָּהּ (Q. Pī. Hī.) *Live*; (8) חָלָהּ (Q. Nī. Pī. Pū. Hī. Hō. Hīthp.) *Be sick*; (9) חָנָהּ (Q.) *Encamp*; (10) חָסָהּ (Q.) *Trust*; (11) חָרָהּ (Q. Nī. Hī. Hīthp.) *Be angry*; (12) מָחָהּ (Q. Nī. Pū. Hī.) *Wipe off*; (13) עָלָהּ (Q. Nī. Hī. Hō. Hīthp.) *Go up*; (14) עָנָהּ (Q. Nī. Pī. Hī.) *Answer*; (15) עָנָהּ (Q. Nī. Pī. Pū. Hī. Hīthp.) *Afflict*; (16) עָשָׂהּ (Q. Nī. Pī. Pū.) *Do, make*; (17) פָּרָהּ (Q. Hī.) *Be fruitful*; (18) צָפָהּ (Q. Pī. Pū.) *Watch, overlay*; (19) קָרָהּ (Q. Nī. Hī.) *Meet*; (20) רָאָהּ (Q. Nī. Pū. Hī. Hō. Hīthp.) *See*; (21) רָבָהּ (Q. Pī. Hī.) *Multiply*; (22) רָעָהּ (Q. Pī. Hī. Hīthp.) *Feed*; (23) רָפָהּ (Q. Nī. Hī.) *Be feeble*; (24) רָצָהּ (Q. Nī. Pī. Hī. Hīthp.) *Be pleased*.

102. VERBS DOUBLY WEAK.

In the following list there are given synopses, or partial synopses, in various stems, of those verbs whose inflection presents special difficulties:

1. אָכָהּ *be willing*—Qāl: אָכָהּ (אָכִיתִם), יָאָהּ, (יָאִבוּ) יָאָהּ.
2. אָתָהּ *come*—Qāl: אָתָהּ (אָתַנּוּ), יָאָתָהּ (יָאָתָהּ), יָאָתָהּ (יָאָתָהּ), יָאָתָהּ (יָאָתָהּ).—Hīph.: הִתְיָהּ (הִתְיָהּ) (Imv.).

3. בוא *enter*—Qäl: בָּא (בָּאָה), בָּאוּ, בָּאתִי, בָּאתָ (בָּאתָה), בָּא; Hīph.: מָבִיא, הָבִיא, הָבִיא, הָבִיא, הָבִיא; Hōph.: מוֹבֵא, יוֹבֵא, הוֹבֵא.
4. הֵיָה *be*—Qäl: הָיָה, יְהִיָה, יְהִי (יְהִי), אֶהְיֶה (אֶהְיֶה), הָיָה, הָיָה, הָיָה; Nīph.: נִהְיָה (הוֹיָה); Hōph.: הוֹיָה.
5. חָיָה *live*—Qäl: חָיָה, יַחְיֶה, יַחְיֶה (יַחְיֶה), חָיָה, חָיָה, חָיָה; Pī'el: חָיָה, חָיָה, חָיָה, חָיָה, חָיָה; Hīph.: חָיָה, חָיָה, חָיָה, חָיָה, חָיָה; Hīthpā'el: חָיָה, חָיָה, חָיָה, חָיָה, חָיָה.
6. יָדָה *thank*—Hīph.: הוֹדָה, הוֹדָה, הוֹדָה, הוֹדָה, הוֹדָה; Hīthpā'el: הוֹדָה, הוֹדָה, הוֹדָה, הוֹדָה, הוֹדָה.
7. יָצָה *go forth*—Qäl: יָצָא, יָצָא, יָצָא, יָצָא, יָצָא; Hīph.: מוֹצֵא, הוֹצֵא, הוֹצֵא, הוֹצֵא, הוֹצֵא; Hōph.: מוֹצֵא, הוֹצֵא, הוֹצֵא, הוֹצֵא, הוֹצֵא.
8. יָדַע *know*—Qäl: יָדַע, יָדַע, יָדַע, יָדַע, יָדַע; Nīph.: מוֹדִיעַ, הוֹדִיעַ, הוֹדִיעַ, הוֹדִיעַ, הוֹדִיעַ; Hīph.: מוֹדִיעַ, הוֹדִיעַ, הוֹדִיעַ, הוֹדִיעַ, הוֹדִיעַ; Hīthpā'el: יָדַע, יָדַע, יָדַע, יָדַע, יָדַע.
9. יָרָא *be afraid*—Qäl: יָרָא, יָרָא, יָרָא, יָרָא, יָרָא; Nīph.: יוֹרָא, יוֹרָא, יוֹרָא, יוֹרָא, יוֹרָא.
10. יָרָה *cast, instruct*—Qäl: יָרָה, יָרָה, יָרָה, יָרָה, יָרָה; Hīph.: מוֹרָה, הוֹרָה, הוֹרָה, הוֹרָה, הוֹרָה.
11. נָטָה *stretch*—Qäl: נָטָה, יָטָה, יָטָה (יָטָה), נָטָה, נָטָה, נָטָה; Hīph.: מְטָה, הִטָה, הִטָה (יָטָה), מְטָה, הִטָה, הִטָה.
12. נָכָה *smite*—Hīph.: הִכָה, הִכָה, הִכָה (יָכָה), הִכָה, הִכָה, הִכָה; Hōph.: מִכָה, יָכָה, הִכָה, הִכָה, הִכָה.
13. נָשָׂא *lift up*—Qäl: נָשָׂא, נָשָׂא, נָשָׂא, נָשָׂא, נָשָׂא (also נָשָׂאת and נָשָׂא); Hīph.: מוֹשֵׂא, הוֹשֵׂא, הוֹשֵׂא, הוֹשֵׂא, הוֹשֵׂא; Hōph.: מוֹשֵׂא, הוֹשֵׂא, הוֹשֵׂא, הוֹשֵׂא, הוֹשֵׂא.
14. יָלַךְ *walk*—Qäl: יָלַךְ, יָלַךְ, יָלַךְ, יָלַךְ, יָלַךְ; Hīph.: הוֹלִיךְ (rarely הוֹלִיךְ), מוֹלִיךְ, הוֹלִיךְ, הוֹלִיךְ, הוֹלִיךְ, הוֹלִיךְ.
15. הָלַךְ *walk*—Qäl: הָלַךְ, הָלַךְ, הָלַךְ, הָלַךְ, הָלַךְ; Nīph.: נִהְלַךְ, הוֹלַךְ, הוֹלַךְ, הוֹלַךְ, הוֹלַךְ.
16. לָקַח *take*—Qäl: לָקַח, לָקַח, לָקַח, לָקַח, לָקַח; Nīph.: מוֹלִיךְ, הוֹלִיךְ, הוֹלִיךְ, הוֹלִיךְ, הוֹלִיךְ; Hōph.: יָקַח, הוֹלִיךְ, הוֹלִיךְ, הוֹלִיךְ, הוֹלִיךְ.

17. נתן *give*—Qäl: נתן, יתן, נתון, נתת, נתת, נתת; Nýph.: נתן, נתן; Höph.: יתן, נתן, הנתן, ינתן.
18. עשה *make*—Qäl: עשה, יעשה, עשה, עשה, עשות, עשה, עשה; Nýph.: עשה, נעשה (נעשה), עשוי, עשוי.
19. ראה *see*—Qäl: ראה, יראה, ראה, (והרא, וירא), ראה, ראה; Nýph.: ראה, נראה, יראה, הראה, הראה; Hýph.: הראה, הראה; Höph.: כראה, הראה, יראה, כראה.
20. שחה *bow down*—Hithpälél: השתחוה, ישתחוה, השתחוה, השתחוה, השתחוה, השתחוה.

103. DEFECTIVE AND KINDRED VERBS.

1. a. *בוש* *be ashamed*, Hýph. הביש; but also הוביש from יביש.
- b. *טוב* *be good*; but Impf. ייטב, and Hýph. היטיב from יטב.
- c. *יגר* *be afraid*; but Impf. יגור from גור.
- d. *יקץ* *awake*, used only in Impf.; the Hýph. Perf. הקיץ (from קוץ) being used as Perfect.
- e. *נפץ* *break in pieces*, Pl. נפצו; but Impf. יפוצו, Imv. פוץ, Nýph. פוץ, Pôlél פוץ, Hithpô. התפוצץ, Hýph. הפיץ come from פוץ.
- f. *שתה* *drink*, in Qäl; but Hýph. השקה from שקה.
2. a. *יסף* *add*, used in Qäl, but the Inf. const. and Impf. (הוסיף and יוסיף) are taken from the Hýph'il.
- b. *נגש* *approach*, with Qäl Impf., Imv. and Inf. const. (גש, יגש, גשת), but Nýph'al Perf. (נגש).
- c. *נחה* *lead*, with Qäl Perf. and Imv. (נחה), but Hýph. Impf. (ינחה).
- d. *נתך* *pour out*, with Qäl Impf. (יתך) and Nýph. Perf. (נתך).
3. *חם* and *יחם* *be warm*; *שם* and *ישם* *lay waste*; *הום* and *הים* *hum*; *לץ* and *לויץ* *mock*; *פרר* and *פור* *break*; *חיי* and *חיה* *live*; *חקק* and *חקה* *engrave*; *רבב* and *רבה* *multiply*; *רנן* and *רנה* *shout*; *שגג* and *שגה* *err*; *נמל* and *מול* *circumcise*; *נסך* and *סוך* *anoint*; *נפח* and *פוח* *blow*; *נבל* and *בלה* *fade away*; *בוז* and *בזה* *despise*; *דמם* and *דמה* *be silent*; *דכך* and *דוך*, *דכא* and *דכה* *crush*;

צָרַר, יָצַר and צוּר *press*; נָשַׁל, שָׁלַל and שָׁלַח *draw off*; מָאָם, מָסַם and מָסָה *melt*.

1. In some cases, stems from different (though kindred) roots are used to make up the inflection of the same verb; such verbs are called *defective*.

2. In other cases, forms from different stems (of the same root) are used to make up the inflection of the same verb.

3. In many cases, two or more roots exist which have two radicals in common, and also the same general signification. These are called *kindred* verbs. This fact seems to point back to a time when verbs were biliteral, the third radical in each case being a later addition to modify the fundamental meaning of the original biliteral root, or to make this trilateral, after it had become characteristic, universal.

104. A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE STRONG AND WEAK VERBS.

1. THE QĀL PERFECT AND IMPERFECT.

	Perfect.	Impf. with ō.	Impf. with ä.	Impf. with ē.
	[qāṭāl]	[yāqtūl]	[yāqtāl]	[yāqtīl]
Strong	קָטַל ¹	יִקְטֹל	יִקְטַל	(יִקְטֵל)
פ' gut.	עָטַל	יִעְטֹל ²	יִעְטַל ⁵	—
ע' gut.	קָאֵל	יִקְאֹל ³	יִקְאֵל	—
ל' gut.	קָטַח	—	יִקְטַח	—
פ"ן	נָטַל	יִנטֹל	יִנטַל	יִנטֵל ⁶
ע"ע	קָטַט, קָטַט	יִקְטֹט, יִקְטֹט	יִקְטַט	—
פ"א	אָטַל	—	יִאֲטַל	יִאֲטֵל
פ"ו	יָטַל	—	יִיטַל	יִיטֵל
פ"י	יָטַל	—	יִיטַל	—
ע"ו	קָל (â)	יִקְוֹל, יִקְוֹל ⁴	(ô) יִקְלַל	—
ע"י	קָל (â)	—	—	יִקְיֵל
ל"א	קָטַא	—	יִקְטַא	—
ל"ה	קָטַה	—	יִקְטַה	—

¹ Cf. also קָטַל, קָטַל (§ 64.2,3). ² Or יִעְטֹל; also יִעְטֵל. ³ Only in verbs פ"ן and ע' gut. ⁴ Jussive and with Waw Consec. in pause. ⁵ Also יִעְטֵל. ⁶ Only in פ"ן.

2. THE PĪ'ĒL AND PŪ'ĀL PERFECTS AND IMPERFECTS.

	PĪ'Ēl Perfect.	PŪ'Āl Perfect.	PĪ'Ēl Impf.	PŪ'Āl Impf.
	[qät̄tāl]	[qüt̄tāl]	[y'qät̄tāl]	[y'qüt̄tāl]
Strong	קָטַל, קִטַּל ¹	קָטַל	יִקְטַל	יִקְטַל
פ gut.	עָטַל	עָטַל	יֵעָטַל	יֵעָטַל
ע gut.	קָחַל, קִחַל	קָחַל, קִחַל	יִקְחַל ⁷	יִקְחַל ⁹
ל gut.	קָטַח ²	קָטַח	יִקְטַח ⁸	יִקְטַח
פֿן	נָטַל	נָטַל	יִנְטַל	יִנְטַל
ע"ע	קָטַט	קָטַט	יִקְטַט	יִקְטַט
"	קִוְטַט ³	קִוְטַט	יִקְוְטַט	יִקְוְטַט
"	קִטְטַט ⁴	—	יִקְטְטַט	—
פֿו	יָטַל	יָטַל	יִיטַל	יִיטַל
ע"ו	קִיַּל ⁵	—	יִקִּיַּל	—
"	קִוְלַל ⁶	קִוְלַל	יִקְוְלַל	יִקְוְלַל
"	קִלְקַל ⁴	—	יִקְלְקַל	—
ל"א	קָטַא	קָטַא	יִקְטַא	יִקְטַא
ל"ה	קָטַה	קָטַה	יִקְטַה	יִקְטַה

3. THE HĪPH'ĪL AND HŌPH'ĀL PERFECTS AND IMPERFECTS.

	HĪph'īl Perf.	HŌph'āl Perf.	HĪph'īl Impf.	HŌph'āl Impf.
	[hāqtāl]	[hūqtāl]	[yāqtāl]	[yūqtāl]
Strong	הִקְטִיל	הִקְטִיל ¹¹ (ה')	יִקְטִיל	יִקְטִיל
פ gut.	הֵעָטִיל ¹⁰	הֵעָטִיל ¹²	יֵעָטִיל ¹³	יֵעָטִיל
ע gut.	הִקְאִיל	הִקְאִיל	יִקְאִיל	יִקְאִיל
ל gut.	הִקְטִיחַ	הִקְטִיחַ	יִקְטִיחַ	יִקְטִיחַ
פֿן	הִטִּיל	הִטִּיל	יִטִּיל	יִטִּיל
ע"ע	הִקְטַ	הִוְקַט	יִקְטַ	יִוְקַט
פֿו	הִוְטִיל	הִוְטִיל	יִוְטִיל	יִוְטִיל
פֿי	הִיטִיל	—	יִיטִיל	—
ע"ו	הִקִּיל	הִוְקִיל	יִקִּיל	יִוְקִיל
ל"א	הִקְטִיא	הִקְטִיא	יִקְטִיא	יִקְטִיא
ל"ה	הִקְטִיה	הִקְטִיה	יִקְטִיה	יִקְטִיה

¹ Forms with a under the second radical are quite frequent. ² In pause קָטַח
³ Povel. ⁴ Pilpel. ⁵ Rare. ⁶ Povel. ⁷ Also יִקְחַל. ⁸ In pause יִקְטַח. ⁹ Also יִקְחַל.
¹⁰ Also הֵיטִיל. ¹¹ There are a few forms like הִקְטִיל. ¹² Also הֵיטִיל. ¹³ Also יֵעָטִיל.

4. THE NĪPH'ĀL AND HĪTHPĀ'ĒL PERFECTS AND IMPERFECTS.

	Nīph'āl Perf.	Nīph'āl Impf.	Hīthpā. Perf.	Hīthpā. Impf.
	[nāqṭāl]	[yīqqāṭāl]	[hīthqāṭāl]	[yīthqāṭāl]
Strong	נִקְטַל	יִקְטַל	הִתְקַטַּל	יִתְקַטַּל
פ gut.	נִקְטַל ²	יִקְטַל	הִתְעַטַּל	יִתְעַטַּל
ע gut.	נִקְאֵל	יִקְאֵל	הִתְקַאֵל ³	יִתְקַאֵל
ל gut.	נִקְטַח	יִקְטַח	הִתְקַטַּח	יִתְקַטַּח
פ״ן	נִטַּל	יִנְטַל	הִתְנַטַּל	יִתְנַטַּל
ע״ע	נִקַּט	יִקַּט	הִתְקַטַּט	יִתְקַטַּט
ע״ע			הִתְקוּטַט	יִתְקוּטַט
פ״ו	נוֹטַל	יוֹטַל	הִתְנִטַּל	יִתְנִטַּל
ע״ו	נִקּוֹל	יִקּוֹל	הִתְקוּלַל	יִתְקוּלַל
ע״ו			הִתְקַלְקַל	יִתְקַלְקַל
ל״א	נִקְטֵא	יִקְטֵא	הִתְקַטֵּא	יִתְקַטֵּא
ל״ה	נִקְטָה	יִקְטָה	הִתְקַטָּה	יִתְקַטָּה

5. THE VARIOUS INFINITIVES CONSTRUCT.

	Qāl.	Nīph'āl.	Pī'el.	Hīph'il.	Hōph'āl.
	[q'ṭāl]	[hīqqāṭāl]	[qāṭāl]	[hāqṭāl]	[hūqṭāl]
Strong	קַטַּל ⁵	הִקְטַל	קַטַּל	הִקְטִיל	הִקְטַל
פ gut.	עַטַּל	הִעַטַּל	עַטַּל	הִעַטִּיל	הִעַטַּל
ע gut.	קֵאֵל	הִקְאֵל	קֵאֵל	הִקְאִיל קֵהֵל	הִקְאֵל
ל gut.	קַטַּח	הִקְטַח	קַטַּח	הִקְטִיחַ	הִקְטַח
פ״ן	נִטַּל טַלַּת	הִנְטַל	נִטַּל	הִטִּיל	—
ע״ע	קַט	הִקַּט	קוּטַט	הִקַּט	—
פ״ו	נוֹטַל טַלַּת	הִנוֹטַל	נוֹטַל	הִנוֹטִיל	הִנוֹטַל
פ״י	נוֹטַל	—	—	הִנוֹטִיל	—
ע״ו	קוֹל	הִקּוֹל	קוּלַל	הִקִּיל	—
ע״י	קִיל	—	—	—	—
ל״א	קַטֵּא	הִקְטֵא	קַטֵּא	הִקְטִיא	הִקְטֵא
ל״ה	קַטוֹת	הִקְטוֹת	קַטוֹת	הִקְטוֹת	הִקְטוֹת

1 Rarely יִקְטַל.

2 Also נִקְטַל.

3 Also הִתְקַטַּח.

4 Also יִתְקַטַּח.

5 Rarely קַטַּל.

XII. Nouns.

105. THE INFLECTION OF NOUNS.

1. אָמַר *Saying*, from אָמַר; דָּבָר *Word*, from דָּבַר; מוֹת *Death*, from מוּת.
2. חֵיתוֹ-אֶרֶץ (1:24); מַלְכֵי-צָרָק (14:18); אֶרֶץ (20:1); צָפְנָה (13:14).
3. חָה (1:24); רְאִישִׁית (1:1); יָמִים-יָם (1:22); אֶת־אוֹת (1:14); עֵינַיִם (3:6).
4. רְקִיעַ-רְקִיעַ (1:14); דִּגְתַּת-דָּגָה (1:26); פְּנֵי-פָנִים (1:2).
5. יָדוֹ-יָד (3:22); עֵינֵיכֶם-עֵין (3:5); אִישׁךָ-אִישׁ (3:16).

The inflection of nouns includes,

1. The formation of the noun-stems from the root (§§ 106.—118.), or from other nouns (§ 119.);
2. The formation of cases (§ 121.),—a means of inflection almost lost in Hebrew;
3. The addition of affixes for gender and number (§§ 122, 125.);
4. The changes of stem and termination in the formation of the construct state (§§ 123, 125.);
5. The addition of pronominal suffixes (§§ 124, 125.).

106. NOUNS WITH ONE, ORIGINALLY SHORT, FORMATIVE VOWEL.

1. a. [קָטַל for qātl]; אֶרֶץ *Earth*; עֶרֶב *Evening*; אֶבֶן *Stone*; שְׂרִיץ *Swarm*.
- b. [קָטַל for qātl]; עֵשֶׂב *Herb*; סֵפֶר *Book*; עֵזֶר *Help*; עֵדֶן *Eden*.
- c. [קָטַל for qātl]; בֹּקֶר *Morning*; חֹשֶׁךְ *Darkness*; אָמַר *Saying*.
2. a. זֶרַע *Seed*; נֶצַח *Perpetuity*; אֶרַח *Path*; נָעַר *Youth*; תַּחַת *Under*.
- b. אָף (= אַנְף) (cf. אָפִי = אַנְפִי) *Nose*; עֵז (= עֵזֶן) *Goat*.
- c. אִם (= אִמָּם) *Mother*; חֹק (= חֹקֶק) *Statute*; יָם (= יָמָם) *Sea*.

- d. מוֹת *Death*; תּוֹךְ *Midst*; יוֹם (= יוֹם) *Day*; בַּיִת *House*; לַיְלָה *Night*; סוֹף (= סוֹף) *End*; שׁוֹר (= שׁוֹר) *Ox*; דִּין (= דִּין) *Judgment*; רוּחַ (= רוּחַ) *Spirit*.
- e. פְּרִי *Fruit*; תְּהוֹ *Desolation*; בָּהוּ *Waste*; בָּכָה *Weeping*.
3. דְּבִשׁ *Honey*; מְעַט *A little*; בֹּאֵשׁ *Stench*; בְּאֵר *Well*.
4. a. מַלְכָּה *Queen*; נַעֲרָה *Maiden*; חַיָּה *Life*; שְׁלוֹחַ *Rest*.
- b. סְתָרָה *Covert*; שִׂמְחָה *Gladness*; אִמְרָה *Saying*; מִנְחָה *Gift*.
- c. אֲכָלָה *Food*; חֲכָמָה *Wisdom*; חֻקָּה (= חֻקָּה) *Statute*.

1. These nouns, called *Segholates*, had, originally, one short vowel (ă, ĩ or ü), which, generally, stood with the first radical. A helping-vowel was then inserted under the second radical (§ 37. 2), and the formative vowel, now standing in an open tone-syllable, was heightened: ä to é; ĩ to ē; ü to ō.

2. When the root contains one or more weak radicals, certain changes occur:—

a. In 'ע or 'ל guttural stems, ä is the helping-vowel, instead of ě; and, in 'ע guttural *a*-class stems, the original formative *a* stands unheightened.¹

b. In 'ע stems, נ is assimilated, represented in the following consonant by Dāghēš-forte, and then rejected from this consonant whenever it is not followed by a vowel.

c. In 'ע'ע stems, the second and third radicals are contracted; but the doubling shows itself only when a vowel-addition is made.

d. In 'ע' and 'ע' stems, ו and י are sometimes preserved in the absolute state; but, in many nouns, they suffer contraction with the preceding vowel.

e. In 'ל' stems occur formations ending in 'ֹ, ו and הֹ.

3. In a small number of nouns, the formative vowel stands under the second radical, instead of under the first; in these, ä suffers no change; but ĩ and ü, under the tone, become ē and ō; no helping-vowel is needed.

4. Many feminine nouns are formed from Segholate stems; the feminine ending being added to the primary form (קַטְלָה, קַטְלָה, קַטְלָה); but an original ü is generally deflected to ø.

¹ Cf., however, לֶחֶם *bread*, רֶחֶם *womb*.

Note 1.—The Qāl Infinitive const. (קָטַל¹ = q'ṭūl = qūtl) is really a Segholate; while the Inf. const. of verbs פָּ"ן and פָּ"ו (טָלַת = טֹלַת), as well as such Infinitive forms as יִרְאֶה and רָעָה, are Segholate formations.

Note 2.—Segholates, “standing at the first remove from the root, express, as nearly as possible, its simple idea, either abstractly, or as it is realized in some person or object which may be regarded as its embodiment or representative.”²

107. NOUNS WITH TWO, ORIGINALLY SHORT, FORMATIVE VOWELS.

1. a. [קָטַל for qāṭāl]; אָדָם *Man*; חָכָם *Wise*; דָּבָר *Word*; יֵשֶׁר *Upright*; בָּשָׂר *Flesh*; גַּמֵּל *Camel*; דָּגָן *Corn*; חָמָס *Violence*.
 קָם (= qāwām) *Rising*; רָם (= rāwām) *High*.
 שָׂדֵה (= sādhāy) *Field*; יָפָה *Beautiful*; הָרָה *Pregnant*; יָד (for יָדָה) *Hand*; דָּם (for דָּמָה) *Blood*.
 - b. [קָטַל for qāṭāl]; זָקֵן *Old man*; כָּבֵד *Heavy*; אָמֵן *Truly*; מָגֵן *Shield*; עָקֵב *Heel*; עָיָף *Weary*; דָּשֵׁן *Fat*; חָסֵר *Deficient*; מֵת (= māwīth) *Dead*; גַּר (= gāwīr) *Stranger*.
 - c. [קָטַל for qāṭāl]; עָגֹל *Round*; עָמֵק *Deep*; נֶקֶד *Spotted*; עָרֹם *Naked*; קָטָן (cf. קֹטְנִים) *Small*; אָדָם *Red*.
 - d. [קָטַל for qāṭāl]; לֵב *Heart*; צִלְע *Rib*; חֶמֶר *Bitumen*.
2. [קָטַלָּה]; צְדָקָה *Righteousness*; אֲדָמָה *Ground*; עֲגָלָה *Chariot*;
 [קָטַלָּה]; בְּהֵמָה *Cattle*; [קָטַלָּה]; אֲחֻזָּה *Possession*.

A second class includes nouns which are formed by the employment of two, originally short, vowels, ā—ā, ā—ī, ā—ū, ī—ā. These nouns are, for the most part, adjectives or participles:—

1. a. Original ā—ā, in strong stems, are heightened to ā—ā; in יָע stems, they contract and give â;³ in לָה stems, the second ā is heightened, after the loss of ך or ם, to é; in a few cases of לָה stems, the final הֶ has been lost.
- b. Original ā—ī, in strong stems, are heightened to ā—ē; in יָע stems, they contract and give ê.

¹ Cf. קָטַל, the form before suffixes.

² Green's Hebrew Grammar, p. 208.

³ This is the participial form of יָע verbs in Qal.

c. Original \check{a} — \check{u} are heightened to \bar{a} — \bar{o} ; the latter (\bar{o}), however, goes back to \check{u} before additions for gender and number, a Dāghēš-forfe being inserted in the final consonant.

d. Original \check{y} — $\check{ä}$ are heightened to \bar{e} — $\bar{ä}$.

2. The feminines of these stems are made by the addition of הַֿ; this addition requiring a change of tone, the vowel of the first radical is vocalized (§ 36. 3. b).

108. NOUNS WITH ONE SHORT AND ONE LONG FORMATIVE VOWEL.

1. a. [קָטוּל = קָטַל for qätâl]; גָּדוּל *Great*; קָדוּשׁ *Holy*; כְּבוֹד *Honor*; שְׁלוֹם *Peace*; אֲרוֹן *Lord*; טָהוֹר *Pure*; מְתוּק *Sweet*.
 - b. [קָטִיל for qätîl]; אֶסִיר *Captive*; יְמִין *Right hand*; נָשִׂיא *Prince*; מְשִׁיחַ *Anointed*; נְבִיא *Prophet*; פְּקִיד *Overseer*; צָעִיר *Little*.
 - c. [קָטוּל for qätûl]; אָרוּר *Cursed*, and all Qäl pass. part's; עֲצוּם *Strong*; עָרוּם *Cunning*; שְׁבוּעַ *Week*; עֲבוּר *Grain*; שְׁבוּל *Bereaved*.
 - d. [קָטַל or קָטוּל for qîtâl]; כְּתָב *Writing*; קָרַב *War*; עֲבַד *Work*; אֱלֹהִים *God*; אָנוּשׁ *Man*; חֲמוֹר *Ass*; חֲלוֹם *Dream*; יָאֵר *River*.
 - e. [קָטִיל for qîtîl or qütîl]; בְּדִיל *Tin*; כְּסִיל *Fool*; נְצִיב *Column*; פְּסִיל *Idol*; חֲזִיר *Swine*.
 - f. [קָטוּל for qütâl or qütûl]; גְּבוּל *Limit*; לְבוּשׁ *Dress*; נְמוּל *Benefit*; עֲזוּז *Strength*; כְּרוּב *Cherub*; רְכוּשׁ *Property*.
2. גְּדוּלָּה *Great* (f.); נְבִיאָה *Prophetess*; אָרוּרָה *Cursed* (f.); בְּתוּלָּה *Virgin*; חֲגוּרָה *Girdle*; נְחִילָה *Flute*; אֲמוּנָה *Truth*.

A third class includes nouns which are formed by the employment of an originally short vowel in the penult, and an originally long vowel in the ultima. These nouns are, for the most part, abstract substantives, neuter adjectives, or passive participles:

1. a. Original \check{a} — \hat{a} become \bar{a} — \hat{o} , the first vowel being heightened to \bar{a} , the second, obscured to \hat{o} ; this formation is to be distinguished from that with \bar{o} , described in § 107. 1. c. Here belongs the Qäl Infinitive absolute.

b. Original \check{a} — \hat{i} become \bar{a} — \hat{i} ; here belong many nouns with a *passive*, and a few with an active signification.

c. Original \check{a} — \hat{u} become \bar{a} — \hat{u} ; here belong all Qäl passive participles.

d. Original $\text{Y}-\hat{\text{a}}$ become $\text{'}-\hat{\text{a}}$ or $\text{'}-\hat{\text{o}}$, the first vowel being volatilized, the second ($\hat{\text{a}}$) being sometimes retained, but more frequently obscured to $\hat{\text{o}}$.

e. Original $\text{Y}-\hat{\text{i}}$ or $\check{\text{u}}-\hat{\text{i}}$ become $\text{'}-\hat{\text{i}}$, the first vowel being volatilized.

f. Original $\text{Y}-\hat{\text{u}}$ or $\check{\text{u}}-\hat{\text{u}}$ become $\text{'}-\hat{\text{u}}$, the first vowel being volatilized.

2. The feminines of these stems are generally made by the addition of הַֿ, the vowel of the first radical becoming $\check{\text{S}}\text{'w}\hat{\text{a}}$.

109. NOUNS WITH ONE LONG AND ONE SHORT FORMATIVE VOWEL.

1. [קוֹטֵל for qâṭāl]; עוֹלָם *Eternity*; אוֹצָר *Treasury*; חוֹתֶם *Signet ring*; עֹשֶׂה (for 'ôsäy) *Making*; רֹמֵשׂת (for רומֵשׂת) *Creeping*.

2. [קוֹטֵל for qâṭāl]; אוֹיֵב *Enemy*; חוֹבֵל *Pilot*; כֹּהֵן *Priest*; יֵצֵא *Going forth*; רֹמֵשׂ *Creeping*; הֹלֵךְ *Walking*, etc.

3. [קוֹטֵל for qûṭāl]; עוֹנֵב *Flute, organ*; שׁוֹעֵל *Fox*.

Remark.—[קִיטוֹל for qîṭāl]; קִיטוֹר *Smoke*; שִׁיחוֹר *Nile*; קִימוֹשׂ *Nettle*.

A fourth class includes nouns with a naturally long vowel in the penultima, and an originally short vowel in the ultima.

1. Original $\hat{\text{a}}-\check{\text{a}}$ become $\hat{\text{o}}-\bar{\text{a}}$; here belong, besides many substantives, all ה' לִּי Qāl active participles, and also the Qāl act. part. fem. (in תִּֿ or תִּֿ) of strong forms. The vowels do not change before *af*-fixes of gender and number.

2. Original $\hat{\text{a}}-\text{Y}$ become $\hat{\text{o}}-\bar{\text{e}}$; here belong a few substantives, and all strong Qāl participles; also those feminines of the form קִטְלָה.

3. Original $\hat{\text{u}}-\check{\text{a}}$ become $\hat{\text{u}}-\bar{\text{a}}$.

Remark.—There are a few nouns with an originally long vowel in both penult and ultima; the former, however, is probably long in compensation for an omitted Dāghēš-forfe (§ 30. 2. c).

110. NOUNS WITH THE SECOND RADICAL REDUPLICATED.

1. [קִטְלָל for qâṭṭāl]; אֵיל *Hart*; יְשַׁבֵּת *Sabbath*; סִבְלָל *Burden*; יְבִשָּׁה, יְבִשָּׁת *Dry land*; חֲטָאָה *Sin*; אֲדַרְתָּ *Magnificence*.

Remark.—גִּנְבָּה *Thief*; טְבַח *Cook*; חֲרָשׁ *Artificer*; קִנְיָה *Jealous*.

2. [קִטְלָל for qîṭṭāl]; כֶּכֶר *Talent*; אִוֵּלָה *Folly*; אִוֵּרָה *Blindness*.

3. [קָטַל for qättâl]; מִקֵּל *Shoot, rod*; קִדֵּשׁ *To consecrate*.
4. [קָטַל for qättâl]; אֵלֵם *Dumb*; עֵוֶר *Blind*; חֵרֵשׁ *Deaf*; עֵקֵשׁ *Perverse*; פִּקַּח *Clear-sighted*; כִּסֵּא *Throne*; חֵבֶל *Mast*.
5. a. [קָטַל = qättâl]; see examples under 1. R. above.
 b. [קָטַל = qättâl from qättâl]; אֶכָר *Husbandman*; 1. R. above.
 c. [קָטוּל = qättôl]; גִּבּוֹר *Hero*; שִׁכּוֹר *Drunkard*; צִפּוֹר *Sparrow*.
6. [קָטַל]; אֲדִיר *Great*; אֲמִיץ *Strong*; צַדִּיק *Righteous*; אֲסִיר *Fettered*.
7. [קָטוּל]; עֲמוּד *Pillar*; שִׁכּוֹל *Childless*; חַנוּן *Merciful*.
8. [קָטוּל]; לְמוּד *Learner*; שִׁקּוּץ *Abomination*; נַחֲמִים *Consolation*.

A fifth class includes nouns whose second radical is reduplicated. This doubling intensifies the root-idea, giving it greater force or greater firmness:—

1. Formations like qättâl are frequent, but with no special significance.

Remark.—It is a question whether nouns of this form indicative of occupation have *ā* or *â* (see 5. *a* below); the corresponding Arabic have *â*, yet some of these shorten the vowel to *ä* in the construct state.

2. Formations like qättâl are few; the feminines are generally abstract nouns.

3. Formations like qättâl are rare, except as P'el Infinitives construct.

4. Formations like qättâl are, mostly, adjectives designating deformities and faults, physical or moral.

5. *a*. Formations like qättâl are, properly, nouns indicative of occupation; but see 1. R. above.

b. The form qättâl is the same as qättâl with the penultimate *ä* attenuated to *ï*.

c. The form qättôl is the same as qättâl with *â* obscured to *ô*.

6. Formations like qättâl are adjectives expressing a personal quality.

7. Formations like qättâl are descriptive epithets of persons or things.

8. Formations like qättâl are, for the most part, abstracts, and are often used in the plural.

111. NOUNS WITH THE THIRD RADICAL REDUPLICATED.

1. שְׁאֲנַן *Tranquil*; רֵעֵנָן *Green*; נְאוּהָ (= נְאוּי) *Comely*; אֲמַלֵּל *Faint*;
שִׁפְרוֹר *Splendor*; חֲכָלִיל *Dark*; נְהַלֵּל *Pasture*; נְאֻפוּיִם *Adulteries*.
2. פְּתַלְתַּל *Full of twists*; הִפְכַּכְךָ *Full of turns*; אֲדַמְדַּם *Reddish*;
שְׁחַרְחַר *Blackish*; אֲסַפְסֹף *Rabble*; עֲקַלְקַל *Crooked*.
3. גִּלְגַּל *Wheel*; חֲתַחַת *Frightful*; כּוֹכַב (כְּבֻכְבֵּב) *Star*; כְּרֻכֻד *Ruby*;
קִרְקַד *Crown*; גִּלְגֵּלַת *Skull*; בְּקֻבּוּק *Flask*.

A sixth class, closely related to the fifth class, includes :—

1. Noun-formations with the third radical reduplicated, the signification being, in general, the same as when the second radical is doubled.
2. A few words in which the second and third radicals are reduplicated, the signification being that of intensity, or repetition; in the case of adjectives of color, there is a diminutive force.
3. A few ע"ע and ע"י stems, in which the contracted biliteral stem is reduplicated.

112. NOUNS WITH א, ה, AND י PREFIXED.

1. אֶצְבַּע *Finger*; אֶגְרוֹף *Fist*; אֶתָּנָן *Lasting*; אֶכָּזֵר *Violent*.
2. הַשְּׁבֵם *To rise early*; הַבְּדִיל *To divide*; הַאִיר *To shine*; הַצֵּלָה *Deliverance*;
הַנִּפָּה *Waving*; הַנְּחָה *Grant of rest*; הַכָּרָה *Aspect*.
3. יֶצְהָר *Oil*; יֶלְקוּט *Pouch*; יֶקוּם *Being*; יֶרִיב *Adversary*; cf. the proper names יֶצְחָק, יֶפְתָּח.

A seventh class includes nouns formed by prefixing א, ה, or י :—

1. A few nouns are formed by means of a prosthetic א; this א is merely euphonic and has no significance.
2. A larger number are formed by means of a prefixed ה; here may be included Hiph'il Inf's abs., and Inf's const., besides many verbal nouns formed after the analogy of the Hiph'il.
3. Nouns with a prefixed י occur rarely as appellatives; but frequently as proper names.

113. NOUNS WITH מ PREFIXED.

1. [מִקְטָל for מִקְטֹל]; מֵאֵל *Food*; מַמְלָכָה *Kingdom*; מֵאֲבָלָת *Knife*; מֵתָן (= מִנְתָן) *Gift*; מוֹצֵא (= מוֹצֵא) *Exit*; מִסְךָ (= מִסְכָּךְ) *Cover*; מֵרָאָה (= מֵרָאִי) *Appearance*.
2. [מִקְטָל for מִקְטֹל]; מִשְׁכָּן *Dwelling-place*; מִדְבָּר *Desert*; מִשְׁפָּט *Judgment*; מִלְחָמָה *War*; מִשְׁמֶרֶת *Watch*; מִסָּב (= מִסְבָּב) *Circle*; מִקְנֵה (= מִקְנֵי) *Property*.
3. [מִקְטָל for מִקְטֹל]; מִרְבֵּק *Stall*; מִפְתָּח *Key*; מִזְלָג *Flesh-hook*; מִרְחָשָׁה *Plough*; מִגִּפָּה *Smiting*; מִגָּן (= מִגְנָן) *Shield*; מוֹקֵשׁ (= מוֹקֵשׁ) *Snare*.
4. [מִקְטָל for מִקְטֹל]; מִזְבֵּחַ *Altar*; מִסָּב (= מִסְבָּב) *Divan*.
5. [מִקְטָל for מִקְטֹל]; מֵאֲבָלָת *Fuel*; מִסְכָּה (= ע"ע) *Covering*.
6. [מִקְטָל for מִקְטֹל]; מַחְסוֹר *Want*; מִלְקוֹחַ *Booty*; מְקוֹם *Place*; מִזְמוֹר *Song*; מִכְשׁוֹל *Stumbling-block*.
7. [מִקְטִיל, מִקְטִיל]; מִבְדִּיל *Dividing*; מִמְטִיר *Raining*; מְקִים (= מְקוֹם) *Establishing*.
8. [מִקְטָל]; מִלְבוּשׁ *Garment*; מִנְעוּל *Bolt*; מֵאֲבוּס *Granary*.

An eighth class includes Nouns formed by prefixing מ, the same element which is used in the formation of participles. So far as concerns the vowels employed the following combinations may be noted:—

1. ä—ā, the latter of which is heightened from ä. Feminines in הֶ־ and תֶ־ occur. In פִּי stems, נ is assimilated; in פִּי stems, aw becomes ô; in ע"ע stems, the usual contraction takes place, and the vowel of the preformative is heightened; in ל"ה forms, the second ä is heightened to é.

2. ẏ—ā, the former of which is attenuated, the latter heightened from an original ä; the usual vowel-changes take place in weak stems.

3. ä—ē, the latter of which is heightened from ẏ; the usual vowel-changes take place in weak stems.

4. ẏ—ē, the ẏ of which is the attenuation of ä (cf. 3.).

5. ä—ō, the ō of which is heightened from an original ũ.

6. ä—ô, ẏ—ô, of which ô is obscured from â, while ẏ is attenuated from ä.

7. $\text{ä-i, } \text{ÿ-i}$, used only in the formation of Hîph'il participles (m.); the latter (ÿ-i) being used in ע"ו verbs.

8. ä-u , not used to any great extent.

114. THE SIGNIFICATION OF NOUNS WITH מ PREFIXED.

1. מִשְׁחִית *Destroyer*; מִשְׁכִּיל *A didactic poem (= instructor)*; מְעַרֵּץ *He who inspires terror*; מִפֵּל *What falls off, chaff*; מְכַסֶּה *Covering*.
2. מֵאֵל *Food*; מִלְּקוּחַ *Booty*; מִתָּן *Gift*; מִזְמוֹר *Psalms*; מִצָּעַר *That which is small*; מִרְחֵק *That which is remote*.
3. מֵאֲכָלֶת *Knife*; מִפֶּתַח *Key*; מִגֵּן *Shield*; מִלְּמַד *Goad*.
4. מִשְׁכָּן *Dwelling-place*; מִדְּבָר *Desert*; מִזְבֵּחַ *Altar*; מִקוֹם *Place*.
5. מִגְּפָה *Smiting*; מִדְּרוֹה *Sickness*; מִיֶּשֶׁר *Straightness*; מִלְחָמָה *War*.

The letter מ is from מִי (*who*) or מָה (*what*), and is used in the formation of nouns,

1. To denote the *subject* of an action; cf. its use denoting agency in P'el, Hîph'il and Hîthpāl Participles.
2. To denote the *object* of an action, or the *subject* of a quality; cf. its use in Pū'al and Hōph'al Participles.
3. The *instrument* by which an action is performed.
4. The *place* (or *time*) in which an action is performed.
5. The *action* or *quality* which is contained in the root.

115. NOUNS FORMED BY PREFIXING ת.

1. תְּקַטֵּל for [תְּקַטֵּל]; תַּחֲמָם (?); תּוֹשָׁב *Tenant*; תּוֹכַחַת *Reproof*; תֵּימָן *South*; תּוֹדָה *Thanks*; תּוֹרָה *Law*.
2. [תְּקַטֵּל for תְּקַטֵּל]; תְּרָדָר *Elm*; תְּפָאֲרָה *Glory*; תְּקוּוֹה *Hope*.
3. [תְּקַטֵּל for תְּקַטֵּל]; תְּשַׁבֵּץ *Checkered cloth*; תְּרַדְּמָה *Deep sleep*; תְּהַלָּה *Praise*; תְּפִלָּה *Prayer*.
4. [תְּקַטֵּל]; תְּלָמִיד *Disciple*; תְּכַרְיֵךְ *Cloak*; תְּכַלִּית *Completeness*.
5. [תְּקַטֵּל]; תְּמָרוֹר *Bitterness*; תְּנַחוּם *Consolation*; תְּבוֹן *Understanding*.

Remark.—תְּרַדְּמָה *Deep sleep*; תְּשׁוּעָה *Deliverance*; תְּפָאֲרָה *Glory*.

A ninth class of nouns includes those with the prefix ת. This prefix is the same as that used in the Impf. 3 fem. It is used in a neuter sense, and is employed in the formation of abstract nouns, though rarely of concrete nouns. The cases cited above exhibit the various forms assumed by nouns of this class, as well as the vowel-changes which take place in formations from weak stems.

Remark.—Nouns with ת prefixed have also, in the majority of instances, the feminine ending הַ־.

116. NOUNS FORMED BY MEANS OF AFFIXES.

1. a. בַּרְמֶלֶט *Garden*; בַּרְזֶל *Iron*; גְּבֵעַל *Cup of a flower*; קָרְסֶל *Ankle*.
 b. סֶלֶם *Ladder*; אוֹלָם *Porch*; חֲרֻטִּים *Sacred scribe*; פְּרִים *Ransom*.
2. a. אַחֲרוֹן *Last*; רֵאשִׁון *First*; אֲבִיוֹן *Poor*; עֲלִיוֹן *Most high*.
 b. קַנְיָן *Gain*; שִׁלְחָן *Table*; קִרְבָּן *Offering*; אֲבָדָן *Destruction*.
 c. פְּתָרוֹן *Interpretation*; בְּשָׂרוֹן *Success*; עֵוְרוֹן *Blindness*; בְּטָחוֹן *Confidence*; זְכוֹרָן *Memorial*; עֲצָבוֹן *Pain*; גְּאוֹן *Majesty*; הֶמוֹן *Noise*.
 d. מְגִדּוֹן, מְגִדּוֹ מִגְדּוֹ *Megiddo*; שְׁלֹמֹה, LXX. Σολωμών, *Solomon*.

A tenth class of nouns includes those with affixes, ל, מ and נ:

1. Nouns formed by the addition of ל and מ are few, and have no special significance.
2. Nouns formed by the addition of נ are numerous, including
 - a. Adjectives formed either from a noun-stem (cf. § 119. 3), or from a root.
 - b. Abstract substantives ending in ān.
 - c. Abstract substantives ending in ôñ, obscured from ân.
 - d. Proper names, in which the נ is often lost.

117. NOUNS HAVING FOUR OR FIVE RADICALS.

1. עֲקָרֵב *Scorpion*; גֹּזֵר *Treasurer*; חֲרִמִּישׁ *Sickle*; חֲנַמֶּל *Frost*; חֲלָמִישׁ *Flint*; פְּלִגְשׁ *Concubine*; עֲטָלָה *Bat*.
2. אֲרָמָן *Purple*; שֵׁעֶטְגִּו *A kind of cloth*; אַחֲשִׁתָּרָן *Mule*.

1. Nouns with four radicals are comparatively few; they have no special classification or signification.

2. Nouns with five or more radicals are still fewer, and, for the most part, of foreign origin.

118. COMPOUND NOUNS.

1. צִלְמוֹת (?) *Shadow of death*; מְאוֹמָה *Anything*; בְּלִיעֵל *Worthlessness*.
2. מְלִכֵי-צֶדֶק *King of righteousness*; יִשְׁמַעֵאל *God hears*.

1. Compound words, as common nouns, are few and doubtful.
2. Compound words, as proper names, are very numerous.

119. NOUNS FORMED FROM OTHER NOUNS.

1. שַׁעַר *Porter* (cf. שַׁעַר *Gate*); כַּרֶם *Vine-dresser* (cf. כַּרֶם *Vineyard*).
2. מַעְיָן *Place of the fountain* (cf. עַיִן *Fountain*); מְרִגְלוֹת *Place of feet* (cf. רֶגֶל *Foot*).
3. אַחֲרוֹן *Last* (cf. אַחֲרֵי *After*); עֵרְוֹן *Blindness* (cf. עֵרֵב *Blind*).
 לְוִיתָן *Coiled, serpent* (cf. לְוִיָּה *Wreath*); נְחֹשֶׁתַן *Brazen* (cf. נְחֹשֶׁת *Bronze*); אֵישׁוֹן *Apple of the eye* (cf. אֵישׁ); יִשְׁרוּן *Upright* (from יִשׁוּר).
4. a. שְׁלִישִׁי *Third* (cf. שְׁלֹשׁ); שִׁשִּׁי *Sixth* (cf. שֵׁשׁ).
 b. מוֹאבִי *Moabite*; אֲרָמִי *Aramaean*; גֵּרְשֹׁנִי *Gershonite*.
 צְפוֹנִי *Northerner*; נְכָרִי *Foreigner*; פְּרָזִי *Villager*.
5. רֵאשִׁית *Beginning*; מְלְכוּת *Kingdom*; אֶלְמָנוּת *Widowhood*.

Nouns formed from other nouns, and not directly from the root, are termed denominatives. The most common formations are:—

1. Nouns with the form of the Qāl active Participle, indicating *agency*.
2. Nouns with the prefix מְ, indicating the *place* where a thing is found.
3. Adjectives and nouns formed by the affix וֶן or וֶן־ (seldom וֶן).
4. Adjectives formed by the affix יֶ־; these are,
 - a. Ordinals formed from cardinals;
 - b. Gentilics and patronymies; and a few others.
5. Nouns formed by the affixes יֶת־ and וֶת, designating abstract ideas.

120. THE FORMATION OF NOUN-STEMS.

From §§ 105.—119. it has been seen that noun-stems are formed,

1. *Directly from the root:*—

a. By means of *vowels* given to the root; as in the case of

- (1) nouns with one, originally short, vowel (§ 106.);
- (2) nouns with two (originally) short vowels (§ 107.);
- (3) nouns with one (originally) short and one long vowel (§ 108.);
- (4) nouns with one long and one (originally) short vowel (§ 109);

b. By a reduplication of one or more of the consonants of the root;

as in the case of

- (1) nouns with the second radical doubled (§ 110.);
- (2) nouns with the third, or the second and third, or with the contracted stem, doubled (§ 111.);

c. By prefixing vowels and consonants to the root; as in the case of

- (1) nouns with א, ה or ' prefixed (§ 112.);
- (2) nouns with מ prefixed (§§ 113, 114.);
- (3) nouns with ת prefixed (§ 115.);

d. By affixing vowels and consonants to the root; as in the case of

- (1) nouns with ל, מ or נ affixed, with a vowel (§ 116.);
- (2) nouns with four or five radicals (§ 117.);
- (3) nouns compounded of two distinct words (§ 118.).

2. *From other nouns* (and called denominatives), by the various means indicated above (§ 119.).

Remark.—It is important to keep in mind two things:—(1) that the original stem-form of nouns ended in *a*, the stem-form and the accusative-form (§ 121. 3) being identical (cf. the verb-stem and the Perfect-stem, which also are alike); (2) that in Hebrew a short vowel, when final, was always lost; and consequently the noun-stem appears in its full form only when this stem-ending is protected by suffixes (cf. § 127. below).

121. THE FORMATION OF CASES.

1. a. מַעֲיָנוּ מִים²; בָּנוּ צֶפֶר¹; בָּנוּ כְּעֹר; חֵיתוֹ-אֶרֶץ (1:24);

b. Cf. פָּנוּאֵל in פָּנוּאֵל שְׁמוֹ⁴; מְתוּשָׁאֵל in מְתוּ מְתוּ (4:18); (32:32).

2. a. מְלֹאֲתֵי מִשְׁפָּט⁵; בָּנֵי אֶתְנֹו (49:11); גִּנְבֹתֵי לֵילָה (31:39);

b. אַחִימֶלֶךְ; פְּנִיאֵל⁷; חֲנִיאֵל⁶; גְּבִיאֵל (14:18); מְלִכֵי-צָרְק.⁸

¹ Num. 24:3, 15.

² Num. 23:18.

³ Ps. 114:8.

⁴ 1 Sam. 1:20.

⁵ Isa. 1:21.

⁶ Dan. 8:16.

⁷ Num. 34:23.

⁸ 1 Sam. 21:2.

- c. אָבִיו (2:24); אָחִיו (4:9); פִּיהַּ (4:11); זֹלָתִי;¹ בְּלֹתִי (3:11); מִנִּי²
 (= מִן).
- d. לְמִנְהוּ (1:12); עֲצָבָנִי (3:16); בְּצִלְמִנִּי (1:26); כְּדַמּוֹתָנִי (1:26).
3. a. אָחִיו (13:14); יָמָה (13:14); אֶרֶץ הַנֶּגֶב (20:1); הָאֱהָלָה (18:6).
 b. קוֹלִי (1:11) for לְמִנְהוּ; אִישָׁה (3:6) for אִישָׁה;³
 c. קָלָהּ (3:10); גַּחְנֶהּ (3:14); זֶרְעָהּ (3:15); אֶכְלָכֶם (3:5); כַּעֲבוּרֶהּ;
 d. חֲנָם (29:15); שְׁלֵשִׁים (31:2) for šlšām. [(3:17).
⁴ יוֹמָם.

There were originally in Hebrew, as in Assyrian and Arabic, three cases. Only relics of these remain in Hebrew:—

1. The *nominative* was formed by the addition of *u* (from *ua*) to the stem; but this has been entirely lost, except

a. In a few archaic construct forms, in which it appears as *ô* (perhaps a contraction of the stem-ending *a* and the case-sign *u*);

b. In the first part of a few proper names; as in the examples cited above, מָתוּ = *man of*; שְׁמוּ = *name of*; פָּנּוּ = *face of*.

2. The *genitive* was formed by the addition of *i* (from *ya*), which took the place of the stem-ending (*a*). It is seen

a. In the archaic ending *î* of the construct state, which is quite frequent in poetry.

b. In the *î* which occurs in a few proper names.

c. In the *î* which appears in the nouns אָב, אָח, and פֶּה in the construct state and before suffixes; likewise in the *î* with which certain particles close.

d. In the *ē* (heightened from *ĭ*) which stands before the suffixes הַ, וְ, and sometimes הוּ.

3. The *accusative* had the ending *a* and was the same as the noun-stem, just as the Qāl Perf. 3 m. sg. (§ 58. N. 5) was the same as the verb-stem. This, likewise, has almost disappeared, but is seen

a. In the so-called Hē *directive* (הַ־), which

(1) is used to denote *direction* or *motion*; but

(2) is often used in a weaker sense to designate the place *where*, and

(3) in many cases seems to have entirely lost its original force.

b. In the *ā* which stands before the suffixes הוּ (הוּ = *ô*), הַ (הַ = *hā*), ׀, and ׀.

¹ Deut. 1:36.

² Judg. 5:14.

³ Ruth 1:9.

⁴ Ex. 13:21.

c. In the ׀ (volatilized from ä) which stands before the suffixes ך, ם and ן, which, under the tone, is restored to ä, and heightened to é (§ 38. 1. N.).

d. In the syllables ām and ôm (the latter by the obscuring of ā), which are found in certain adverbs.

Note 1.—It will, therefore, be seen that the vowel which stands between the noun and its suffix is not a connecting-vowel, but the case-ending.

Note 2.—A clear idea of the Semitic case-endings may be gained from the declension of an Assyrian and an Arabic noun:

	<i>Assyrian.</i>		<i>Arabic.</i>	
	<i>tribute.</i>	<i>country.</i>	<i>the book.</i>	<i>a book.</i>
Nom.	madattu	mātu	al-kitābu	kitābun
Gen.	madatti	māti	al-kitābi	kitābin
Acc.	madatta	māta	al-kitāba	kitāban

122. AFFIXES FOR GENDER AND NUMBER.

1. אור (1:3); טוב (1:4); יום (1:5); פֶּקֶד (1:5); רָקִיעַ (1:6).
2. a. חִיתוֹ (1:24); גִּנְבָתִי (31:39); אִמְרָתִי (4:23); אִשְׁתּוֹ (2:24); מִנְחָתוֹ (4:5).
חֵית (חִיָּה) (1:25); דְּגַת (דָּגָה) (1:26); נְשָׁמַת (נִשְׁמָה) (2:7).
- b. רֵאשִׁית (1:1); דְּמוֹת (1:26); מִרְחַפֶּת (1:2); רִמְשֵׁת (1:21).
קַחַת (מִתְהַפֶּכֶת) (3:24); מְמַשְׁלֵת (1:16); לְדַת (4:2); דְּעַת (2:9); קַחַת (4:11).
- c. יִבְשָׁה (1:9); בְּהֶמָּה (1:24); חֵיהַּ (1:24); אֲדָמָה (2:5); אִשָּׁה (3:4).
3. אֶתֶת (1:14); מְאֹרוֹת (1:14); חֲגֹרֶת (3:7); תּוֹלְדוֹת (2:4).
4. a. אֱלֹהִים (1:1); יָמִים (1:22); יָמִים (1:14); מְוַעֲרִים (1:14); שָׁנִים (1:14).
b. פְּנֵי (1:2); יָדַעַי (3:5); נָשִׁי (4:23); בְּנֵי (6:4); אֲנָשִׁי (6:4).
5. שָׁנִים, whence שָׁנִי (1:16); עֵינַיִם (3:6), but עֵינִי (3:7).

The Hebrew has two genders,—masculine and feminine; and three numbers,—singular, dual and plural.

1. The *masculine singular* has no particular indication, the case-ending, as well as the final stem-vowel, having been lost, except in a few instances (§ 121. 1—3).

2. The sign of the *feminine singular* is ן ,—with the stem-ending, ןְ ; with a helping-vowel (§ 37. 2. *b*), ןֹ , or ןֻ . This feminine sign has a three-fold treatment:—

a. It is retained, in accordance with its original use, whenever the noun of which it is a part is in close connection with what follows; as when it (the feminine-sign, ן) stands

- (1) before a case-ending (י , יְ , יֹ , יֻ , § 121. 1.—3);
- (2) before a pronominal suffix (§ 124.);
- (3) at the end of a noun in the construct state (§ 123. 4).

b. It is, in accordance with a later usage, attached to the stem (by means of a formative-vowel, or a helping-vowel, viz., וֹ , or with a guttural, ו), in the formation and inflection of many nouns, participles and infinitives.

c. It is changed to ןֿ , by apocopation of ן and heightening of the stem-ending א to אֵ . *This form is the more usual indication of the feminine gender.*

Note.—The original sign of the feminine was *ta*, which, with the stem-ending, made *ata*; but the final short vowel, as always in Hebrew, was lost (§ 36. 8. N.); there remained, therefore, *at* = ןְ .

3. The *feminine plural* is indicated by the ending ןֹת (*ôth for âth*), which is unchangeable.

Note.—This *ôth* (= *âth*), which includes the stem-ending *a*, is perhaps a repetition of *ta* the feminine *singular* ending: *a-tata* = *a-(t)a-ta* = *âta* = *ât* = *âth* = *ôth*.

4. The *masculine plural* is indicated by the endings,

- a.* ִים (*îm*) in the Absolute state (§ 123. 1).
- b.* ִיםֹ (*ê*) in the Construct state (§ 123. 2).

Note.—Many masculine nouns have plurals in *ôth*, and many feminine nouns have plurals in *îm*.

5. The *dual*, used chiefly of objects which go in pairs, is indicated by the endings,

- a.* ִיםֹ (*âyîm*) in the Absolute state.
- b.* ִיםֹ (*ê*) in the Construct state.

Note 1.—In the inflection of nouns in Hebrew, it will be seen that use was originally made of certain affixes: (1) *t* (orig. *ta*), for the feminine; (2) *u* (orig. *ua*), for the nominative; (3) *i* (orig. *ya*), for the genitive; (4) *a*, for the accusative. There was also a fifth affix, viz., *m* (orig. *ma*), which was equivalent to an *indefinite* article. This *m* has almost disappeared; it is found, however, (1) in a few old accusatives (§ 121. 3. *d*); (2) in the

absolute form of the plural-ending, *îm*; (3) in the absolute form of the dual-ending, *ăyîm*. (See Note 2, below.)

Note 2.—Just as (1) *û* (the plural sign of verbs), which is for an earlier *ûn* (ן) (§ 63. 6) = םן), is the nominative-ending *u* reduplicated, with the addition of the indefinite *m* (see above, N. 1); so (2) *îm* (plur. ending of nouns) is the genitive-ending *i* reduplicated, with the addition of the same *m*. On the other hand (3) *ê* (ײ) the ending of the construct plural and dual is for *a-y*, i. e., the stem-ending *a*, with the genitive-ending *i* or *y*, the indefinite *m* having never been employed in the construct state, which is made *definite* by what follows; while (4) *ăyîm* (ײַם), the dual-ending, consists of the stem-ending *a*, the genitive-affix *i* or *y*, and the indefinite affix *m*, with a helping-vowel.

Note 3.—The following analyses of forms will explain more clearly the foregoing remarks:—

	<i>Form in use.</i>	<i>Intermediate steps.</i>	<i>Original form.</i>
1. Nom. sg.	סוּם = <i>şûşu</i> = <i>şûş(a)u</i>		= <i>şûşa-wa</i>
2. Gen. sg.	סוּם = <i>şûşi</i> = <i>şûş(a)i</i>		= <i>şûşa-ya</i>
3. Acc. sg. (def.)	סוּסָה = <i>şûşā</i>		= <i>şûşa</i>
4. Acc. sg. (indef.)	סוּם = <i>şûşām</i> = <i>şûşă-m</i>		= <i>şûşa-ma</i>
5. Fem. sg. (1)	סוּסַת = <i>şûşăt(h)</i>		= <i>şûşa-ta</i>
6. Fem. sg. (2)	סוּסָה = <i>şûşā</i> = <i>şûşat</i>		= <i>şûşa-ta</i>
7. Fem. pl.	סוּסוֹת = <i>şûşăt(h)</i> = <i>şûşa(t)a-t</i>		= <i>şûşa-ta-ta</i>
8. Masc. pl. (indef.)	סוּסֵים = <i>şûşi-i-m</i> = <i>şûş(a)-i-i-ma</i>		= <i>şûşa-ya-ya-ma</i>
9. Dual	סוּסֵים = <i>şûşă-y(i)m</i> = <i>şûşa-y-y-m</i>		= <i>şûşa-ya-ya-ma</i>
10. Masc. pl. and Dual const.	סוּסֵי = <i>şûşă-y</i> = <i>şûşa-y-y</i>		= <i>şûşa-ya-ya</i> .

Note 4.—*מַיִם* (*waters*) and *שָׁמַיִם* (*heavens*) do not have the usual plural in *îm*, but take as their plural-ending, what was once a plural-ending, but is now used as the *dual*-ending: e. g., *שָׁמַיִם* = *şām(ay)-a-y-m*.

123. THE ABSOLUTE AND CONSTRUCT STATES.

1. אֱלֹהִים (1:1); הַשָּׁמַיִם (1:1); הָאָרֶץ (1:1); הָאוֹר (1:3); רִקְיעַ (1:6).
2. פְּנֵי תְהוֹם (1:2) *faces-of abyss*; רוּחַ אֱלֹהִים (1:2) (the) *spirit-of God*;
בְּרִקְיעַ הַשָּׁמַיִם (1:14) *in-(the)-expanse-of the heavens*.

Of two nouns closely related, the second, in Latin or Greek, is in the genitive. The same relation is indicated in Hebrew by pronouncing the

second noun in close connection with the first. The effort thus to unite the two words in pronunciation results invariably in a shortening of the *first* word, because the tone hastens on to the second.

1. A noun which is not thus dependent upon a following substantive or pronoun is said to be in the *absolute* state.

2. A noun which *is* thus dependent on a following substantive or pronoun is said to be in the *construct* state.

Note.—It is the *first* of two nouns, therefore, and not the *second*, which suffers change.

3. רָעָה (4:2), *cf.* רָעָה; מְקוֹה (1:10), *cf.* מְקוֹה; עֲלָה (3:7), *cf.* עֲלָה; חִי (42:15), *cf.* חִי; גֵּיָא,¹ *cf.* גֵּיָא.²

4. חֵית (1:25) *instead of* חֵיה; דִּגְת (1:26) *instead of* דִּגְה.

5. פְּנֵי (1:2), *cf.* פָּנִים; יָמֵי (3:17), *cf.* יָמִים; דָּמֵי (4:11), *cf.* דָּמִים; שְׁנֵי (1:16), *cf.* שְׁנַיִם; עֵינֵי (3:7), *cf.* עֵינַיִם.

R. *Abs.*, פָּרִי (1:11), *const.*, פְּרִי (1:29); *abs.*, צָבָא,³ *const.*, צָבָא;⁴ *abs.*, יָרָא (32:12), *const.*, יְרָא (22:12); *abs.*, מְלֶךְ (14:17), *const.*, מְלֶךְ (14:1); *abs.*, סִפָּר,⁵ *const.*, סִפְּרָא (5:1); *abs.*, נָעַר (37:2), *const.*, נָעָר.⁶

So far as concerns *endings* or *affixes*, the Construct state differs from the Absolute in the following particulars:—

3. Final ה־ (i. e., é heightened from an original *a*, after the apocopation of a final radical ') gives place to ה־ (i. e., ê = *ay*, the original *a* and the final radical ' having united).

Note.—Compare with this the fact that in ה־ל' verbs, the Imperfect ends in ה־ (é), but the Imperative in ה־ (ê) (§ 100. 1. *f*).

4. The original form of the feminine affix ת־, preserved by its close connection with what follows, appears instead of the later ת־.

5. The definite affix '־ (= *ay*) appears instead of the ordinary plural and dual endings ם־ and ם־.

Note.—The feminine plural affix ôth is the same in Absolute and Construct.

Remark.—Final vowels, other than those just mentioned, as well as final ā when followed by א, and Segholates (strong and guttural) do not suffer change in the Construct state.

¹ Josh. 15:8. ² Num. 21:20. ³ Num. 1:3. ⁴ Deut. 4:19. ⁵ 2 Kgs. 5:5. ⁶ 1 Sam. 2:13.

Note.—The Construct form may best be explained by understanding that it is really an unaccented word, the tone having passed on to the next word. Every such noun, it is true, has an accent, unless it is joined to the following word by *Māqqēph* (§ 17. 2); but this accent is usually a *Conjunctive* (§ 23. 2. *b*), and serves only to bind the words more closely together. Two words standing in the Construct relation may be said to have but *one* principal tone, which must rest upon the second part of the combination.

124. THE PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES.

[See Paradigms H. and N.]

TABULAR VIEW.

	Masc. sg.	Masc. plur.	Fem. sg.	Fem. plur.
Absolute	סוּם	סוּמִים	סוּמָה	סוּמוֹת
Construct	סוּם	סוּמִי	סוּמַת	סוּמוֹת
Sing. 1 c.	סוּמִי	סוּמִי	קוּסְתִי	קוּסוֹתִי
2 m.	קוּסְדֶּךָ	סוּמִיךָ	סוּסְתְּךָ	קוּסוֹתֶיךָ
2 f.	סוּמִיךָ	סוּמִיךָ	קוּסְתְּךָ	קוּסוֹתֶיךָ
3 m.	סוּמוֹ	סוּמִיו	קוּסְתּוֹ	קוּסוֹתָיו
3 f.	סוּמָהּ	סוּמִיהָ	קוּסְתָּהּ	קוּסוֹתֶיהָ
Plur. 1 c.	סוּסְנוֹ	סוּסְנוֹ	קוּסְתָּנוּ	קוּסוֹתֵינוּ
2 m.	קוּסְכֶם	קוּסְכֶם	קוּסְתְּכֶם	קוּסוֹתֵיכֶם
2 f.	קוּסְכֶן	קוּסְכֶן	קוּסְתְּכֶן	קוּסוֹתֵיכֶן
3 m.	סוּסָם	קוּסֵיהֶם	קוּסְתָּם	קוּסוֹתֵיהֶם
3 f.	סוּסָן	קוּסֵיהֶן	קוּסְתָּן	קוּסוֹתֵיהֶן

1. *a.* צֵאנוּ (4:4); יִדְּרֶהוּ (3:22) for יָדוּ; לְמִינֵהוּ (1:11) for לְמִינוּ; זָרְעָה (3:15); אִישָׁהּ (3:6) for אִשָּׁה; לְמִינֵהּ (1:24) for לְמִינָהּ; לִבְנֵי-קוֹלֵן;⁵ קוֹלֵן-יּוֹמִים;⁴ דְּרָכִים-אֲרָצִים;² קוֹלֵם-גְּהֹנֶה (3:10); זָרְעָה (3:15); גְּהֹנֶה (3:14); אֲכַלְכֶם (3:5).
- b.* צִלְמָנוּ (1:26); אִישָׁךְ (3:16); הַרְגֶךָ (3:16); שָׁרְהוּ (23:9); אַחִיו (4:8); אַחֶיךָ (4:9); אָבִיו (2:24); פִּיהָ (4:11).

¹ Num. 14:1. ² Deut. 4:38. ³ 1 Kgs. 2:4. ⁴ Jer. 15:9. ⁵ Ruth 1:9. ⁶ Ex. 35:26.

2. אִמְרָה *but* אִמְרָתִי (4:23); חֲבֵרָה *but* חֲבֵרָתִי (4:23); תְּשׁוּקָתוֹ (4:7).

The relation existing between a noun and its pronominal suffix is really the construct relation. Hence the form of the noun before suffixes is, in general, the form of the construct. In this section only the *endings* of the noun, as affected by the suffix, are treated.

1. Masculine nouns in the singular take,

a. The original stem-ending *a* (§ 121. 3. a),

(1) in the form of ā, before הוּ, הָ, וּ, וְ, and ׀, the suffixes of the 3d person ;

(2) in the form of ַ, before כֶּם, כֵּן, כִּי.

b. The original genitive-ending *i*, which displaces the stem-ending *a*,

(1) in the form of ē before הוּ (in ל"ה stems and a few poetical forms), הָ, נוּ ;

(2) in the form of î before all suffixes in the words אָב *father*, אָח *brother*, פֶּה *mouth*.

Remark 1.—Certain contractions take place, viz., הוּ׀ to הָ׀, הָ׀ to הָ׀ (â).

Remark 2.—The ַ before כֶּם, כֵּן, כִּי is restored to ä and heightened to é in pause (§ 38. 1. N.).

2. Feminine nouns in the singular preserve before suffixes the earlier form of the feminine affix, which, with the preceding stem-vowel, is תַּ ; but the ַ standing in an open syllable is heightened.

Note.—The feminine affix is followed by the same case- and stem-endings as those which occur with masculine nouns (see above, 1. a, b).

3. a. עֲצָמִי (2:23); דְּרָכִי;¹ דְּרָכֶיךָ;² פְּנֵיךָ;³ כַּנְּפֵיךָ.⁴

b. שְׂנֵיהֶם (2:25); עֵינֵיכֶם (3:5); חֲלָבֶהֱן (4:4); לְמִינֵיהֶם (1:21).

c. חֵיךָ (3:14); אֶפְיךָ (3:19); פְּנֵיךָ (4:6); פְּנֵיהָ.⁵

d. אֶפְיוֹ (2:7); דְּרָכֶיךָ;⁷ פְּנֵיךָ (4:5); כַּנְּפֵיךָ.⁸

4. צִלְעֹתַי (2:21); דְּרָתִי (6:9); אֶתְתִּי;⁹ אֶתְוֹתֵינוּ;¹⁰ בְּנֹתַי (31:26);

בְּנֹתֵינוּ (34:9); בְּנֹתֶיךָ;¹¹ בְּנֹתֶיהָ (19:12).

Remark.—אֶבֹתָם;¹² *and* אֶבֹתֵיהֶם;¹³ cf. also שְׂמוֹתָם (25:16); אֶתְתָם;¹⁴

דִּוְרוֹתָם (17:7).

¹ Isa. 58:2.

² Jer. 2:33.

³ 1 Sam. 25:35.

⁴ Jer. 2:34.

⁵ With = written defectively, instead of ׀.

⁶ 1 Sam. 1:18.

⁷ Deut. 10:12.

⁸ Deut. 32:11.

⁹ Ex. 7:3.

¹⁰ Ps. 74:9.

¹¹ Ezek. 16:20.

¹² Ex. 4:5.

¹³ 1 Chron. 4:38.

¹⁴ Ps. 74:4.

3. דָּבָר¹ but דְּבַר²; זָקֵן³ but זֶקֶן⁴; זָהָב⁵ but זֹהָב⁶
 יָקִיעַ⁷ but יָקִיעַ⁸; יָד⁹ but יָד¹⁰; דָּם¹¹ but דָּם¹²
 לֵבָב¹³ but לִבְבָבִים¹⁴; בָּשָׂר¹⁵ but בְּשָׂרָם¹⁶

R. 1. לִבְבָבִים¹⁴ = l'bhā-bh'khēm; דְּבַר¹⁷ = dī-bh'rê.

R. 2. לִבְבָבִים¹⁸ and בְּשָׂרָךְ¹⁹ but לִבְבָבִים¹⁴ and בְּשָׂרָם¹⁶

R. 3. בָּרָכָה (12:2) from בָּרַךְ; (1) בְּרָכוֹת²⁰ (2) בְּרָכוֹת (49:25), (3) בְּרֵכַת (28:4).

R. 4. כֹּהֵן²¹ but כְּהֵנִים²²; מִצָּא²³ but מִצָּאִי²⁴; שֵׁפֶט²⁵ but שְׂפָטִים²⁶

The noun-stem, if it contains changeable vowels (§ 7. 4), is subject to change,

- (1) when terminations of gender and number are added ;
- (2) when the noun stands in the construct relation with a following word ;
- (3) when pronominal suffixes are added.

The changes which take place are due to the shifting of the tone :—

1. Before affixes for gender and number (*absolute*), viz., הַ, וֹת, יִם, ם, and before the light (§ 51. 1. *b*) suffixes, *the tone is shifted one place*; in which case,

a. A penultimate tone-long \bar{a} or \bar{e} ²⁷ becomes tone-short, i. e., Š'wâ ;

b. An ultimate tone-long \bar{a} or \bar{e} is retained, since it stands now directly before the *tone*.

2. Before affixes for gender and number in the *construct*, viz., ךְּ, וֹת (also the sing. fem. תְּ), and before the grave suffixes when attached to plural nouns, *the tone is shifted two places*; in which case,

a. A penultimate tone-long (originally short) vowel is *shortened*, viz., \bar{e} to ĩ, and \bar{a} to ă, but ă is often attenuated to ĩ ;

b. An ultimate tone-long (originally short) vowel becomes tone-short, i. e., Š'wâ.

3. In the case of the construct singular, and before the grave suffixes (ם, ךְּ) when attached to singular nouns, *the tone is shifted one place*; in which case,

a. A penultimate tone-long (originally short) \bar{a} or \bar{e} becomes tone-short, i. e., Š'wâ, (see above, 1. *a*);

¹ Gen. 18:4. ² Gen. 20:18. ³ Gen. 19:4. ⁴ Gen. 24:2. ⁵ Gen. 2:11. ⁶ Gen. 2:12.
⁷ Gen. 1:6. ⁸ Gen. 1:20. ⁹ Gen. 38:28. ¹⁰ Gen. 41:35. ¹¹ Gen. 37:22. ¹² Gen. 9:6.
¹³ Deut. 28:28. ¹⁴ Deut. 10:16. ¹⁵ Gen. 2:21. ¹⁶ Gen. 17:13. ¹⁷ Gen. 24:30. ¹⁸ Gen. 20:6.
¹⁹ Gen. 40:19. ²⁰ Ps. 21:7. ²¹ Gen. 14:18. ²² Gen. 47:22. ²³ Ps. 119:162. ²⁴ Gen. 4:14.
²⁵ Gen. 18:25. ²⁶ Deut. 16:18. ²⁷ The vowel *o*, except in *u*-class Segholates, is generally unchangeable.

c. Before the plural affixes (absolute) a pretonic \bar{a} is inserted, and the primary vowel becomes Š'wâ.

d. In the plural before light suffixes the pretonic \bar{a} is retained.

e. In the plural const. and before grave suffixes the \bar{a} becomes Š'wâ, and the primary vowel is restored.

f. In the dual the form is generally that which is found in the plural (see c), sometimes that used in the sing. before suffixes (see b).

5. a. 'Ay'n Wāw (י'ע) Segholate-stems of the *a*-class have \bar{a} (heightened from \check{a}) in the abs. sing., but everywhere else this \bar{a} unites with the following \aleph and gives \hat{o} ; in like manner the \check{a} of י'ע Segholates unites with the following \aleph and gives \hat{e} outside of the abs. sing.

b. 'Ay'n Doubled (י'ע) Segholate-stems, before affixes of gender and number, and before suffixes, receive Dāghēš-for^{te} in the contracted radical, and a preceding tone-long vowel is shortened (§ 36. 6).

6. Lāmēdh Hē (ה'ל) stems ending in ה־ lose this before affixes and suffixes beginning with a vowel; the tone-long \bar{a} of the first radical,

a. Is retained when it would be pretonic, but

b. Is changed to Š'wâ in the construct (sing. or plur.), and when it would be ante-pretonic.¹

126. CLASSIFICATION OF NOUN-STEMS.

1. תָּהוּ, פָּרִי, מוֹת, אִם, גֵּעַר, בִּקְרָה, סִפָּר, אֲרִיזָה.
2. עָרַם, שָׂרְהָה, לִבָּב, כָּבַד, יָקַן, בִּשְׂרָה, אָדַם, דָּבַר.
3. עֲקָרָה, מִשְׁפָּט, אֵלֶם, שָׁבַת, עֵשָׂה, אוֹיֵב, עוֹלָם.
4. מִקָּיִם, כָּאוֹר, אָרוּר, נִבְיָא, אָסִיר, גָּדוֹל.
5. רָם, דִּין, שׁוֹר, סוֹם, עֲמוּד, גְּבוּר, חָמוּר, כְּתָב.

For purposes of inflection, nouns may conveniently be divided into five classes:—

1. The *first* class includes the so-called Segholates, nouns which originally had one formative vowel (§ 106.); stems, however, in which this vowel, by contraction with a consonant, has become unchangeable in the absolute sg. will be referred to the fifth class.

2. The *second* class includes nouns which have two changeable vowels; here belong stems which had originally the vowels \check{a} — \check{a} , \check{a} — \check{y} , \check{y} — \check{a} , \check{a} — \check{u} , etc., (§ 107.).

3. The *third* class includes nouns which have an unchangeable vowel, whether by nature or position, in the penult, and a changeable vowel in the ultima.

¹ Cf. יָר (= יָרָה), יָרִי, but יָרִי.

4. The *fourth* class includes nouns which have a changeable vowel in the penult, and an unchangeable vowel in the ultima.

5. The *fifth* class may, for convenience, include all nouns of whatever origin the vowel, or vowels, of which are unchangeable.

127. NOUNS OF THE FIRST CLASS.

I. STRONG AND GUTTURAL STEMS.—TABULAR VIEW.

	mälk (king)	sīphr (book)	qūdhš (holiness)	nā'r (a youth)	nīḥ (perpetuity)	pū'l (work)
Sg. abs.	מֶלֶךְ	סֵפֶר	קֹדֶשׁ	נֶעַר	נֶחַח	פֶּעַל
const.	מֶלֶךְ	סֵפֶר	קֹדֶשׁ	נֶעַר	נֶחַח	פֶּעַל
l. suf.	מֶלְכִי	סֵפְרִי	קֹדְשִׁי	נֶעָרִי	נֶחָחִי	פֶּעָלִי
gr. suf.	מֶלְכֶם	סֵפְרֶם	קֹדְשֶׁם	נֶעָרְכֶם	נֶחָחְכֶם	פֶּעָלְכֶם
Pl. abs.	מְלָכִים	סִפְרִים	קֹדְשִׁים	נְעָרִים	נְחָחִים	פְּעָלִים
const.	מְלָכִי	סִפְרִי	קֹדְשִׁי	נְעָרִי	נְחָחִי	פְּעָלִי
l. suf.	מְלָכִי	סִפְרִי	קֹדְשִׁי	נְעָרִי	נְחָחִי	פְּעָלִי
gr. suf.	מְלָכֵיכֶם	סִפְרֵיכֶם	קֹדְשֵׁיכֶם	נְעָרֵיכֶם	נְחָחֵיכֶם	פְּעָלֵיכֶם
	(feet)	(two-folds)	(loins)	(sandals)		(noon)
Du. abs.	רְגָלַיִם	כַּפְּלָיִם	מִתְנַיִם	נְעָלַיִם		צְהָרַיִם
const.	רְגָלִי		מִתְנִי	נְעָלִי		

REMARKS.

[For general remarks concerning the inflection of Segholates see § 125. 4. *a-f*.]

1. While the ׀ under ל in מְלָכֶם is a syllable-divider; that under ל in מְלָכִים is a half-vowel.

2. Instead of the original pure vowel ׀, there appears everywhere in *u*-class stems the deflected vowel ׀ (δ), the latter always representing the former in closed, as distinguished from sharpened, syllables (§ 29. 5. *a*).

3. Instead of simple Š'wâ as a volatilization of the original ũ in the pl. abs. and the pl. with light suffixes, a compound Š'wâ (׀) is generally found.

4. In the guttural stems, ׀ and ׀ before ׀ become ׀ and ׀ (δ) (§ 37. 3).

NOTES.¹

1. In reference to the *a*-class stems, it may be noted that,

a. In pause the ä generally becomes ā (זָרַע),² though sometimes é remains (קָרַם).³

¹ Under "Notes" there are given the more important variations from the paradigm-forms. ² Gen. 1:29. ³ Gen. 2:8.

b. In such forms as **דִּישָׂא** (1:11), **פָּרָא** (16:12), the **א** is to be treated as a full consonant.

c. In many forms, the original **ä**, before suffixes and before the dual ending, is attenuated to **י** (**זִבְחֵי**).¹

d. In a few *a*-class stems, especially 'פ guttural, before suffixes, **ע** (·) stands under the first radical instead of the primary **א** (**נְגַדְךָ**).²

e. In a few plurals, like **תְּשַׁעִים**, **שִׁבְעִים**, pretonic **ת** does not appear.

f. There are a few forms, especially 'ל guttural, which make a construct like **קִטְעַ** instead of **קִטְעָ** (cf. **זִרְעַ**).³

2. In reference to *i*-class stems it may be noted that,

a. In a few cases, **ע** (·) stands under the first radical instead of the original **י** (**עֵזְרִי**,⁴ **עֵגְלִי**).⁵

3. In reference to *u*-class stems it may be noted that,

a. The heightened **ō** is sometimes retained before suffixes (**הַתְּאֵרִי**).⁶

b. The writing **ו** (·) is sometimes found as a substitute for **ו** (·) (**קִרְשִׁים**).⁷

4. Segholates with the vowel under the second radical,

a. In some cases have the usual inflection (**שְׂכָבְךָ** from **שָׁכַב**),⁸ but with vocal **š-wâ**.

b. In others treat this vowel as unchangeable (**זִמְכִּי**).⁹

c. In still others preserve it by an artificial doubling of the final consonant before affixes (**מַעֲטִים**).¹⁰

2. י"ע, ע"י, ל"ה AND ע"ע STEMS.—TABULAR VIEW.

	māwt (death)	zāyt (olive)	pāry (fruit)	yāmm (sea)	ʾymm (mother)	hūqq (statute)
Sg. abs.	מֹות	זֵית	פְּרִי	יָם	אִם	חֵק
const.	מוֹת	זֵית	פְּרִי	יָם, יָם	אִם	חֵק
l. suf.	מוֹתִי	זֵיתִי	פְּרִי	יָמִי	אִמִּי	חֵקִי
gr. suf.	מוֹתֵיכֶם	זֵיתֵיכֶם	פְּרִיֵיכֶם (gazelles)	יָמֵיכֶם	אִמֵיכֶם	חֵקֵיכֶם
Pl. abs.	מוֹתִים	זֵיתִים	צְבָיִם	יָמִים	אִמוֹת	חֵקִים
const.	מוֹתִי	זֵיתִי		יָמִי	אִמוֹת	חֵקִי
l. suf.	מוֹתִי	זֵיתִי		יָמִי	אִמוֹתִי	חֵקִי
gr. suf.	מוֹתֵיכֶם	זֵיתֵיכֶם		יָמֵיכֶם	אִמוֹתֵיכֶם	חֵקֵיכֶם
Du. abs.		(eyes)	(cheeks)	(hands)	(teeth)	
		עֵינַיִם	לְחַיִּים	כַּפָּיִם	שִׁנַּיִם	
const.		עֵינִי	לְחַיִּי	כַּפִּי	שִׁנִּי	

¹ Ex. 23:18. ² Gen. 2:20. ³ Num. 11:7. ⁴ Ex. 18:4. ⁵ 1 Kgs. 12:28. ⁶ Isa. 52:14.
⁷ Ex. 30:36. ⁸ Gen. 19:33. ⁹ Zeph. 3:3. ¹⁰ Ps. 109:8.

REMARKS.

[For general remarks see § 125. 5. *a, b*, and 6. *a, b*.]

1. פֿײ and פֿײ Segholates generally contract ($a+w = \hat{o}$, $a+y = \hat{e}$) in the sg. const., and to the contracted form all affixes and suffixes are attached.

2. In פֿרִי, the פֿ is a volatilization of the original פֿ, while פֿ is פֿ, the third radical with a helping-vowel; the פֿ of פֿרִי is an attenuation of the original פֿ, while the פֿ of פֿרִיכֶם is a deflection of this פֿ.

3. In פֿײ stems, the original vowel, פֿ, פֿ, פֿ, is heightened in the abs. sg.; but before affixes the second radical is doubled and the original vowel restored, though פֿ is rarely found for פֿ.

NOTES.

1. In reference to פֿײ and פֿײ stems, it may be noted that,

a. Uncontracted forms sometimes occur in the plural (פֿרִיִּם),¹ and before suffixes and Hē directive (פֿרִיתָה).²

b. The contraction has already taken place in the abs. sg. in some stems; *a*-class (פֿרִי = yāwm, פֿרִי = ḥāyq), *i*-class (פֿרִי = dīyn, פֿרִי = šīyr), *u*-class (פֿרִי = rūwh). For convenience, these are included under the fifth class.

c. Stems פֿײ (e. g., פֿרִישׁ = פֿרִישׁ, פֿרִישׁ = פֿרִישׁ) are *a*-class Segholates, the פֿ, heightened to פֿ, becoming פֿ; these also will be included in the fifth class.

2. In reference to פֿײ stems, it may be noted that,

a. Forms like פֿרִי become, in pause, פֿרִי,¹⁰ the פֿ being a heightening of the original פֿ.

b. Inflected forms like פֿרִי,¹¹ פֿרִי,¹² פֿרִי,¹³ פֿרִי,¹⁴ פֿרִי,¹⁵ for פֿרִי, occur; cf. also forms like פֿרִי,¹⁶ פֿרִי;¹⁷ these are some of the seemingly irregular forms assumed by פֿײ stems.

3. In reference to פֿײ stems, it may be noted that,

a. While פֿרִי¹⁸ stands even in abs., פֿרִי¹⁹ stands even in const.

b. Forms like פֿרִי (= פֿרִי) have const. like פֿרִי.²⁰

c. פֿ is often attenuated to פֿ (פֿרִי for פֿרִי).²¹

d. Many uncontracted forms are in use.

e. פֿײ forms like פֿרִי (= 'ānp) are inflected like פֿײ forms (פֿרִי).²²

¹ 1 Kgs. 15:20.

² Ex. 28:26.

³ Gen. 1:5.

⁴ 1 Kgs. 22:35.

⁵ Deut. 17:8.

⁶ Judg. 5:12.

⁷ Gen. 1:2.

⁸ Gen. 3:15.

⁹ Gen. 4:2.

¹⁰ Eccl. 2:5.

¹¹ Ps. 30:7.

¹² Jer. 22:21.

¹³ Num. 11:31.

¹⁴ Judg. 14:5.

¹⁵ 1 Chron. 12:8.

¹⁶ Ezr. 10:1.

¹⁷ Gen. 1:2.

¹⁸ Jer. 50:6.

¹⁹ Gen. 14:3.

²⁰ Gen. 42:15.

²¹ Ruth 2:14.

²² Gen. 2:7.

128. NOUNS OF THE SECOND CLASS.

TABULAR VIEW.

	dä-bhäř	hä-khǟm	zä-qīn	hä-çŕ	sä-dhǟy	'ä-müq
	(word)	(wise)	(old)	(court)	(field)	(deep)
Sg. abs.	דָּבָר	חָכֵם	זָקֵן	חֲצַר	שָׂדֵה	עֵמֶק
const.	דְּבַר	חֲכָם	זָקֵן	חֲצַר	שָׂדֵה	עֵמֶק
l. suf.	דְּבָרִי	חֲכָמִי	זָקֵנִי	חֲצָרִי	שָׂדֵי	
gr. suf.	דְּבָרְכֶם	חֲכָמְכֶם	זָקֵנְכֶם	חֲצָרְכֶם	שָׂדְכֶם	
Pl. abs.	דְּבָרִים	חֲכָמִים	זָקֵנִים	חֲצָרִים	[שָׂדֵי] שָׂדֵי	עֵמְקִים
const.	דְּבָרֵי	חֲכָמֵי	זָקֵנֵי	חֲצָרֵי	שָׂדֵי	עֵמְקֵי
l. suf.	דְּבָרַי	חֲכָמַי	זָקֵנַי	חֲצָרַי	שָׂדֵי	
gr. suf.	דְּבָרֵיכֶם	חֲכָמֵיכֶם	זָקֵנֵיכֶם	חֲצָרֵיכֶם		
	(wings)	(loins)	(thighs)			
Du. abs.	כְּנָפַיִם	חֲלָצִים	יָרְכִים			
const.	כְּנָפֵי					

REMARKS.

[For general remarks on stem-changes, see § 125. 1—3.]

1. This class includes all nouns with two, orig. short, vowels (§ 107.).
2. While the original penultimate ä, in const. pl. and before grave suffixes, is generally attenuated to ĩ, it is retained under gutturals.
3. In qä-řil forms, there appears in the const. sg., ä instead of ĩ, because the latter cannot stand in a closed accented syllable; in the sg. with grave suffixes, this ĩ is deflected to ě.
4. The הֶ and הֵ in the abs. and const. of הֶלֶם stems is for äy (§ 123. 3); this original äy disappears entirely before affixes of gender and number, and before suffixes (§ 125. 6).
5. Many words artificially double the last consonant before all affixes; the preceding vowel is then necessarily sharpened. Here may be included,
 - a. Adjectives in ö (§ 107. c), עֹזֵל, נֶקֶד, אָדָם, etc.
 - b. Nouns in ä (§ 107. a), נֶמֶל, the adjective form קֶטָן, etc.

NOTES.

1. The נֶ of נֶלֶם stems may not be shortened even in the construct.
2. ךְ stems (qä-wäl, qä-wıl) lose the weak ךְ, and contract the vowels to ä and ê; they may then be referred to the fifth class.

3. In general, ע'ע forms are regular; but some contracted forms are found, e. g., קַל², דַּל¹, in which the short vowel is retained on account of the implied Dāghēs in the second radical; in inflection these may be classed with ע'ע Segholates (§ 127. 2. R. 3).

4. Some words of this class assume in the construct state a Segholate form, e. g., כְּתָר³ from כָּתַר, יִרְךָ⁴ from יָרַךְ; some of these words have also the regular form in the const., e. g., כָּבֵד, both כְּבֹד⁵ and כְּבֹד.⁶

5. In some verbal adjectives the ē, heightened from ĩ, is retained even in the construct state, e. g., שָׁמַח⁷, חָפֵץ,⁸ יוֹשֵׁן.⁹

6. This class includes a number of monosyllabic nouns, of which the third radical, with the preceding vowel, has been lost. These are mostly ה'ל' nouns, e. g., יָד, דָּם, דָּג, עָר, עֵץ.

129. NOUNS OF THE THIRD CLASS.

TABULAR VIEW.

	'ô-lām (eternity)	mīš-pāṭ (judgment)	'ô-yībh (enemy)	'īl-līm (blind)	hō-zāy (prophet)	'ô-phān (wheel)
Sg. abs.	עוֹלָם	מִשְׁפָּט	אֵיב	אֵלִם	חֹזֶה	אוֹפֵן
const.	עוֹלָם	מִשְׁפָּט	אֵיב		חֹזֶה	אוֹפֵן
l. suf.	עוֹלָמִי	מִשְׁפָּטִי	אֵיבִי		חֹזִי	אוֹפְנִי
gr. suf.	עוֹלָמְכֶם	מִשְׁפָּטְכֶם	אֵיבְכֶם		חֹזֵכֶם	
Pl. abs.	עוֹלָמִים	מִשְׁפָּטִים	אֵיבִים	אֵלִמִּים	חֹזִים	אוֹפְנִים
const.	עוֹלָמִי	מִשְׁפָּטִי	אֵיבִי		חֹזִי	
l. suf.	עוֹלָמִי	מִשְׁפָּטִי	אֵיבִי		חֹזִי	
gr. suf.	עוֹלָמֵיכֶם	מִשְׁפָּטֵיכֶם	אֵיבֵיכֶם		חֹזֵיכֶם	
Du. abs.		(tongs)	(balances)			
const.		מְלַקְחִים	מְאֻזְנִים			
			מְאֻזְנִי			

REMARKS.

[For general remarks see § 125. 1—3.]

1. This class includes nouns with an unchangeable vowel in the penult; this may be a naturally long vowel, or a short vowel in a closed syllable.

2. The following formations are included: קוֹטֵל, קוֹטֵל, קוֹטֵל (§ 109. 1—3); קַטֵּל, קַטֵּל, קַטֵּל, קַטֵּל (§ 110. 1—4); many nouns with the third, or the second and third radicals reduplicated (§ 111.); some nouns with א: ה' and י' prefixed (§ 112.); מְקַטֵּל, מְקַטֵּל, מְקַטֵּל, מְקַטֵּל, מְקַטֵּל (§

¹ Ruth 3:10. ² Am. 2:15. ³ Num. 34:11. ⁴ Gen. 24:9. ⁵ Ex. 4:10. ⁶ Isa. 1:4.
⁷ Ps. 35:27. ⁸ Ps. 35:26. ⁹ Dan. 12:2.

113. 1—4); תִּקְטֹל, תִּקְטָל, תִּקְטֹל (§ 115. 1—3); many nouns formed by affixes (§ 116. 1, 2); some nouns with four radicals (§ 117.).

3. An ultimate ā is shortened to ă in the sg. const., and in the sg. before grave suffixes; it is volatilized in the pl. const., and in the pl. before grave suffixes.

4. An ultimate ē is shortened to ĩ, sometimes to ě, in the sg. before ך, כֶּם, בֶּן; before all other suffixes and before affixes it is volatilized (§ 125. 3. R. 4).

5. The Qāl act. participle of verbs ל ה has the same ending (הַ), that was seen in certain nouns of the second class, like שָׂדֵה (§ 128. R. 3); but its first vowel is unchangeable.

6. Many nouns of this class treat the ultimate changeable vowel in the manner described in § 128. R. 5, i. e., artificially double the following consonant, and sharpen the vowel:

a. אֹפֶן (§ 109. 1); שׁוֹשָׁן (§ 116. 2. b); מִשְׁנֵב (§ 113. 2); and others.

b. רַעֲנָן, רַעֲנָן (§ 111. 1); אֲדָמָדִם (§ 111. 2); and others.

c. בְּרֹזֶל, בְּרֹזֶל (§ 116. 1. a); גְּלָגֵל (§ 111. 1); and others.

d. עֲקָרָב, עֲקָרָב (§ 117. 1); and others.

130. NOUNS OF THE FOURTH AND FIFTH CLASSES.

TABULAR VIEW.

	gă-dhól (great)	pă-qīdh (overseer)	ă-nīy (poor)	šûš (horse)	tāl-mīdh (disciple)	kī-thābh (writing)
Sg. abs.	גְּדוֹל	פְּקִיד	עֲנִי	סוּס	תַּלְמִיד	כְּתָב
const.	גְּדוֹל	פְּקִיד	עֲנִי	סוּס	תַּלְמִיד	כְּתָב
l. suf.		פְּקִידִי		סוּסִי	תַּלְמִידִי	כְּתָבִי
gr. suf.		פְּקִידְכֶם		סוּסְכֶם	תַּלְמִידְכֶם	כְּתָבְכֶם
Pl. abs.	גְּדוֹלִים	פְּקִידִים	עֲנִיִּים	סוּסִים	תַּלְמִידִים	כְּתָבִים
const.	גְּדוֹלִי	פְּקִידִי	עֲנִיִּי	סוּסִי	תַּלְמִידִי	כְּתָבִי
l. suf.		פְּקִידִי		סוּסִי	תַּלְמִידִי	כְּתָבִי
gr. suf.		פְּקִידִיכֶם	עֲנִיִּיכֶם	סוּסִיכֶם	תַּלְמִידִיכֶם	כְּתָבִיכֶם

REMARKS ON NOUNS OF THE FOURTH CLASS.

[For general remarks, see § 125. 1. a, 2. a, 3. a.]

1. The fourth class includes nouns which have a changeable vowel in the penult and an unchangeable vowel in the ultima. Here belong many adjectives like קָטוּל and קָטִיל (§ 108. 1. a—b); passive participles like

קטול (§ 108. 1. c); formations in which a \bar{a} , originally in a closed syllable, has become \bar{a} in an open syllable; and a few nouns ending in $\hat{o}n$ with a pretonic \bar{a} (116. 2. c).

2. In a few ה'ל stems with the form קטיל (§ 108. 1. b) the radical \bar{h} , when final, in the absence of an affix, is absorbed in the formative vowel \hat{i} ; but when affixes of any kind are attached, it appears in the form of Dāghēš-forse; עַנְיִים = 'anī-yîm, (not 'anīy-yîm).

REMARKS ON NOUNS OF THE FIFTH CLASS.

1. This class includes those nouns which do not suffer change of any kind in inflection.

2. Here belong nouns of the first class, like שׁוֹר, דִּין, סוֹם, which were Segholates, the unchangeable vowel arising from contraction; participles of the second class, like קָם (qâm = qâ-wâm), and מַת (mêth = mǎ-wîth), in which \bar{h} having been dropped, the vowels have been contracted; formations like קָטַל, קָטוּל, קָטִיל, קָטוּל (§ 108. 1. d-f) which have an unchangeable vowel, with a Š'wâ volatilized from an original \bar{y} or \bar{u} ; formations like מְקָטוּל, מְקָטִיל, מְקָטוּל (§ 113. 6-8); formations like תְּקָטִיל, תְּקָטוּל (§ 115. 4, 5); some formations with the affix $\hat{o}n$ (§ 116. 2); and a few denominatives (§ 119.).

131. FEMININE NOUNS.

I. FEMININES OF THE FIRST CLASS.

TABULAR VIEW.

	māl-kāth (queen)	hūr-pāth (reproach)	hūr-bāth (ruin)	hūq-qāth (statute)	g'bhārt (mistress)
Sg. abs.	מַלְכָּה	חֲרָפָה	חֲרָבָה	חֻקָּה	גְּבֵרֶת
const.	מַלְכֹּת	חֲרָפֹת	חֲרָבֹת	חֻקֹּת	גְּבֵרֹת
l. suf.	מַלְכָּתִי	חֲרָפָתִי	חֲרָבָתִי	חֻקָּתִי	גְּבֵרָתִי
gr. suf.	מַלְכֹּתְכֶם	חֲרָפֹתְכֶם	חֲרָבֹתְכֶם	חֻקֹּתְכֶם	גְּבֵרֹתְכֶם
Pl. abs.	מַלְכוֹת	חֲרָפוֹת	חֲרָבוֹת	חֻקוֹת	[גְּבוֹרוֹת]
const.	מַלְכוֹת	חֲרָפוֹת	חֲרָבוֹת	חֻקוֹת	
Du. abs.		(embroidery) רְקִמָּתִים			(cymbals) מִצְלֵתִים

REMARKS.

[For general remarks on inflection of feminine nouns, see §§ 123. 4; 124. 2; 125. 1, 2.]

1. The feminine ending is added to the ground form, \bar{e} and \bar{o} appearing in \bar{i} -class and \bar{u} -class stems in closed syllables; the older form תְּ appears in the const. and before suffixes.

2. The pretonic *ā* is found in the feminine declension as well as in the masculine.

3. Examples of weak feminine Segholates are (1) נְעָרָה, (2) טְהָרָה, (3) עוֹלָה, (4) צִדָּה, (5) בִּינָה, (6) סוּפָה, (7) אֲלִיָּה, (8) חִיָּה, (9) מְדָה, (10) זִמָּה, (11) חֲקָה, of which those numbered 3-6, 8-11 suffer no change of stem, following the inflection of חֲקָה given above.

4. Just as מֶלֶךְ is derived from מַלְךְ, so נְבִרָה is derived from נְבַר by the addition of ת, the insertion of *ě* and the heightening of *ā* to *é*. Before suffixes the original *—* is attenuated to *ĭ*.

2. FEMININES OF THE SECOND CLASS.

TABULAR VIEW.

	çä-dhā-qāth <i>(rightousness)</i>	zä-ä-qāth <i>(cry)</i>	šä-nāth <i>(year)</i>	'ä-tā-rāth <i>(crown)</i>	g'zĭ-lāth <i>(violence)</i>
Sg. abs.	צְדָקָה	זַעֲקָה	שָׁנָה	עֲטָרָה	נֹזְלָה
const.	צְדָקַת	זַעֲקַת	שָׁנַת	עֲטָרַת	נֹזְלַת
l. suf.	צְדָקָתִי	זַעֲקָתִי	שָׁנַתִּי	עֲטָרָתִי	נֹזְלַתִּי <i>(sister-in-law)</i>
gr. suf.	צְדָקַתְכֶם	זַעֲקַתְכֶם	שָׁנַתְכֶם		
Pl. abs.	צְדָקוֹת		שָׁנוֹת	עֲטָרוֹת	
const.	צְדָקוֹת		שָׁנוֹת	עֲטָרוֹת	
Du. abs.			(lips) שְׁפָתַי		
const.			שְׁפָתַי		

REMARKS.

1. The same stem-changes take place before the ending הַ as before the plural endings (§ 125. 1).

2. In the const. sg. and pl., as well as before suffixes, the original *ä* of the first syl., while retained with gutturals, is generally attenuated to *ĭ*.

3. The *š'wā* before the endings תַ (const. sg.) and ות (const. pl.) is a half-vowel, being in each case a volatilization of *ā*.

4. Before the fem. ending the final ' of ל' forms is lost; in this case the *ä* of the first syl. is heightened or volatilized according to the position of the accent.

5. Several nouns with the form קְטָלָה in the abs. have קְטַלָּה in the const.; these, as well as those which have the form קְטַלָּת in the abs., attenuate the original *ä* to *ĭ* before suffixes.

6. Nouns of the form קְטָלָה frequently retain the *—* in the construct.

NOTES.

1. Forms like qǎ-ṭīl become qǎ-ṭāl when the fem. ending ת is added.
2. ע"ו forms like גָּרָה, זָבָה, מָתָה, in which the stem-vowel is the result of contraction, retain it in the const.

3. FEMININES OF THE THIRD AND FOURTH CLASSES.
TABULAR VIEW.

	yô-nāqt (<i>sprout</i>)	gûl-gûlt (<i>skull</i>)	qô-ṭī-lāth (<i>killīng f.</i>)	g'dhō-lāth (<i>great f.</i>)	t'hīl-lāth (<i>praise</i>)	m'nû-hāth (<i>rest</i>)
Sg. abs.	יוֹנְקָתַי	גִּלְגֻּלְתִּי	קוֹטְלָהּ	גְּדֻלָּהּ	תְּהִלָּהּ	מְנוּחָהּ
const.	יוֹנְקָתָא	גִּלְגֻּלְתָא	קוֹטְלָתָא	גְּדֻלְתָא	תְּהִלְתָא	מְנוּחָתָא
l. suf.	יוֹנְקָתִי	גִּלְגֻּלְתִּי	קוֹטְלָתִי		תְּהִלְתִּי	מְנוּחָתִי
gr. s.	יוֹנְקָתְכֶם	גִּלְגֻּלְתְכֶם			תְּהִלְתְכֶם	
Pl. abs.	[יוֹנְקוֹת]	גִּלְגֻּלוֹת	קוֹטְלוֹת	גְּדֻלוֹת	תְּהִלוֹת	מְנוּחוֹת
const.	יוֹנְקוֹתָא	גִּלְגֻּלוֹתָא		גְּדֻלוֹתָא	תְּהִלוֹתָא	

REMARKS.

1. Feminines in ת of the third class arise in the same manner as those described in § 131. 1. R. 4, the ground-form generally having ǎ in the ultima, though sometimes ũ.
2. As before, the original ǎ (or ǒ deflected from ũ) appears before suffixes.
3. The feminine participle most frequently assumes the form קוֹטְלָתַי, though קוֹטְלָהּ is common; the form יְלֻדָּתַי (Gen. 16:11) is of special interest, giving, as it does, the ground-form of יְלֻדָּתָא.
4. Feminines of the fourth class present no points of difficulty.

132. IRREGULAR NOUNS.

1. אָב (for אָבָה) *Father*; const. אָבִי; with suff., אָבִי (*my father*), אָבִיךָ, אָבִיהוּ, or אָבִיו, אָבִיךָ, אָבִיכֶם (§ 121. 2. c); plur., אָבוֹת; const., אָבוֹתָא. "The feminine ending points undoubtedly to an original abstract, indicating dignity."

2. אָח (for אָחָה) *Brother*; const., אָחִי; with suff., אָחִי (*my brother*), אָחִיךָ, אָחִיכֶם; plur., אָחִים with artificial (implied) doubling of ח (cf. § 128. R. 4); const., אָחִיָא; with suff., אָחִיךָ, אָחִיכֶם, etc. On אָחִיו (for אָחִיו) see § 31. 2. c.

3. אָחַד (for אָחַד, with D. f. implied, § 31. 2. c) *One*; const., אָחַד (used also before מִן); fem., אָחַת (= אָחַדָּת), in pause, אָחַתָא; plur., אָחַדִּים *Some, the same*.

4. אַחֹת ('āḥāwāth = 'āḥāth = 'ā-ḥōth, the ḥ by obscuration of ā) *Sister*; const., אַחֹת; with suff., אַחֹתִי; plur. with suff., אַחֹתַי; also אַחֹתֵיכֶם from אַחָה.

5. אִישׁ (for אַנְשׁ attenuated from אַנְשׁ) *Man*; plur., אַנְשִׁים (three times אִישִׁים); const., אַנְשִׁי.

6. אַמָּה *Maid-servant*; with suff., אַמָּתְךָ; plur., אַמָּהוֹת; const., אַמָּהוֹת.

7. אִשָּׁה (for אַנְשָׁה, fem. of אַנְשׁ) *Woman*; const., אִשָּׁת = 'st; with suff., אִשָּׁתִי, אִשָּׁתְךָ; plur., נְשִׁים, from אַנְשִׁים; const., נְשִׁי; with suff., נְשִׁיהֶם, נְשִׁי.

8. בַּיִת *House*; const., בַּיִת; plur., בָּתִּים (bâtîm), the Dāghēš being used to distinguish this from בָּתִּים part. of בּוֹת; const., בָּתִּי; with suff., בָּתִּיהֶם.

9. בֵּן (for בְּנִי = בְּנִי from בָּנָה *build*) *Son*; const., בְּנִי, בְּנֵי; (Gen. 49:11), בְּנוֹ (Num. 23:18); with suff., בְּנֵי, בְּנֵיךָ; plur., בָּנִים; const., בָּנִי; with suff., בָּנֵי, בָּנֵיךָ, בָּנֵיהֶם.

10. בַּת (for בְּנַת, fem. of בֵּן) *Daughter*; with suff., בַּתִּי (= בְּנַתִּי = בְּנַתִּי); plur., בָּנוֹת (cf. בָּנִים *sons*); const., בָּנוֹת.

11. חָם *Father-in-law*; with suff., חָמֶיךָ; חָמוֹת *Mother-in-law*; cf. אַחָה, אַחָתְךָ.

12. יוֹם (for יוֹם) *Day*; plur., יָמִים (= יוֹמִים); const., יָמִי and יָמוֹת; dual, יוֹמַיִם.

13. כֵּלִי (from כָּלָה *contain*) *Vessel*; plur., כֵּלִים; const., כֵּלִי; with suff., כֵּלִי, כֵּלֵיהֶם.

14. מַיִם (plur.) *Water* (§ 122. 5. N. 4); const., מַי, מַיִמִּי; with suff., מַיִמִּי, מַיִמֵיהֶם.

15. עִיר *City*; plu., עָרִים (for עָרִים, or from עָר); const., עָרִי.

16. פֶּה (perhaps from an original פִּי) *Mouth*; const., פִּי (cf. אָבִי, אָחִי, § 121. 2. c); with suff., פִּי, פִּיךָ, פִּיהוּ or פִּיו, פִּיהֶם, פִּיכֶם; plu., פִּיִּם, פִּיִּם.

17. רֹאשׁ (for רֹאשׁ = רֹאשׁ) *Head*; plu., רֹאשִׁים (for רֹאשִׁים); const., רֹאשִׁי; with suff., רֹאשִׁי, רֹאשֵׁנוּ.

18. שָׁמַיִם (plu.) *Heaven* (§ 122. 5. N. 4); const., שָׁמַי.

133. NUMERALS.

GENERAL VIEW.

	With the Masculine.		With the Feminine.	
	<i>Absolute.</i>	<i>Construct.</i>	<i>Absolute.</i>	<i>Construct.</i>
1	אֶחָד	אֶחָד	אֶחָת	אֶחָת
2	שְׁנַיִם	שְׁנַיִ	שְׁתַּיִם	שְׁתַּיִ
3	שְׁלֹשָׁה	שְׁלֹשֶׁת	שְׁלוֹשׁ	שְׁלוֹשׁ
4	אַרְבָּעָה	אַרְבַּעַת	אַרְבַּע	אַרְבַּע
5	חֲמִשָּׁה	חֲמִשֶּׁת	חֲמִשׁ	חֲמִשׁ
6	שֵׁשׁ	שֵׁשֶׁת	שֵׁשׁ	שֵׁשׁ
7	שִׁבְעָה	שִׁבְעַת	שִׁבַּע	שִׁבַּע
8	שְׁמֹנֶה	שְׁמֹנֶת	שְׁמוֹנֶה	שְׁמוֹנֶה
9	תְּשֻׁעָה	תְּשֻׁעַת	תְּשֻׁעַ	תְּשֻׁעַ
10	עֶשְׂרֵה	עֶשְׂרֵת	עֶשֶׂר	עֶשֶׂר
	With the Masc.		With the Fem.	
11	{ אֶחָד עֶשֶׂר עֶשְׁתֵּי עֶשְׂרֵה		{ אֶחָת עֶשְׂרֵה עֶשְׁתֵּי עֶשְׂרֵה	
12	{ שְׁנַיִם עֶשֶׂר שְׁנַיִ עֶשֶׂר		{ שְׁתַּיִם עֶשְׂרֵה שְׁתַּיִ עֶשְׂרֵה	
13	שְׁלֹשָׁה עֶשֶׂר		שְׁלוֹשׁ עֶשְׂרֵה	
100	מֵאָה <i>fem.; const.</i> , מֵאֵת ; <i>pl.</i> , מֵאוֹת		4,000	אַרְבַּעַת אֲלָפִים
200	מֵאוֹתַיִם <i>dual (for מֵאוֹתַיִם)</i>		10,000	{ רַבְּבָה, but in later books, רַבּוֹ, רַבּוֹ; <i>plural</i> , רַבּוֹת, רַבּוֹת (contracted רַבּוֹת)
300	שְׁלֹשׁ מֵאוֹת		20,000	שְׁתַּיִ רַבּוֹת (<i>du.</i>) also רַבּוֹתַיִם
400	אַרְבַּע מֵאוֹת		30,000	שְׁלוֹשׁ רַבּוֹת
1,000	אֶלֶף; <i>plural</i> , אֲלָפִים		40,000	אַרְבַּע רַבּוֹת
2,000	אֲלָפַיִם (<i>dual</i>)		60,000	שֵׁשׁ-רַבּוֹת
3,000	שְׁלֹשֶׁת אֲלָפִים			

REMARKS.

1. The numeral אֶחָד *one* is an *adjective*, standing after and agreeing with its noun.

2. The numeral שְׁנַיִם (*fem.* שְׁתַּיִם, pronounced štā-yīm) is a *noun*, used either in the appositional or construct relation with the word which it enumerates, and agreeing with it.

3. The numerals from *three* to *ten* are abstract feminine substantives, used in appositional construction with the noun which they enumerate. The *feminine* form was the original one, and is used with masculine nouns; the masculine is a shorter form used with feminines.

4. The numerals from *eleven* to *nineteen* are formed by uniting עֶשֶׂר *ten* (or the feminine form עֶשְׂרֵה) with the units; here it may be noted:

a. In *eleven*, אָחַד and אֶחָת have a form like that of the construct.

b. עֶשְׂתֵּי, in the second form of *eleven*, is to be connected with an Assyrian word *ištīn* (= one).

c. In *twelve*, שְׁנַיִם is a contraction of שְׁנַיִם, and שְׁנֵי a shortened form of שְׁנַיִם, the contraction and shortening being due to the close connection of the words; these forms cannot be called constructs.

d. The feminines from *thirteen* upward have a shortened, but not a real construct, form.

5. The numerals *thirty* to *ninety* are formed by adding the masc. plur. ending יִם to the units, but *twenty* (עֶשְׂרִים) is the plural of *ten* (עֶשֶׂר).

6. The units are added to the tens by means of ךְּ; in the earlier books preceding the tens, in later books following them.

7. The units take the noun in the plural; the tens, when before it, take the noun in the singular, when after it, in the plural.

8. The numerals *eleven* to *nineteen* take the noun in the plural, except in the case of a few very common nouns like *day*, *man*, etc.

9. The ordinal *first* is ראשׁוֹן (from ראשׁ, *head*).

10. The ordinals from *two* to *ten* are formed from the corresponding cardinals by means of the termination י, another ךְּ being inserted between the second and third consonants.

11. Above *ten*, cardinals are used for ordinals.

12. The feminines of the ordinals are used to express fractional parts.

XIII. Separate Particles.

134. ADVERBS.

1. a. **אי** *Where?*; **אן** *There*; **לא** *Not*; **שם** *There*.
b. **זה** *Here*; **הנה** *Hither*; **שלוש** *Thrice*; **שבע** *Seven times*.
c. **מאד** *Very*; **חוץ** *Abroad*; **לבר** *Alone*; **מבית** *Within*.
d. **הרבה** *Much*; **היטב** *Well*; **השכם** *Early*; **מהר** *Speedily*.
e. **אמן** *Firmly*; **טוב** *Well*; **ראשונה** *Formerly*; **נפלאות** *Wonderfully*.
f. **מדוע** (= **מה-ירוע**) *Why?*; **מלמעלה** (= **מעלה** with **מן** and **ל**) *Upward*.
2. a. **הן** *Here is*; **הנני**, **הנהך**, **הננו**, **הנכם**, **הנם**, etc.
b. **יש** *There is*; **ישך**, **ישנו**, **ישכם**.
c. **אין** *There is not*; **אינני**, **אינהך**, **איננו**, **אינכם**, etc.
d. **איה** *Where is?*; **איכה**, **איו**, **אים**.
e. **עודם**, **עודנו**, **עורנה**, **עורנו**, **עורך**, **עורני**, **עור** *Still is*;

1. Adverbs, and words used adverbially, may be briefly classified as follows:

a. Those which may be called primitive, being originally related to pronominal roots.

b. Pronouns and numerals used in an adverbial sense.

c. Nouns, either alone or with a preposition.

d. Infinitives absolute, especially of Hiph'il and P'el stems.

e. Adjectives of all formations, especially in the feminine.

f. Words formed by the composition of two or more distinct words.

2. Certain adverbial particles, involving a verbal idea and often supplying the place of the copula, take suffixes. The suffixes attached are, in most cases, the verbal suffixes. The so-called Nûn Demonstrative (§ 74.

2. c. (3) and N. 1) is of frequent occurrence.

135. PREPOSITIONS.

1. אַחַר *After*; בֵּין *Between*; בְּעַד *About*; זְוֵלְתַי *Besides*; יַעַן *On account of*; מֹול *Over against*; נֶגֶד *Before*; עַד *During, until*; עַל *Upon*; עִם *With*; תַּחַת *Under, in place of*.
2. מִתַּחַת *From under*; לְמַן *Since*; אֶל-בֵּין *Till between*; לְפָנַי *Before*; לְפִי *According to*; לְמַעַן *On account of*; בְּבִלְי *Without*; בְּעוֹד *During*; כְּרִי *According to measure of*.
3. a. אַחַר *After*, more often אַחֲרַי; with suff., אַחֲרָיו, אַחֲרֵינוּ, etc.
 b. אֶל- *Unto*, poet., אֵלַי; with suff., אֵלַי, אֵלַיְךָ, אֵלַיְכֶם, אֵלַיְכֵן, etc.
 c. בֵּין *Between*; with sg. suff., בֵּינִי, בֵּינֶךָ, בֵּינוּ, (Q'rî בֵּינוּ); with plur. suff., בֵּינֵינוּ, בֵּינֵיכֶם, also בֵּינוֹתֵינוּ, בֵּינוֹתֵיכֶם.
 d. סָבִיב *Around*; with suff., סָבִיבֶיךָ, סָבִיבֵינוּ, also with fem. סָבִיבְתֵינוּ, סָבִיבְתֵיכֶם, etc.
 e. עַד *Unto*, poet., עָדַי; with suff., עָדַי, עָדֶיךָ, עָדֵינוּ.
 f. עַל *Upon*, poet., עָלַי; with suff., עָלַי, עָלֶיךָ, עָלֵינוּ, עָלֵיכֶם, עָלֵיכֵן.
 g. תַּחַת *Under*; with suff., תַּחַתִּי, תַּחַתְּךָ, תַּחַתֵּנוּ, תַּחַתֵּיכֶם; cf. also the form with Nûn Demonstrative תַּחַתְּנָה.

1. Prepositions were originally, in most cases, nouns; they were generally constructs, governing the following noun as if it were a genitive.

Note.—Many words in common use as prepositions still retain their original force as substantives.

2. Prepositional phrases, composed of two prepositions or of a preposition and a noun, or of a preposition and an adverb, occur frequently.

3. Many prepositions, especially those denoting space and time, are in reality plural nouns; some of them, when standing alone, have the form of the plural construct, ending in 'ֹ; before pronominal suffixes, most of them assume this form.

Note.—For the inseparable prepositions, see §§ 47. 1—5; 51. 3—5.

136. CONJUNCTIONS.

1. וְ *And*; אוֹ (from אָוָה *Desire*) *Or*; אַף *Also*; אִם *When, if, or*.
2. כִּי *That, because, for, when*; אֲשֶׁר *Because, etc*.
3. אַל *That not*; כִּן *That not, lest*; בְּטוֹרֵם *Before that*.
4. עַקֵּב כִּי, עַקֵּב אֲשֶׁר, תַּחַת כִּי, תַּחַת אֲשֶׁר, עַל-כִּי, עַל-אֲשֶׁר, *Because, since*; לְמַעַן אֲשֶׁר *In order that*; כְּאֲשֶׁר *According as*.

Conjunctions may be classified as to their origin as follows :—

1. Certain words used *only* as conjunctions, the origin of which is, in most cases, doubtful.
2. Certain words which were originally pronouns.
3. Certain words which were originally substantives, or composed of a substantive and a preposition.
4. Prepositions which, by the addition of the conjunction **אֲשֶׁר** or **כִּי**, become themselves a part of a compound conjunction.

Note 1.—In general it may be said that any preposition may be followed by **אֲשֶׁר** or **כִּי**, and be used as a conjunction.

Note 2.—In many cases the **אֲשֶׁר** or **כִּי** is omitted, and the preposition standing alone used as a conjunction.

137. INTERJECTIONS.

1. אַחָּהּ, אַחָּהּ *Ah!* הֵאָחַח *Ho! aha!* הִסּוּ *Hush!* אֵי *Alas!*
2. אֵוִי, הוּי *Woe!* הִנֵּה, הִנֵּה *Behold!* לֹא, לֹא *Lo!* הִבֵּה *Come on!*
 לָכֵה *Come on!* חֲלִילָה *Far be it!* בִּי *I beseech!* נָא *Now!*

Interjections may be divided into two classes :—

1. Those which were originally interjections, “natural sounds called forth by some impression or sensation.”
2. Those which were originally substantives or verbal forms, and which have become interjections by usage.

PARADIGMS.

PARADIGM A. THE PERSONAL

Nominative of the Pronoun or Separate Pronoun.	Genitive of the Pronoun, or <i>Suffix of the Noun (possessive Pron.)</i>	
	With Nouns Singular.	With Nouns Plur. and Dual.
<p><i>Sing. 1. com.</i> אֲנִי, in pause אֲנִי; אֲנִי, in pause אֲנִי <i>I.</i></p>	<p>אֲנִי <i>my</i> (prop. Gen. <i>mei</i>).</p>	<p>אֲנִי <i>my.</i></p>
<p>2. $\left. \begin{array}{l} m. \text{ אַתָּה (אַתָּה) in } \\ \text{pause אַתָּה} \\ f. \text{ אַתָּה (אַתָּה).} \end{array} \right\} \text{thou.}$</p>	<p>$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{אַתָּה, אַתָּה, in } \\ \text{pause אַתָּה} \\ \text{אַתָּה; אַתָּה; אַתָּה} \end{array} \right\} \text{thy} \\ \text{(tui).}$</p>	<p>$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{אַתָּה} \\ \text{אַתָּה} \end{array} \right\} \text{thy.}$</p>
<p>3. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m. \text{ הוּא } \textit{he.} \\ f. \text{ הִיא } \textit{she.} \end{array} \right.$</p>	<p>הוּא; הוּא; הוּא (הוּ) <i>his</i> <i>(ejus and suus).</i> הִיא; הִיא; הִיא <i>her.</i></p>	<p>הוּא; הוּא, <i>his.</i> הִיא <i>her.</i></p>
<p><i>Plur. 1. com.</i> אֲנַחְנוּ (אֲנַחְנוּ), (אֲנַחְנוּ) <i>we.</i></p>	<p>אֲנַחְנוּ; אֲנַחְנוּ <i>our.</i></p>	<p>אֲנַחְנוּ <i>our.</i></p>
<p>2. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m. \text{ אַתְּם} \\ f. \text{ אַתְּנָה, אַתְּנָה} \end{array} \right\} \textit{ye.}$</p>	<p>$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{אַתְּם; אַתְּם} \\ \text{אַתְּנָה; אַתְּנָה} \end{array} \right\} \textit{your}$</p>	<p>$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{אַתְּם} \\ \text{אַתְּנָה} \end{array} \right\} \textit{your.}$</p>
<p>3. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m. \text{ הֵם, הֵם} \\ f. \text{ הֵנָּה, הֵנָּה} \end{array} \right\} \textit{they.}$</p>	<p>$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{הֵם; הֵם} \\ \text{הֵנָּה, הֵנָּה, הֵנָּה} \end{array} \right\} \textit{their.}$</p>	<p>$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{הֵם} \\ \text{הֵנָּה} \end{array} \right\} \textit{their.}$</p>

PRONOUN AND PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES.

Accusative of the Pronoun, or *Suffix of the Verb*

By itself.	With Nûn demonstrative.
אני; אני; אני <i>me.</i>	אני, אני
<p>הוא; הוא, in p. הוא, הוא } היא; היא; היא, היא } <i>thee.</i></p>	<p>הוא, (הוא) not found.</p>
הוא; הוא; הוא (הוא), הוא <i>him.</i>	הוא, הוא, (הוא)
היא; היא; היא <i>her.</i>	היא
אנחנו; אנחנו; אנחנו <i>us.</i>	אנחנו
<p>אתם; אתם } אתם; אתם } <i>you.</i></p>	<p>These forms do not</p>
הם, הם; הם, הם; הם, הם <i>them.</i>	occur.
הן, הן; הן, הן; הן <i>them.</i>	

PARADIGM B. THE

Qāl		Hīthpā'ēl.	Hōph'āl.	Hīph'il.
Middle O.	Middle E.			
קָטַל קָטְלָה קָטַלְתָּ קָטַלְתָּ קָטַלְתִּי קָטְלוּ קָטַלְתֶּם קָטַלְתֶּן קָטַלְנוּ	קָטַל קָטְלָה קָטַלְתָּ &c. קָטַלְתִּי קָטְלוּ קָטַלְתֶּם קָטַלְתֶּן קָטַלְנוּ	הִתְקַטַּל הִתְקַטְלָה הִתְקַטַּלְתָּ הִתְקַטַּלְתָּ הִתְקַטַּלְתִּי הִתְקַטְלוּ הִתְקַטַּלְתֶּם הִתְקַטַּלְתֶּן הִתְקַטַּלְנוּ	הִקְטַל הִקְטְלָה הִקְטַלְתָּ הִקְטַלְתָּ הִקְטַלְתִּי הִקְטְלוּ הִקְטַלְתֶּם הִקְטַלְתֶּן הִקְטַלְנוּ	הִקְטִיל הִקְטִילָה הִקְטִילְתָּ הִקְטִילְתָּ הִקְטִילְתִּי הִקְטִילוּ הִקְטִילְתֶּם הִקְטִילְתֶּן הִקְטִילְנוּ
יִקְטַל &c.	יִקְטַל תִּקְטַל תִּקְטַל תִּקְטַלִּי אִקְטַל יִקְטְלוּ תִּקְטַלְנָה תִּקְטְלוּ תִּקְטַלְנָה נִקְטַל	יִתְקַטַּל תִּתְקַטַּל תִּתְקַטַּל תִּתְקַטַּלִּי אִתְקַטַּל יִתְקַטְלוּ תִּתְקַטַּלְנָה תִּתְקַטְלוּ תִּתְקַטַּלְנָה נִתְקַטַּל	יִקְטַל תִּקְטַל תִּקְטַל תִּקְטַלִּי אִקְטַל יִקְטְלוּ תִּקְטַלְנָה תִּקְטְלוּ תִּקְטַלְנָה נִקְטַל	יִקְטִיל תִּקְטִיל תִּקְטִיל תִּקְטִילִי אִקְטִיל יִקְטִילוּ תִּקְטִילְנָה תִּקְטִילוּ תִּקְטִילְנָה נִקְטִיל
	קָטַל קָטַלִּי קָטְלוּ קָטַלְנָה	הִתְקַטַּל הִתְקַטַּלִּי הִתְקַטְלוּ הִתְקַטַּלְנָה	wanting	הִקְטַל הִקְטִיל הִקְטִילוּ הִקְטַלְנָה
	קָטַל קָטַל (קָטַל)	(הִתְקַטַּל) הִתְקַטַּל	הִקְטַל הִקְטַל	הִקְטַל הִקְטִיל
	קָטַל	מִתְקַטַּל	מִקְטַל	מִקְטִיל
		אִתְקַטַּלְהָ		יִקְטַל אִקְטִילָה

STRONG VERB.

Pū'āl.	Pr'el.	Niph'āl.	Qāl.		
קטל קטלה קטלת קטלת קטלתי קטלו קטלתם קטלתן קטלנו	קטל קטלה קטלת קטלת קטלתי קטלו קטלתם קטלתן קטלנו	נקטל נקטלה נקטלת נקטלת נקטלתי נקטלו נקטלתם נקטלתן נקטלנו	קטל קטלה קטלת קטלת קטלתי קטלו קטלתם קטלתן קטלנו	Sg. 3 m. 3 f. 2 m. 2 f. 1 c. Pl. 3 c. 2 m. 2 f. 1 c.	Perfect.
יקטל תקטל תקטל תקטלי אקטל יקטלו תקטלנה תקטלו תקטלנה נקטל	יקטל תקטל תקטל תקטלי אקטל יקטלו תקטלנה תקטלו תקטלנה נקטל	יקטל תקטל תקטל תקטלי אקטל יקטלו תקטלנה תקטלו תקטלנה נקטל	יקטל תקטל תקטל תקטלי אקטל יקטלו תקטלנה תקטלו תקטלנה נקטל	Sg. 3 m. 3 f. 2 m. 2 f. 1 c. Pl. 3 m. 3 f. 2 m. 2 f. 1 c.	Imperfect.
wanting	קטל קטלי קטלו קטלנה	הקטל הקטלי הקטלו הקטלנה	קטל קטלי קטלו קטלנה	Sg. 2 m. 2 f. Pl. 2 m. 2 f.	Imperative.
קטל (קטל)	קטל (קטל) קטל	הקטל (נקטל) הקטל	קטול קטל	abs. const.	Infin.
מקטל	מקטל	נקטל	קטל קטול	act. pass.	Part.
			אקטלה	Jussive Cohort.	Impl.

PARADIGM C. STRONG VERB

3 pl. f.	3 pl. m.	2 pl. f.	2 pl. m.	1 pl. c.
קָטְלוּ	קָטְלוּ	[קָטְלוּן]	קָטְלוּכֶם	קָטַלְנוּ
קָטְלוּתָן	קָטְלוּתָם	—	—	קָטְלוּתְנוּ
קָטְלוּתֵן	קָטְלוּתֵם	—	—	קָטְלוּתְנוּ
קָטְלוּתֵינָן	קָטְלוּתֵימָם	—	—	קָטְלוּתֵינוּ
קָטְלוּתֵינָן	קָטְלוּתֵימָם	קָטְלוּתֵיכֶן	קָטְלוּתֵיכֶם	—
קָטְלוּן	קָטְלוּם	—	—	קָטְלוּנוּ
קָטְלוּתוֹן	קָטְלוּתוֹם	—	—	קָטְלוּתוֹנוּ
קָטְלוּנוֹן	קָטְלוּנוֹם	קָטְלוּנוֹכֶן	קָטְלוּנוֹכֶם	—
קָטְלוּ	קָטְלוּ	[קָטְלוּן]	קָטְלוּכֶם	קָטַלְנוּ
קָטְלוּ	קָטְלוּ	קָטְלוּכֶן	קָטְלוּכֶם	קָטַלְנוּ
—	—	—	—	קָטְלוּנוּ
קָטְלוּ	קָטְלוּ	קָטְלוּכֶן	קָטְלוּכֶם	קָטַלְנוּ
קָטְלוּ	קָטְלוּ	קָטְלוּכֶן	קָטְלוּכֶם	קָטַלְנוּ
—	קָטְלוּ	—	—	קָטַלְנוּ
קָטְלוּ	קָטְלוּ	קָטְלוּכֶן } קָטְלוּכֶן }	קָטְלוּכֶם } קָטְלוּכֶם }	קָטַלְנוּ
קָטְלוּ	קָטְלוּ	קָטְלוּכֶן	קָטְלוּכֶם	קָטַלְנוּ
הִקְטִילוּן	הִקְטִילוּם	הִקְטִילוּכֶן	הִקְטִילוּכֶם	הִקְטִילְנוּ

WITH SUFFIXES.

3 sg. f.	3 sg. m.	2 sg. f.	2 sg. m.	1 sg. c.	
					Qāl
קָטְלָהּ	קָטְלוּ } קָטְלוּ }	קָטְלֶיךָ	קָטְלֶיךָ	קָטְלָנִי	3 m. } 3 f. } 2 m. } 2 f. } 1 c. } Pl. 3 c. } 2 m. } 1 c. }
קָטְלָתָהּ	קָטְלָתָהּ } קָטְלָתָנוּ }	קָטְלָתֶיךָ	קָטְלָתֶיךָ	קָטְלָתָנִי	Perfect.
קָטְלָתָהּ	קָטְלָתָהּ } קָטְלָתָנוּ }	—	—	קָטְלָתָנִי	
קָטְלָתֶיךָ	קָטְלָתֶיךָ } קָטְלָתֵינוּ }	—	—	קָטְלָתֵנִי	2 f. }
קָטְלָתֶיךָ	קָטְלָתֵינוּ	קָטְלָתֶיךָ	קָטְלָתֶיךָ	—	1 c. }
קָטְלוּהָ	קָטְלוּהוּ	קָטְלוּךְ	קָטְלוּךְ	קָטְלוּנִי	Pl. 3 c. }
קָטְלָתוּהָ	קָטְלָתוּהוּ	—	—	קָטְלָתוּנִי	2 m. }
קָטְלָנוּהָ	קָטְלָנוּהוּ	קָטְלָנוּךְ	קָטְלָנוּךְ	—	1 c. }
קָטְלָהּ	קָטְלוּ	קָטְלֶיךָ	קָטְלֶיךָ	קָטְלָנִי	Sg. 3 m. } Middle E } Perf.
יְקָטְלָהּ } יְקָטְלָהּ }	יְקָטְלָהּ	יְקָטְלֶיךָ	יְקָטְלֶיךָ	יְקָטְלָנִי	Sg. 3 m. } With Nān } Epentheth. } Pl. 3 m. } 2 f. }
יְקָטְלָנָהּ	יְקָטְלָנוּ	—	יְקָטְלֶיךָ	יְקָטְלָנִי	
יְקָטְלוּהָ	יְקָטְלוּהוּ	יְקָטְלוּךְ	יְקָטְלוּךְ	יְקָטְלוּנִי	
תְּקָטְלוּהָ	תְּקָטְלוּהוּ	—	—	תְּקָטְלוּנִי	
קָטְלָהּ } קָטְלָהּ }	קָטְלָהּ	—	—	קָטְלָנִי	Sg. 2 m. } Impv.
קָטְלָהּ	קָטְלוּ	קָטְלֶיךָ	קָטְלֶיךָ } קָטְלֶיךָ }	קָטְלֵי } קָטְלָנִי }	Construct } Inf.
קָטְלָהּ	קָטְלוּ	קָטְלֶיךָ	קָטְלֶיךָ	קָטְלָנִי	Pl'āl } Sg. 3 m. } Perf.
הִקָּטְלָהּ	הִקָּטְלוּ	הִקָּטְלֶיךָ	הִקָּטְלֶיךָ	הִקָּטְלָנִי	H'ph'il } Sg. 3 m. } Perf.

PARADIGM D. VERB PĒ ('פ) GUTTURAL.

Hōph'āl.	Hīph'il.	Nīph'āl.	Qāl.		
הֶעֱטַל	הֵעֱטִיל	נֶעֱטַל	עֶטַל		<i>Sg.</i> 3 m.
הֶעֱטְלָה	הֵעֱטִילָה	נֶעֱטְלָה	עֶטְלָה		3 f.
הֶעֱטַלְתָּ	הֵעֱטִילְתָּ	נֶעֱטַלְתָּ	עֶטַלְתָּ		2 m.
הֶעֱטַלְתְּ	הֵעֱטִילְתְּ	נֶעֱטַלְתְּ	עֶטַלְתְּ		2 f.
הֶעֱטַלְתִּי	הֵעֱטִילְתִּי	נֶעֱטַלְתִּי	עֶטַלְתִּי		1 c.
הֶעֱטְלוּ	הֵעֱטִילוּ	נֶעֱטְלוּ	עֶטְלוּ		<i>Pl.</i> 3 c.
הֶעֱטַלְתֶּם	הֵעֱטִילְתֶּם	נֶעֱטַלְתֶּם	עֶטַלְתֶּם		2 m.
הֶעֱטַלְתֶּן	הֵעֱטִילְתֶּן	נֶעֱטַלְתֶּן	עֶטַלְתֶּן		2 f.
הֶעֱטַלְנוּ	הֵעֱטִילְנוּ	נֶעֱטַלְנוּ	עֶטַלְנוּ		1 c.
יֶעֱטַל	יֵעֱטִיל	יִנְעַטַל	יֶעֱטַל	יֵעֱטִיל	<i>Sg.</i> 3 m.
תֶּעֱטַל	תֵּעֱטִיל	תִּנְעַטַל	תֶּעֱטַל	תֵּעֱטִיל	3 f.
הֶעֱטַלְתָּ	הֵעֱטִילְתָּ	נֶעֱטַלְתָּ	הֶעֱטַלְתָּ	הֵעֱטִילְתָּ	2 m.
הֶעֱטַלְתְּ	הֵעֱטִילְתְּ	נֶעֱטַלְתְּ	הֶעֱטַלְתְּ	הֵעֱטִילְתְּ	2 f.
הֶעֱטַלְתִּי	הֵעֱטִילְתִּי	נֶעֱטַלְתִּי	הֶעֱטַלְתִּי	הֵעֱטִילְתִּי	1 c.
הֶעֱטַלְתֶּם	הֵעֱטִילְתֶּם	נֶעֱטַלְתֶּם	הֶעֱטַלְתֶּם	הֵעֱטִילְתֶּם	<i>Pl.</i> 3 m.
הֶעֱטַלְתֶּן	הֵעֱטִילְתֶּן	נֶעֱטַלְתֶּן	הֶעֱטַלְתֶּן	הֵעֱטִילְתֶּן	3 f.
הֶעֱטַלְתֶּם	הֵעֱטִילְתֶּם	נֶעֱטַלְתֶּם	הֶעֱטַלְתֶּם	הֵעֱטִילְתֶּם	2 m.
הֶעֱטַלְתֶּן	הֵעֱטִילְתֶּן	נֶעֱטַלְתֶּן	הֶעֱטַלְתֶּן	הֵעֱטִילְתֶּן	2 f.
נֶעֱטַלְתֶּם	נֶעֱטַלְתֶּם	נֶעֱטַלְתֶּם	נֶעֱטַלְתֶּם	נֶעֱטַלְתֶּם	1 c.
wanting	הֶעֱטַלְתָּ	הֶעֱטַלְתָּ	עֶטַלְתָּ	עֶטַלְתָּ	<i>Sg.</i> 2 m.
	הֶעֱטַלְתְּ	הֶעֱטַלְתְּ	עֶטַלְתְּ	עֶטַלְתְּ	2 f.
	הֶעֱטַלְתִּי	הֶעֱטַלְתִּי	עֶטַלְתִּי	עֶטַלְתִּי	<i>Pl.</i> 2 m.
	הֶעֱטַלְתֶּם	הֶעֱטַלְתֶּם	עֶטַלְתֶּם	עֶטַלְתֶּם	2 f.
הֶעֱטַלְתָּ	הֶעֱטַלְתָּ	נֶעֱטַלְתָּ	עֶטַלְתָּ	עֶטַלְתָּ	<i>abs.</i>
הֶעֱטַלְתְּ	הֶעֱטַלְתְּ	הֶעֱטַלְתְּ	עֶטַלְתְּ	עֶטַלְתְּ	<i>const.</i>
מֶעֱטַל	מֵעֱטִיל	נֶעֱטַל	עֶטַל	עֶטַל	<i>act.</i>
		נֶעֱטַל	עֶטַל	עֶטַל	<i>pass.</i>
	יֶעֱטַל				<i>Jussive</i>
	אֶעֱטִילָה		אֶעֱטִילָה		<i>Cohort.</i>

PARADIGM E. VERB 'ĀYĪN ('ע) GUTTURAL.

Hithpā'el.	Pū'al.	Pf'el.	Niph'al.	Qal.	
התקאל	קאל	קאל	נקאל	קאל	<i>Sg. 3 m.</i>
התקאלה	קאלה	קאלה	נקאלה	קאלה	<i>3 f.</i>
התקאלת	קאלת	קאלת	נקאלת	קאלת	<i>2 m.</i>
התקאלת	קאלת	קאלת	נקאלת	קאלת	<i>2 f.</i>
התקאלתי	קאלתי	קאלתי	נקאלתי	קאלתי	<i>1 c.</i>
התקאלו	קאלו	קאלו	נקאלו	קאלו	<i>Pl. 3 c.</i>
התקאלתם	קאלתם	קאלתם	נקאלתם	קאלתם	<i>2 m.</i>
התקאלתן	קאלתן	קאלתן	נקאלתן	קאלתן	<i>2 f.</i>
התקאלנו	קאלנו	קאלנו	נקאלנו	קאלנו	<i>1 c.</i>
יתקאל	יקאל	יקאל	יקאל	יקאל	<i>Sg. 3 m.</i>
תתקאל	תקאל	תקאל	תקאל	תקאל	<i>3 f.</i>
תתקאל	תקאל	תקאל	תקאל	תקאל	<i>2 m.</i>
תתקאלי	תקאלי	תקאלי	תקאלי	תקאלי	<i>2 f.</i>
אתקאל	אקאל	אקאל	אקאל	אקאל	<i>1 c.</i>
יתקאלו	יקאלו	יקאלו	יקאלו	יקאלו	<i>Pl. 3 m.</i>
תתקאלנה	תקאלנה	תקאלנה	תקאלנה	תקאלנה	<i>3 f.</i>
תתקאלו	תקאלו	תקאלו	תקאלו	תקאלו	<i>2 m.</i>
תתקאלנה	תקאלנה	תקאלנה	תקאלנה	תקאלנה	<i>2 f.</i>
נתקאל	נקאל	נקאל	נקאל	נקאל	<i>1 c.</i>
התקאל		קאל	הקאל	קאל	<i>Sg. 2 m.</i>
התקאלי	wanting	קאלי	הקאלי	קאלי	<i>2 f.</i>
התקאלו		קאלו	הקאלו	קאלו	<i>Pl. 2 m.</i>
התקאלנה		קאלנה	הקאלנה	קאלנה	<i>2 f.</i>
—	—	קאל	נקאול	קאול	<i>abs.</i>
התקאל	—	קאל	הקאל	קאל	<i>const.</i>
מתקאל	מקאל	מקאל	נקאל	קאול	<i>act.</i>
				קאול	<i>pass.</i>
				יקאלהו	<i>With</i>
					<i>Suffixes</i>

Perfect

Imperfect

Imperative

Infin.

Part.

Impf.

PARADIGM F. VERB LĀMĔDH ('ל) GUTTURAL.

Hīthpā'ēl.	Hīph'il.	Pf'ēl.	Nīph'al.	Qāl.	
הִתְקַטַּח	הִקְטִיחַ	קִטַּח	נִקְטַח	קִטַּח	<i>Sg. 3 m.</i>
הִתְקַטְּחָה	הִקְטִיחָה	קִטְּחָה	נִקְטְּחָה	קִטְּחָה	<i>3 f.</i>
הִתְקַטְּחֹתָ	הִקְטִיחֹתָ	קִטְּחֹתָ	נִקְטְּחֹתָ	קִטְּחֹתָ	<i>2 m.</i>
הִתְקַטְּחֹתְּ	הִקְטִיחֹתְּ	קִטְּחֹתְּ	נִקְטְּחֹתְּ	קִטְּחֹתְּ	<i>2 f.</i>
הִתְקַטְּחֵי	הִקְטִיחֵי	קִטְּחֵי	נִקְטְּחֵי	קִטְּחֵי	<i>1 c.</i>
הִתְקַטְּחוּ	הִקְטִיחוּ	קִטְּחוּ	נִקְטְּחוּ	קִטְּחוּ	<i>Pl. 3 c.</i>
הִתְקַטְּחֻם	הִקְטִיחֻם	קִטְּחֻם	נִקְטְּחֻם	קִטְּחֻם	<i>2 m.</i>
הִתְקַטְּחֻנָּה	הִקְטִיחֻנָּה	קִטְּחֻנָּה	נִקְטְּחֻנָּה	קִטְּחֻנָּה	<i>2 f.</i>
הִתְקַטְּחֻנוּ	הִקְטִיחֻנוּ	קִטְּחֻנוּ	נִקְטְּחֻנוּ	קִטְּחֻנוּ	<i>1 c.</i>
יִתְקַטַּח	יִקְטִיחַ	יִקְטַח	יִקְטַח	יִקְטַח	<i>Sg. 3 m.</i>
תִּתְקַטַּח	תִּקְטִיחַ	תִּקְטַח	תִּקְטַח	תִּקְטַח	<i>3 f.</i>
תִּתְקַטְּחָה	תִּקְטִיחָה	תִּקְטְּחָה	תִּקְטְּחָה	תִּקְטְּחָה	<i>2 m.</i>
תִּתְקַטְּחֹתָ	תִּקְטִיחֹתָ	תִּקְטְּחֹתָ	תִּקְטְּחֹתָ	תִּקְטְּחֹתָ	<i>2 f.</i>
אִתְקַטַּח	אִקְטִיחַ	אִקְטַח	אִקְטַח	אִקְטַח	<i>1 c.</i>
יִתְקַטְּחוּ	יִקְטִיחוּ	יִקְטְּחוּ	יִקְטְּחוּ	יִקְטְּחוּ	<i>Pl. 3 m.</i>
תִּתְקַטְּחֶנָּה	תִּקְטִיחֶנָּה	תִּקְטְּחֶנָּה	תִּקְטְּחֶנָּה	תִּקְטְּחֶנָּה	<i>3 f.</i>
תִּתְקַטְּחוּ	תִּקְטִיחוּ	תִּקְטְּחוּ	תִּקְטְּחוּ	תִּקְטְּחוּ	<i>2 m.</i>
תִּתְקַטְּחֶנָּה	תִּקְטִיחֶנָּה	תִּקְטְּחֶנָּה	תִּקְטְּחֶנָּה	תִּקְטְּחֶנָּה	<i>2 f.</i>
נִתְקַטַּח	נִקְטִיחַ	נִקְטַח	נִקְטַח	נִקְטַח	<i>1 c.</i>
הִתְקַטַּח	הִקְטַח	קַטַּח	הִקְטַח	קַטַּח	<i>Sg. 2 m.</i>
הִתְקַטְּחֵי	הִקְטִיחֵי	קַטְּחֵי	הִקְטְּחֵי	קַטְּחֵי	<i>2 f.</i>
הִתְקַטְּחוּ	הִקְטִיחוּ	קַטְּחוּ	הִקְטְּחוּ	קַטְּחוּ	<i>Pl. 2 m.</i>
הִתְקַטְּחֶנָּה	הִקְטִיחֶנָּה	קַטְּחֶנָּה	הִקְטְּחֶנָּה	קַטְּחֶנָּה	<i>2 f.</i>
—	הִקְטַח	קַטַּח	נִקְטַח	קְטוּחַ	<i>abs.</i>
הִתְקַטַּח	הִקְטִיחַ	קַטַּח	הִקְטַח	קַטַּח	<i>const.</i>
מִתְקַטַּח	מִקְטִיחַ	מִקְטַח	נִקְטַח	קַטַּח	<i>act.</i>
			נִקְטַח	קְטוּחַ	<i>pass.</i>
	יִקְטַח			יִקְטְּחֵי	<i>Jussive</i>
					<i>W. suff.</i>

Perfect.

Imperfect.

Imperative.

Infin.

Part.

Impf.

PARADIGM G. VERB PĒ NŪN (פ"ן).

Höph'äl.	Híph'il.	Níph'äl.	Qäl.		
הטל	הטיל	נטל	נטל		<i>Sg. 3 m.</i> } <i>3 f.</i> } <i>2 m.</i> } <i>2 f.</i> } <i>1 c.</i> } <i>Pl. 3 c.</i> } <i>2 m.</i> } <i>2 f.</i> } <i>1 c.</i> }
הטלה	הטילה	נטלה	etc.		
הטלת	הטלת	נטלת			
הטלת	הטלת	נטלת			
הטלתי	הטלתי	נטלתי	regular		
הטלו	הטילו	נטלו			
הטלתם	הטלתם	נטלתם			
הטלתן	הטלתן	נטלתן			
הטלנו	הטלנו	נטלנו			
יטל	יטיל	ינטל	יטל	יטל	<i>Sg. 3 m.</i> } <i>3 f.</i> } <i>2 m.</i> } <i>2 f.</i> } <i>1 c.</i> } <i>Pl. 3 m.</i> } <i>3 f.</i> } <i>2 m.</i> } <i>2 f.</i> } <i>1 c.</i> }
תטל	תטיל	תנטל	תטל	תטל	
תטל	תטיל	תנטל	תטל	תטל	
תטלי	תטילי	תנטלי	תטלי	תטלי	
אטל	אטיל	אנטל	אטל	אטל	
יטלו	יטילו	ינטלו	יטלו	יטלו	
הטלנה	הטלנה	הנטלנה	הטלנה	הטלנה	
הטלו	הטלו	הנטלו	הטלו	הטלו	
הטלנה	הטלנה	הנטלנה	הטלנה	הטלנה	
גטל	גטיל	גנטל	גטל	גטל	
wanting	הטל	הנטל	נטל	טל	<i>Sg. 2 m.</i> } <i>2 f.</i> } <i>Pl. 2 m.</i> } <i>2 f.</i> }
	הטילי	הנטלי	נטלי	טלי	
	הטילו	הנטלו	נטלו	טלו	
	הטלנה	הנטלנה	נטלנה	טלנה	
הטל	הטל	הנטל	נטול	נטול	<i>abs.</i> } <i>const.</i> }
---	הטיל	הנטל	נטל	טלת	
כִּטַּל	כִּטִּיל	כִּנטַל	נטל	נטול	<i>act.</i> } <i>pass.</i> }
	יטל		אֶטַלָּה		<i>Jussive</i> } <i>Cohort.</i> }

PARADIGM H. VERB

Hithpô'el.	Pô'âl.	Pô'el.	Hôph'âl.
הִתְקוּטַט	קוּטַט	קוּטַט	הוּקַט
הִתְקוּטְטָה	קוּטְטָה	קוּטְטָה	הוּקְטָה
הִתְקוּטְטוּת	קוּטְטוּת	קוּטְטוּת	הוּקְטוּת
הִתְקוּטְטוּת	קוּטְטוּת	קוּטְטוּת	הוּקְטוּת
הִתְקוּטְטוּתִי	קוּטְטוּתִי	קוּטְטוּתִי	הוּקְטוּתִי
הִתְקוּטְטוּ	קוּטְטוּ	קוּטְטוּ	הוּקְטוּ
הִתְקוּטְטוּתֶם	קוּטְטוּתֶם	קוּטְטוּתֶם	הוּקְטוּתֶם
הִתְקוּטְטוּתְנִי	קוּטְטוּתְנִי	קוּטְטוּתְנִי	הוּקְטוּתְנִי
הִתְקוּטְטוּנִי	קוּטְטוּנִי	קוּטְטוּנִי	הוּקְטוּנִי
יִתְקוּטַט	יְקוּטַט	יְקוּטַט	יִּוּקַט (יְקַט)
תִּתְקוּטַט	תְּקוּטַט	תְּקוּטַט	תִּוּקַט
תִּתְקוּטְטָה	תְּקוּטְטָה	תְּקוּטְטָה	תִּוּקְטָה
תִּתְקוּטְטוּת	תְּקוּטְטוּת	תְּקוּטְטוּת	תִּוּקְטוּת
תִּתְקוּטְטוּתִי	תְּקוּטְטוּתִי	תְּקוּטְטוּתִי	תִּוּקְטוּתִי
אִתְקוּטַט	אֶקוּטַט	אֶקוּטַט	אִוּקַט
יִתְקוּטְטוּ	יְקוּטְטוּ	יְקוּטְטוּ	יִּוּקְטוּ
תִּתְקוּטְטוּנָה	תְּקוּטְטוּנָה	תְּקוּטְטוּנָה	תִּוּקְטוּנָה
תִּתְקוּטְטוּ	תְּקוּטְטוּ	תְּקוּטְטוּ	תִּוּקְטוּ
תִּתְקוּטְטוּנָה	תְּקוּטְטוּנָה	תְּקוּטְטוּנָה	תִּוּקְטוּנָה
נִתְקוּטַט	נֶקוּטַט	נֶקוּטַט	נִוּקַט
הִתְקוּטַט		קוּטַט	
הִתְקוּטְטִי		קוּטְטִי	
הִתְקוּטְטוּ	wanting	קוּטְטוּ	wanting
הִתְקוּטְטוּנָה		קוּטְטוּנָה	
הִתְקוּטַט	—	קוּטַט	—
—	קוּטַט	קוּטַט	הוּקַט
מִתְקוּטַט	מִקּוּטַט	מִקּוּטַט	מִוּקַט
		יְקוּטְטוּנִי	

Āyīn DOUBLED (י"ע).

Hiph'il.	Niph'al.	Qal.		
הִקֵּט	נִקֵּט	קֵט		<i>Sg. 3 m.</i> } Perfect.
הִקְטָה	נִקְטָה	קֵטָה		3 <i>f.</i> }
הִקְטוּת	נִקְטוּת	קֵטוּת		2 <i>m.</i> }
הִקְטוּת	נִקְטוּת	קֵטוּת		2 <i>f.</i> }
הִקְטוֹתִי	נִקְטוֹתִי	קֵטוֹתִי		1 <i>c.</i> }
הִקְטוּ	נִקְטוּ	קֵטוּ		<i>Pl. 3 c.</i> }
הִקְטוּתֶם	נִקְטוּתֶם	קֵטוּתֶם		2 <i>m.</i> }
הִקְטוּתֵן	נִקְטוּתֵן	קֵטוּתֵן		2 <i>f.</i> }
הִקְטוּנוּ	נִקְטוּנוּ	קֵטוּנוּ		1 <i>c.</i> }
יִקְטֶה (יִקְט)	יִקְטֶה	יִקְטֶה	יִקְטֶה	<i>Sg. 3 m.</i> } Imperfect.
תִּקְטֶה	תִּקְטֶה	תִּקְטֶה	תִּקְטֶה	3 <i>f.</i> }
תִּקְטֶה	תִּקְטֶה	תִּקְטֶה	תִּקְטֶה	2 <i>m.</i> }
תִּקְטֶי	תִּקְטֶי	תִּקְטֶי	תִּקְטֶי	2 <i>f.</i> }
אִקְטֶה	אִקְטֶה	אִקְטֶה	אִקְטֶה	1 <i>c.</i> }
יִקְטוּ	יִקְטוּ	יִקְטוּ	יִקְטוּ	<i>Pl. 3 m.</i> }
תִּקְטִינָה	תִּקְטִינָה	תִּקְטִינָה	תִּקְטִינָה	3 <i>f.</i> }
תִּקְטוּ	תִּקְטוּ	תִּקְטוּ	תִּקְטוּ	2 <i>m.</i> }
תִּקְטִינָה	תִּקְטִינָה	תִּקְטִינָה	תִּקְטִינָה	2 <i>f.</i> }
נִקְטֶה	נִקְטֶה	נִקְטֶה	נִקְטֶה	1 <i>c.</i> }
הִקֵּט	הִקֵּט	קֵט		<i>Sg. 2 m.</i> } Imperative.
הִקְטִי	הִקְטִי	קְטִי		2 <i>f.</i> }
הִקְטוּ	הִקְטוּ	קְטוּ		<i>Pl. 2 m.</i> }
הִקְטִינָה	הִקְטִינָה	קְטִינָה		2 <i>f.</i> }
הִקֵּט	הִקֵּט	קֵטוּט		<i>abs.</i> } Infn.
הִקֵּט	הִקֵּט	קֵט		<i>const.</i> }
מִקְטֵה		קֵטֵט		<i>act.</i> } Part.
	נִקְטֵה	קֵטוּט		<i>pass.</i> }
וַיִּקְטֶה		וַיִּקְטֶה		<i>W. cons.</i> } Impl.
וַיִּקְטֵנִי		וַיִּקְטֵנִי		<i>W. suff.</i> }

PARADIGM J. VERB PĒ 'ĀLĒPH (א"פ). VERB PĒ YODH (י"פ). PARA-

Nīph'āl.	Qāl.	Hīph'il (prop. י"פ)	Qāl (prop. י"פ)
Same as the verb Pē Guttural.	אָטל Same as the verb Pē Guttural.	הִיטִיל הִיטִילָה הִיטִילָת הִיטִילָת הִיטִילָתִי הִיטִילוּ הִיטִילְתֶּם הִיטִילְתֶּן הִיטִילְנוּ	יִטַּל etc. regular
	יֵאָטֵל (יֵאָטֵל) תֵּאָטֵל תֵּאָטֵל תֵּאָטִילִי אָטֵל יֵאָטֵלוּ תֵּאָטִילְנָה תֵּאָטִילוּ תֵּאָטִילְנָה נֵאָטֵל	יִיטִיל תִּיטִיל תִּיטִיל תִּיטִילִי אִיטִיל יִיטִילוּ תִּיטִילְנָה תִּיטִילוּ תִּיטִילְנָה נִיטִיל	יִיטַל תִּיטַל תִּיטַל תִּיטַלִּי אִיטַל יִיטַלוּ תִּיטַלְנָה תִּיטַלוּ תִּיטַלְנָה נִיטַל
	אָטֵל אָטִילִי אָטִילוּ אָטִילְנָה	הִיטַל הִיטִילִי הִיטִילוּ הִיטִילְנָה	יִטַּל יִטַּלִּי יִטַּלוּ יִטַּלְנָה
	אָטוּל אָטֵל	הִיטַל הִיטִיל	יִטוּל יִטַּל
	אָטֵל אָטוּל	מִיטִיל	יִטַּל יִטוּל
	וַיֵּאָטֵל וַיֵּאָטֵל	וַיִּיטַל	וַיִּיטַל וַיִּיטַל

DIGM I. VERB PĒ WĀW (ו'פ').

Hōph'āl.	Hīph'il	Nīph'āl.	Qāl		
הוּטַל	הוּטִיל	נוּטַל	יְטַל		<i>Sg.</i> 3 <i>m.</i>
הוּטְלָה	הוּטִילָה	נוּטְלָה	etc.		3 <i>f.</i>
הוּטְלַת	הוּטִילַת	נוּטְלַת			2 <i>m.</i>
הוּטְלַת	הוּטִילַת	נוּטְלַת			2 <i>f.</i>
הוּטְלַתי	הוּטִילַתי	נוּטְלַתי	regular		1 <i>c.</i>
הוּטְלוּ	הוּטִילוּ	נוּטְלוּ			<i>Pl.</i> 3 <i>c.</i>
הוּטְלָתֶם	הוּטִילָתֶם	נוּטְלָתֶם			2 <i>m.</i>
הוּטְלָתֶן	הוּטִילָתֶן	נוּטְלָתֶן			2 <i>f.</i>
הוּטְלָנוּ	הוּטִילָנוּ	נוּטְלָנוּ			1 <i>c.</i>
יוּטַל	יוּטִיל	יוּטַל	יִטַל	יְטַל	<i>Sg.</i> 3 <i>m.</i>
תוּטַל	תוּטִיל	etc.	תִּיטַל	תְּטַל	3 <i>f.</i>
תוּטַל	תוּטִיל		תִּיטַל	תְּטַל	2 <i>m.</i>
תוּטְלִי	תוּטִילִי		תִּיטְלִי	תְּטְלִי	2 <i>f.</i>
אוּטַל	אוּטִיל	regular	אִיטַל	אְטַל	1 <i>c.</i>
יוּטְלוּ	יוּטִילוּ		יִיטְלוּ	יְטְלוּ	<i>Pl.</i> 3 <i>m.</i>
תוּטְלָנָה	תוּטִילָנָה		תִּיטְלָנָה	תְּטְלָנָה	3 <i>f.</i>
תוּטְלוּ	תוּטִילוּ		תִּיטְלוּ	תְּטְלוּ	2 <i>m.</i>
תוּטְלָנָה	תוּטִילָנָה		תִּיטְלָנָה	תְּטְלָנָה	2 <i>f.</i>
נוּטַל	נוּטִיל		נִיטַל	נְטַל	1 <i>c.</i>
wanting	הוּטַל	הוּטַל	יְטַל	טַל	<i>Sg.</i> 2 <i>m.</i>
	הוּטִילִי	הוּטְלִי	יְטְלִי	טְלִי	2 <i>f.</i>
	הוּטִילוּ	הוּטְלוּ	יְטְלוּ	טְלוּ	<i>Pl.</i> 2 <i>m.</i>
	הוּטְלָנָה	הוּטְלָנָה	יְטְלָנָה	טְלָנָה	2 <i>f.</i>
—	הוּטַל	—	יְטוּל	טוּל	<i>abs.</i>
—	הוּטִיל	הוּטַל	יְטַל	טַלַת	<i>const.</i>
מוּטַל	מוּטִיל	נוּטַל	יְטַל		<i>act.</i>
			יְטוּל		<i>pass.</i>
	וַיּוּטַל		וַיְטַל		<i>With</i>
					ו <i>Cons.</i>

Perfect.

Imperfect.

Imperative.

Infln.

Part.

Impf.

PARADIGM K. VERBS 'ĀYĪN WĀW (ו'ע)

Pōlāl.	Pōlāl.	Hōph'āl.	Hÿph'īl.
קוּלַל קוּלְלָה etc.	קוּלַל קוּלְלָה קוּלְלַת קוּלְלַת קוּלְלַתִּי קוּלְלוּ קוּלְלַתֶּם קוּלְלַתֶּן קוּלְלַנּוּ	הוּקַל הוּקְלָה הוּקְלַת הוּקְלַת הוּקְלַתִּי הוּקְלוּ הוּקְלַתֶּם הוּקְלַתֶּן הוּקְלַנּוּ	הִקִּיל הִקִּילָה הִקִּילוֹת הִקִּילוֹת הִקִּילוֹתִי הִקִּילוּ הִקִּילוֹתֶם הִקִּילוֹתֶן הִקִּילוֹנּוּ
יְקוּלַל תְּקוּלַל etc.	יְקוּלַל תְּקוּלַל תְּקוּלַל תְּקוּלְלִי אֶקוּלַל יְקוּלְלוּ תְּקוּלְלַנָּה תְּקוּלְלוּ תְּקוּלְלַנָּה נְקוּלַל	יּוּקַל תּוּקַל תּוּקַל תּוּקְלִי אֹיּקַל יּוּקְלוּ תּוּקְלַנָּה תּוּקְלוּ תּוּקְלַנָּה נּוּקַל	יְקִיל תְּקִיל תְּקִיל תְּקִילִי אֶקִיל יְקִילוּ תְּקִילָנָה תְּקִילוּ תְּקִילָנָה נְקִיל
wanting	קוּלַל קוּלְלִי קוּלְלוּ קוּלְלַנָּה	wanting	הִקַּל הִקִּילִי הִקִּילוּ הִקִּילָנָה
	קוּלַל	—	הִקַּל הִקִּיל
מְקוּלַל	מְקוּלַל	מוּקַל	מִקִּיל
			יְקַל נִיְקַל

AND 'ĀYĪN YŌDH ('ע).

Nīph'al.	Qāl ('ע).	Qāl (י'ע).	
נְקוּל	קָל	קָל קָל	<i>Sg. 3 m.</i> } <i>3 f.</i> } <i>2 m.</i> } <i>2 f.</i> } <i>1 c.</i> } <i>Pl. 3 c.</i> } <i>2 m.</i> } <i>2 f.</i> } <i>1 c.</i> } Perfect
נְקוּלָה	קָלָה	קָלָה קָלָה	
נְקוּלוֹת	קָלָת	קָלָת קָלָת	
נְקוּלוֹת	etc.	קָלָת קָלָת	
נְקוּלוֹתַי		קָלָתַי קָלָתַי	
נְקוּלוּ		קָלוּ קָלוּ	
נְקוּלוֹתֵם		קָלְתֶם קָלְתֶם	
נְקוּלוֹתֵינוּ		קָלְתֵנוּ קָלְתֵנוּ	
		קָלְנוּ קָלְנוּ	
יְקוּל	יְקִיל	יְקוּל יְקוּל	<i>Sg. 3 m.</i> } <i>3 f.</i> } <i>2 m.</i> } <i>2 f.</i> } <i>1 c.</i> } <i>Pl. 3 m.</i> } <i>3 f.</i> } <i>2 m.</i> } <i>2 f.</i> } <i>1 c.</i> } Imperfect.
תְּקוּל	תְּקִיל	תְּקוּל תְּקוּל	
תְּקוּלוֹ	תְּקִילוֹ	תְּקוּלוֹ תְּקוּלוֹ	
תְּקוּלִי	תְּקִילִי	תְּקוּלִי תְּקוּלִי	
אֶקוּל	אֶקִיל	אֶקוּל אֶקוּל	
יִקוּלוּ	יִקְילוּ	יִקוּלוּ יִקוּלוּ	
תְּקוּלְנָה	תְּקִילְנָה	תְּקוּלְנָה תְּקוּלְנָה	
תְּקוּלוּ	תְּקִילוּ	תְּקוּלוּ תְּקוּלוּ	
תְּקוּלְנָה	תְּקִילְנָה	תְּקוּלְנָה תְּקוּלְנָה	
נְקוּל	נְקִיל	נְקוּל נְקוּל	
הַקּוּל	קִיל	קוּל קוּל	<i>Sg. 2 m.</i> } <i>2 f.</i> } <i>Pl. 2 m.</i> } <i>2 f.</i> } Imperative.
הַקּוּלִי	קִילִי	קוּלִי קוּלִי	
הַקּוּלוֹ	קִילוֹ	קוּלוֹ קוּלוֹ	
הַקּוּלְנָה	—	קָלְנָה קָלְנָה	<i>abs.</i> } <i>const.</i> } Infinitive.
הַקּוּל	קוּל	קוּל קוּל	
הַקּוּל	קִיל	קוּל קוּל	<i>act.</i> } <i>pass.</i> } Participle.
נְקוּל	קָל קוּל קִיל	קָל קוּל	
	יְקָל וַיְקָל	יְקָל וַיְקָל	<i>Jussive</i> } <i>W. cons.</i> } Imperative.

PARADIGM L. VERB

Hithpā'el.	Höph'al.	Hiph'il.	Pä'al.
התקטה	הקטה	הקטה	קטה
התקטתה	הקטתה	הקטתה	קטתה
התקטית	הקטית	הקטית (—'ת)	קטית
התקטית	הקטית	הקטית (—'ת)	קטית
התקטיתי	הקטיתי	הקטיתי (—'תי)	קטיתי
התקטו	הקטו	הקטו	קטו
התקטיתם	הקטיתם	הקטיתם (—'תם)	קטיתם
התקטיתן	הקטיתן	הקטיתן (—'תן)	קטיתן
התקטינו	הקטינו	הקטינו	קטינו
יתקטה	יקטה	יקטה	יקטה
תתקטה	תקטה	תקטה	תקטה
תתקטה	תקטה	תקטה	תקטה
תתקטי	תקטי	תקטי	תקטי
אתקטה	אקטה	אקטה	אקטה
יתקטו	יקטו	יקטו	יקטו
תתקטינה	תקטינה	תקטינה	תקטינה
תתקטו	תקטו	תקטו	תקטו
תתקטינה	תקטינה	תקטינה	תקטינה
נתקטה	נקטה	נקטה	נקטה
התקטה		הקטה	
התקטי	wanting	הקטי	wanting
התקטו		הקטו	
התקטינה		הקטינה	
—	הקטה	הקטה	קטה
התקטות	הקטות	הקטות	קטות
מתקטה	מקטה	מקטה	מקטה
יתקט		יקט	
		יקטני	

LAMĒDH HĒ (ל'ה).

Præl.	Niph'al.	Qāl.		
קָטָה	נִקְטָה	קָטָה	<i>Sg. 3 m.</i>	} Perfect.
קָטְתָה	נִקְטָתָה	קָטְתָה	<i>3 f.</i>	
קָטַיְתָ (קָטִיתָ)	נִקְטַיְתָ (נִקְטִיתָ)	קָטַיְתָ	<i>2 m.</i>	
קָטַיְתָ	נִקְטַיְתָ	קָטַיְתָ	<i>2 f.</i>	
קָטַיְתִי	נִקְטַיְתִי	קָטַיְתִי	<i>1 c.</i>	
קָטוּ	נִקְטוּ	קָטוּ	<i>Pl. 3 c.</i>	
קָטִיתֶם	נִקְטִיתֶם	קָטִיתֶם	<i>2 m.</i>	
קָטִיתֶן	נִקְטִיתֶן	קָטִיתֶן	<i>2 f.</i>	
קָטִינוּ	נִקְטִינוּ	קָטִינוּ	<i>1 c.</i>	
יִקְטָה	יִקְטָה	יִקְטָה	<i>Sg. 3 m.</i>	} Imperfect.
תִּקְטָה	תִּקְטָה	תִּקְטָה	<i>3 f.</i>	
תִּקְטָה	תִּקְטָה	תִּקְטָה	<i>2 m.</i>	
תִּקְטִי	תִּקְטִי	תִּקְטִי	<i>2 f.</i>	
אִקְטָה	אִקְטָה	אִקְטָה	<i>1 c.</i>	
יִקְטוּ	יִקְטוּ	יִקְטוּ	<i>Pl. 3 m.</i>	
תִּקְטִינָה	תִּקְטִינָה	תִּקְטִינָה	<i>3 f.</i>	
תִּקְטוּ	תִּקְטוּ	תִּקְטוּ	<i>2 m.</i>	
תִּקְטִינָה	תִּקְטִינָה	תִּקְטִינָה	<i>2 f.</i>	
נִקְטָה	נִקְטָה	נִקְטָה	<i>1 c.</i>	
קָטָה	הִקְטָה	קָטָה	<i>Sg. 2 m.</i>	} Imperative.
קָטִי	הִקְטִי	קָטִי	<i>2 f.</i>	
קָטוּ	הִקְטוּ	קָטוּ	<i>Pl. 2 m.</i>	
קָטִינָה	הִקְטִינָה	קָטִינָה	<i>2 f.</i>	
קָטָה (קָטָה)	נִקְטָה	קָטָה	<i>abs.</i>	} Infn.
קָטוֹת	הִקְטוֹת	קָטוֹת	<i>const.</i>	
מְקָטָה	נִקְטָה	קָטָה	<i>act.</i>	} Part.
	נִקְטָה	קָטוּי	<i>pass.</i>	
יִקְטֵ	יִקְטֵ	יִקְטֵ	<i>Jussive</i>	} Impf.
יִקְטֵנִי	יִקְטֵנִי	יִקְטֵנִי	<i>W. suff.</i>	

PARADIGM M. VERB LĀMĒDH 'ĀLĒPH (ל'א).

Hithpā'el.	Hiph'il.	Pf'el.	Niph'al.	Qāl.		
הִתְקַטָּא	הִקְטִיא	קָטָא	נִקְטָא	קָטָא	<i>Sg.</i>	<i>3 m.</i>
הִתְקַטָּאָה	הִקְטִיאָה	קָטָאָה	נִקְטָאָה	קָטָאָה		<i>3 f.</i>
הִתְקַטָּאתָ	הִקְטִיאתָ	קָטָאתָ	נִקְטָאתָ	קָטָאתָ		<i>2 m.</i>
הִתְקַטָּאתְּ	הִקְטִיאתְּ	קָטָאתְּ	נִקְטָאתְּ	קָטָאתְּ		<i>2 f.</i>
הִתְקַטָּאתִי	הִקְטִיאתִי	קָטָאתִי	נִקְטָאתִי	קָטָאתִי		<i>1 c.</i>
הִתְקַטָּאוּ	הִקְטִיאוּ	קָטָאוּ	נִקְטָאוּ	קָטָאוּ	<i>Pl.</i>	<i>3 c.</i>
הִתְקַטָּאתֶם	הִקְטִיאתֶם	קָטָאתֶם	נִקְטָאתֶם	קָטָאתֶם		<i>2 m.</i>
הִתְקַטָּאתֶן	הִקְטִיאתֶן	קָטָאתֶן	נִקְטָאתֶן	קָטָאתֶן		<i>2 f.</i>
הִתְקַטָּאוּ	הִקְטִיאוּ	קָטָאוּ	נִקְטָאוּ	קָטָאוּ		<i>1 c.</i>
יִתְקַטָּא	יִקְטִיא	יִקָּטָא	יִקְטָא	יִקָּטָא	<i>Sg.</i>	<i>3 m.</i>
יִתְקַטָּאָה	יִקְטִיאָה	יִקָּטָאָה	יִקְטָאָה	יִקָּטָאָה		<i>3 f.</i>
יִתְקַטָּאתָ	יִקְטִיאתָ	יִקָּטָאתָ	יִקְטָאתָ	יִקָּטָאתָ		<i>2 m.</i>
יִתְקַטָּאתְּ	יִקְטִיאתְּ	יִקָּטָאתְּ	יִקְטָאתְּ	יִקָּטָאתְּ		<i>2 f.</i>
יִתְקַטָּאתִי	יִקְטִיאתִי	יִקָּטָאתִי	יִקְטָאתִי	יִקָּטָאתִי		<i>1 c.</i>
יִתְקַטָּאוּ	יִקְטִיאוּ	יִקָּטָאוּ	יִקְטָאוּ	יִקָּטָאוּ	<i>Pl.</i>	<i>3 m.</i>
יִתְקַטָּאנָה	יִקְטִיאנָה	יִקָּטָאנָה	יִקְטָאנָה	יִקָּטָאנָה		<i>3 f.</i>
יִתְקַטָּאוּ	יִקְטִיאוּ	יִקָּטָאוּ	יִקְטָאוּ	יִקָּטָאוּ		<i>2 m.</i>
יִתְקַטָּאנָה	יִקְטִיאנָה	יִקָּטָאנָה	יִקְטָאנָה	יִקָּטָאנָה		<i>2 f.</i>
נִתְקַטָּא	נִקְטִיא	נִקָּטָא	נִקְטָא	נִקָּטָא		<i>1 c.</i>
הִתְקַטָּא	הִקְטָא	קָטָא	הִקְטָא	קָטָא	<i>Sg.</i>	<i>2 m.</i>
הִתְקַטָּאי	הִקְטָאי	קָטָאי	הִקְטָאי	קָטָאי		<i>2 f.</i>
הִתְקַטָּאוּ	הִקְטָאוּ	קָטָאוּ	הִקְטָאוּ	קָטָאוּ	<i>Pl.</i>	<i>2 m.</i>
הִתְקַטָּאנָה	הִקְטָאנָה	קָטָאנָה	הִקְטָאנָה	קָטָאנָה		<i>2 f.</i>
—	הִקְטָא	קָטָא	נִקְטָא	קָטָא	<i>abs.</i>	} Inf.
הִתְקַטָּא	הִקְטִיא	קָטָא	הִקְטָא	קָטָא	<i>const.</i>	
מִתְקַטָּא	מִקְטִיא	מִקָּטָא	מִקְטָא	קָטָא	<i>act.</i>	} Part.
—	—	—	נִקְטָא	קָטָא	<i>pass.</i>	
—	יִקְטָא	—	—	—	<i>Jussive</i>	} Impf.
—	יִקְטָאֲנִי	יִקְטָאֲנִי	—	יִקְטָאֲנִי	<i>W. suff.</i>	

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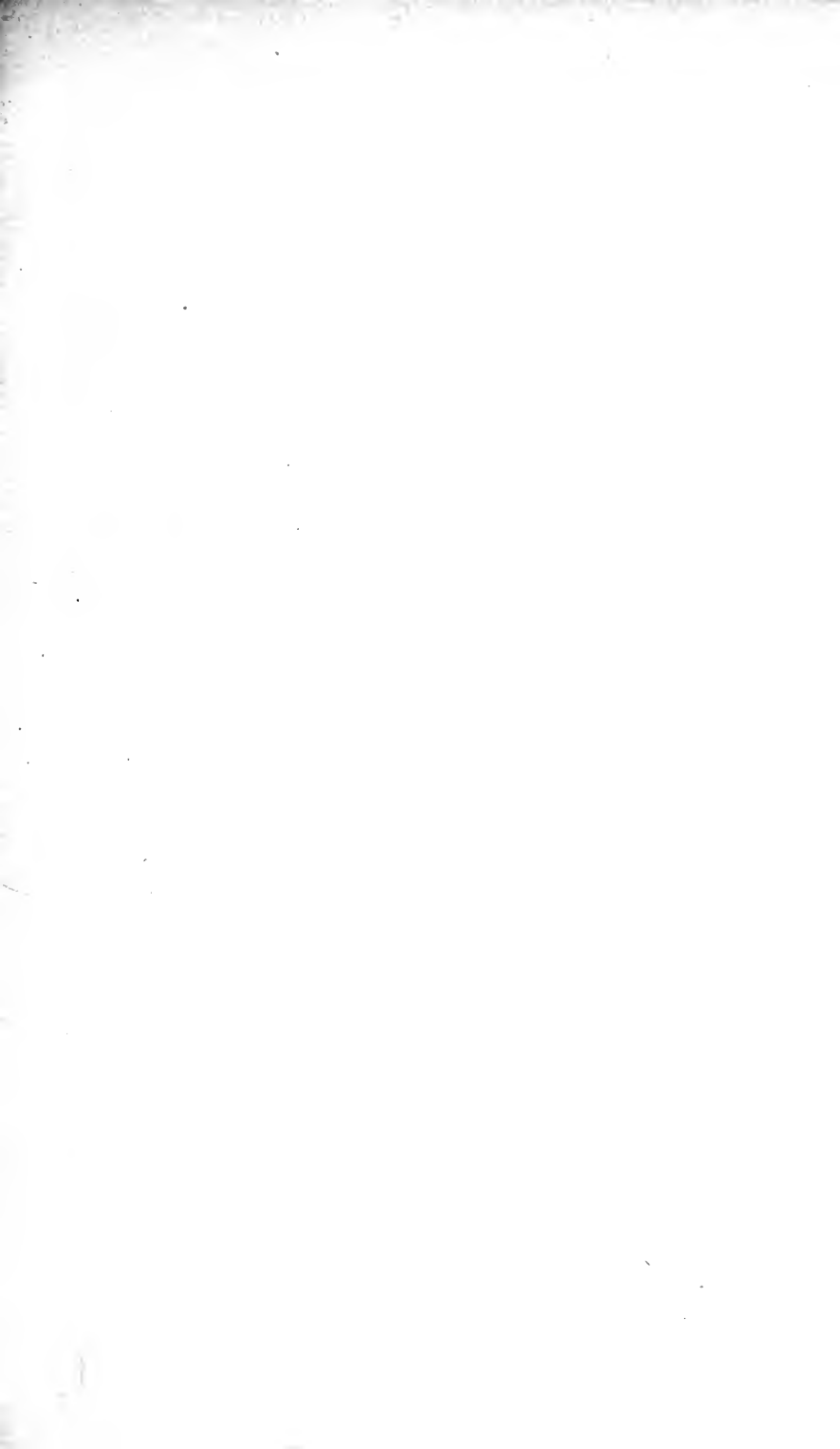
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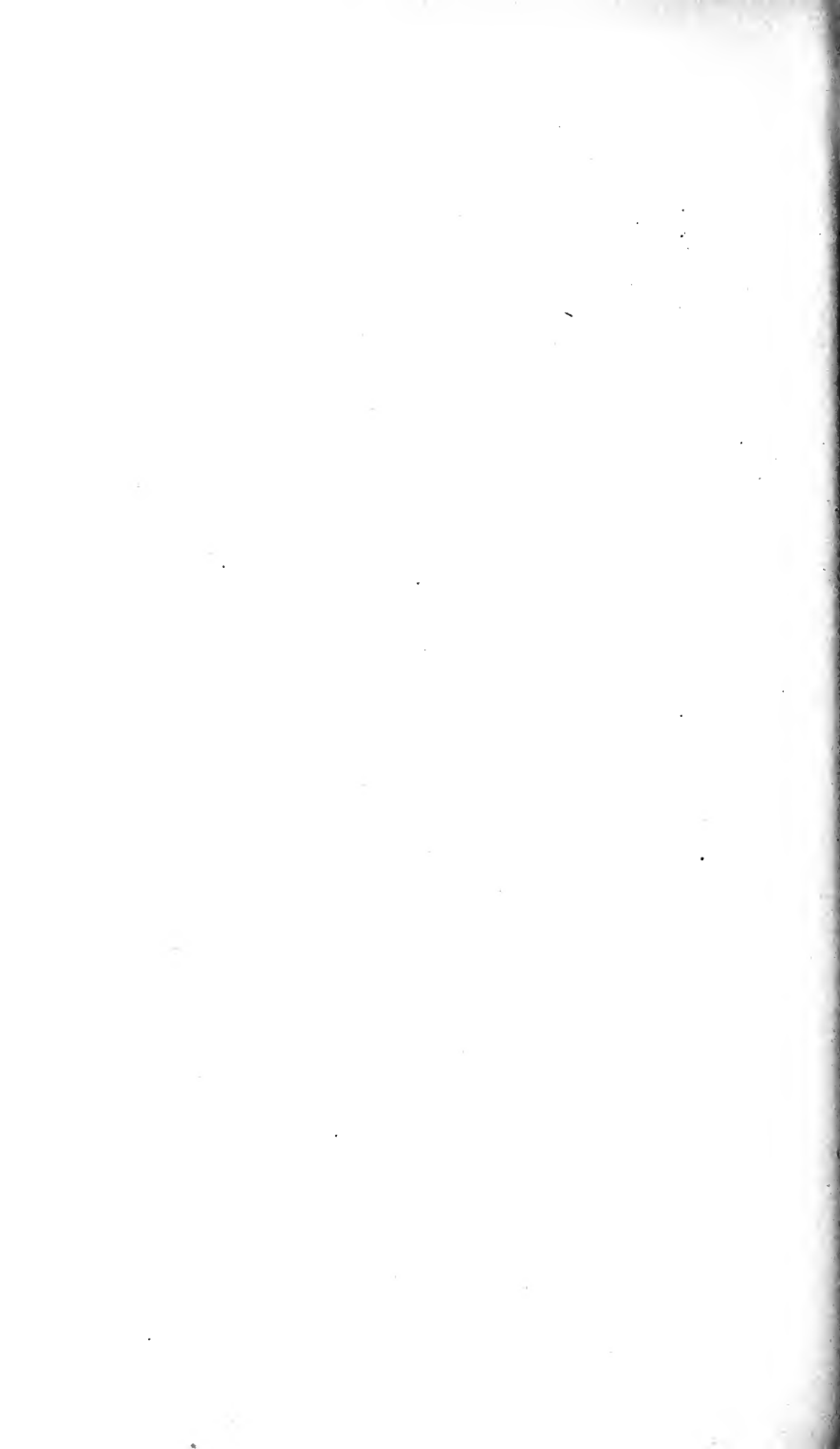
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